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By Special Appointment

TO H.M.
THE QUEEN,



H.R.H.
THE PRINCE OF WALES.

SCHWEPPE & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF MINERAL WATERS,

Head Establishment:—LONDON.

Branches:—LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL, GLASGOW, AND DERBY.

J. S. & Co. beg to inform Consumers residing abroad that their Soda Water, Lemonade, Potass, Malvern Seltzer, and other Mineral Waters, which continue to enjoy such universal reputation, are prepared with special care for export, thereby ensuring their condition on arrival. Consumers, when ordering through Agents, are requested to particularize Schweppe's, as otherwise Waters of inferior quality are sometimes shipped, thereby causing disappointment and loss.

As there are now many *spurious imitations*, it is thought desirable to call the attention of the public to the fact, and inform them that *every* bottle of the *genuine* is protected by a label bearing the name and trade mark—a fountain.

SCHWEPPE'S SODA WATER,

Protected by a Red Label over the Cork.

SCHWEPPE'S POTASS WATER,

Protected by a Red Label over the Cork, and White Label on Side.

SCHWEPPE'S LEMONADE,

Protected by a Yellow Label on the Side.

SCHWEPPE'S MALVERN SELTZER,

Protected by a Red and White Label over the Cork, and Oval Label on Side.

The above, as well as all their other manufactures, are to be obtained of all respectable Chemists, Wine Merchants, and Grocers; and wholesale from their Manufactory, London, or from their Branches, Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol, and Derby.

Messes supplied at Wholesale Prices.

SHIPPING ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS

Wall Lights and Lustres for Gas and Candles,

CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE & ORMOLU,

KEROSENE & MODERATOR LAMPS FOR INDIA & HOME USE.

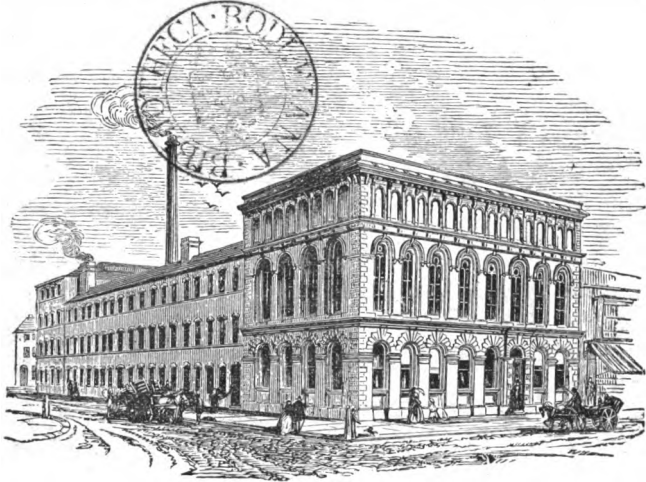


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London—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford Street, W.

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ESTABLISHED 1807.

MAKER TO THE QUEEN.

**BENNETT'S
HOUSE, OFFICE, & SHOP
DIALS,**

EIGHT-DAY PIECES,
In Mahogany, Oak, or Rosewood
Cases, warranted for perfect time.

CASH PRICES.

12-in...	£3	3	0
14 "...	4	4	0
16 "...	5	5	0
18 "...	7	10	0
20 "...	10	10	0
22 "...	15	15	0

**BENNETT'S KEYLESS WATCHES.
NO KEY REQUIRED.**

AIR-TIGHT, DAMP-TIGHT, DUST-TIGHT.

	Gs.	Gs.	Gs.
Silver	6	8	10
Gold	10	12	14

Persons who forward their Money may
rely on the best possible Watch by return.

CHURCH, TURRET, RAILWAY,
HOUSE, AND DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS.

**BENNETT'S
MODEL WATCH**

Is a combination of all the
recent improvements for perform-
ance, taste, and economy, securing
to the wearer the indis-
pensable comfort of
perfect time.

GOLD FROM £10.10.0

SILVER FROM £4.4.0

**Bennett's
WATCHES
65, Cheapside**

SAFE & FREE BY POST

TIMED & GUARANTEED

GENTLEMEN'S.

GOLD.	SILVER.
<i>Guineas.</i>	<i>Guineas.</i>
12 to 20	5 to 10
7 to 12	3 to 5

EVERY WATCH IN THE LATEST STYLE,

AND MOST CAREFULLY FINISHED.

Superior London-made Lever Watches, Jewelled
in 4, 6, 8, or 10 holes.....
Horizontal Escapement, Jewelled in 4, 6, or 8
holes

LADIES'.

SILVER.	GOLD.
<i>Guineas.</i>	<i>Guineas.</i>
5 to 10	10 to 20
3 to 5	5 to 12

Keyless Half-Chronometers. Compensated for Variations of Temperature, adjusted
in Positions, Winding and Setting Hands without a Key, for Gentlemen,
In Gold, 30 to 40 Gs.; ditto in Silver, 16 to 25 Gs.

Ditto for Ladies,
with richly Engraved Gold Cases and Dials,
From 20 to 30 Gs.

AN
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS
OF THE
NEWEST DESIGNS.
ASTRONOMICAL, TURRET,
AND
OTHER CLOCKS.
MADE TO ORDER.

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**EVERY WATCH
SKILFULLY CONSTRUCTED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED
PROVED, TIMED,
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GUARANTEED**

TO THE ADMIRALTY.

TO THE BRITISH AND SEVERAL FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

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BY APPOINTMENT.

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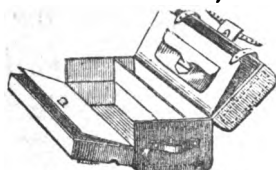
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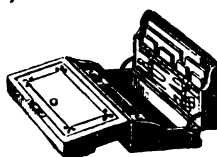
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ALLEN'S
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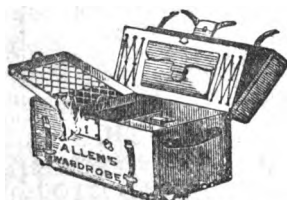
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*Catalogues, for Officers joining, of Bedsteads,
Drawers, Washstands, Chairs, Canteens, &c.*

COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR £25.

100 Chests of Drawers to select from.

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AWARDED FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE.



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Established and Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1836.

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RESERVE FUND, £84,000.

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AND AGENCIES AT—
FALMOUTH,
MONTEGO BAY,
SAVANNA-LA-MAR,
ANNOTTO BAY,
ST. KITTS,
ST. LUCIA,

ST. VINCENT,
ST. THOMAS,
ST. CROIX,
TRINIDAD—PORT OF
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UNDOUBTED SECURITY;

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1847.

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The National Bank of Liverpool.
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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

EVERY PACKET BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE
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ALL PARTICULARS AS TO

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MESSRS. HARRISON & SONS' PUBLICATIONS,

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BILLIARD TABLES.



ESTABLISHED A.D. 1814.



THURSTON & CO.,

Billiard Table and Billiard Room Furniture

MANUFACTURERS,

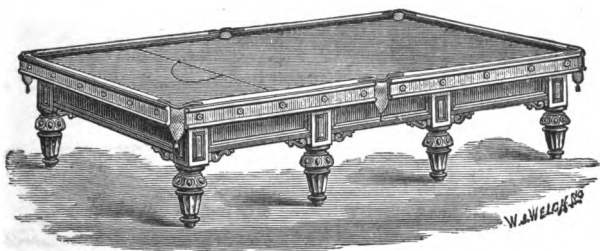
LAMP MAKERS AND GASFITTERS,

By Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.

The Largest Show Rooms for Billiard Tables in England,

16, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Factory—WATERLOO BILLIARD WORKS, CHEYNE WALK, CHELSEA.



SOLE AGENTS FOR

ADAMS & SON'S IMPROVED ELECTRIC MARKING BOARDS,

ALSO AGENTS FOR

THE NEW BILLIARD BALL,

Cheaper and more durable than Ivory. Does not Crack or Chip.

AND FOR

THE CUSHION MARKER,

And at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER.

CARSON'S PAINT.

TRADE MARK.

WHITE
LIGHT STONE
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CREAM COLOUR
LIGHT PORTLAND STONE
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LIGHT LEAD
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The British Government.
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Most of the Nobility and Gentry.
Railway and Canal Companies.
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The Anti-Corrosion is extensively used at home and abroad for all kinds of

OUT-DOOR WORK,

and has been proved, after a test of 80 years, to surpass any other paint. It is applicable to WOODEN HOUSES, and other OUTBUILDINGS, GATES, &c.; also IRON ROOFING, BRIDGES, HURDLING, and every description of IRONWORK; while for

MANSIONS, VILLA RESIDENCES,

And every kind of BRICK, STONE, COMPO, &c., it is unrivalled, and is the Only Paint that stands a Tropical Sun without Blistering, resisting alike extremes of

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And lasting twice as long as common Paint.

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Requiring simply to be mixed with Linseed Oil (no grinding is needed). The Anti-Corrosion is a Powder, and will keep any length of time.

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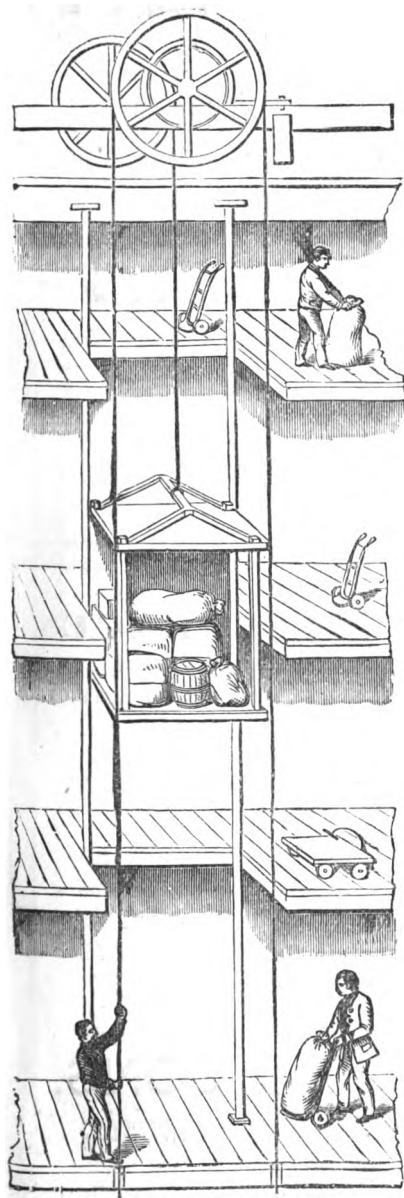
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For Mansions, Hotels, Banks, Warehouses, Hospitals, &c.

PRIZE MEDALISTS,

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PATENT STEEL, IRON & WOOD REVOLVING SHUTTERS, SHOP FRONTS, CASTINGS,
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BUNNETT & COMPANY (Limited), call special attention to their **IMPROVED SAFETY GRAIN ELEVATOR**. Prospectus and Estimates free.

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MADE SIMPLY WITH BOILING WATER OR MILK.

SOLD IN PACKETS (TINS FOR ABROAD), LABELLED

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Works: EUSTON ROAD & CAMDEN TOWN, LONDON.

Makers of EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES, for Throat Irritation.

THE

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THE
COLONIAL OFFICE LIST

FOR
1877:

COMPRISING

Historical and Statistical Information

RESPECTING THE

COLONIAL DEPENDENCIES OF GREAT BRITAIN,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SERVICES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE

SEVERAL COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS,

A TRANSCRIPT OF THE COLONIAL REGULATIONS, AND OTHER INFORMATION.

WITH MAPS.

SIXTEENTH PUBLICATION.—TO BE CONTINUED ANNUALLY.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS, BY THE PERMISSION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE COLONIES.

BY

EDWARD FAIRFIELD,

OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.



LONDON:
HARRISON, 59, PALL MALL,
BOOKSELLER TO HER MAJESTY AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

1877.



LONDON :
HARRISON AND SONS,
Printers in Ordinary to Her Majesty,
St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross.

P R E F A C E.

IN compliance with suggestions received from officers in the colonies, the Regulations respecting Examinations for certain Clerkships and Cadetships, which used to form Part IV of THE COLONIAL OFFICE LIST, have been removed to make room for the insertion of some Acts of Parliament of importance in colonial administration.

The Editor requests that all Colonial Officers will notify to him any additions which they may desire to be made to the record of their services; and he will be very grateful to receive any corrections of errors or omissions in the book, especially in Part VIII.

All matter intended for insertion in THE COLONIAL OFFICE LIST should be in the hands of the Editor towards the close of October.

E. F.

DOWNING STREET,

January, 1877.

JANUARY, 31 DAYS.			FEBRUARY, 28 DAYS.			MARCH, 31 DAYS.		
D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.	D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.	D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.
1	M		1	Th		1	Th	<i>St. David.</i>
2	Tu		2	F		2	F	
3	W		3	S		3	S	
4	Th		4	S	SEXAGESIMA.	4	S	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT.
5	F		5	M		5	M	
6	S	EPIPHANY.	6	Tu		6	Tu	
7	S	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPH.	7	W		7	W	
8	M		8	Th		8	Th	
9	Tu		9	F		9	F	
10	W		10	S		10	S	
11	Th	<i>Hilary Term begins.</i>	11	S	QUINQUAGESIMA. SHROVE SUNDAY.	11	S	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.
12	F		12	M		12	M	
13	S	<i>Cambdg. Lent Term begins.</i>	13	Tu	<i>Shrove Tuesday.</i>	13	Tu	
14	S	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPH.	14	W	ASH WEDNESDAY.	14	W	
15	M	<i>Oxford Lent Term begins.</i>	15	Th	[<i>St. Valentine.</i>]	15	Th	
16	Tu		16	F		16	F	
17	W		17	S		17	S	<i>St. Patrick.</i>
18	Th		18	S	1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.	18	S	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.
19	F		19	M		19	M	
20	S		20	Tu		20	Tu	
21	S	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPH.	21	W		21	W	
22	M		22	Th		22	Th	
23	Tu		23	F		23	F	<i>Cambdg. Lent Term ends.</i>
24	Th		24	S	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT.	24	S	<i>Oxford Lent Term ends.</i>
25	Th		25	S		25	S	PALM SUNDAY. <i>Annun-</i>
26	F		26	M		26	M	<i>ciation. Lady Day.</i>
27	S		27	Tu		27	Tu	
28	S	SEPTUAGESIMA.	28	W		28	W	
29	M					29	Th	
30	Tu					30	F	
31	W	<i>Hilary Term ends.</i>				31	S	GOOD FRIDAY.

APRIL, 30 DAYS.			MAY, 31 DAYS.			JUNE, 30 DAYS.		
D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.	D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.	D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.
1	S	EASTER SUNDAY.	1	Tu		1	F	
2	M		2	W		2	S	
3	Tu		3	Th		3	S	1ST SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY.
4	W	<i>Oxford Easter Term begins.</i>	4	F		4	M	
5	Th		5	S		5	Tu	
6	F	<i>Cam. Easter Term begins.</i>	6	S	ROGATION SUNDAY.	6	W	
7	S		7	M		7	Th	
8	S	LOW SUNDAY. 1ST AFTER EASTER.	8	Tu	<i>Easter Law Term ends.</i>	8	F	
9	M		9	W		9	S	
10	Tu		10	Th	<i>Ascension Day. Holy</i>	10	M	2ND SUNDAY AFT. TRINITY.
11	W		11	F	<i>Thursday.</i>	11	M	
12	Th		12	S		12	Tu	<i>Trinity Law Term ends.</i>
13	F		13	S	SUNDAY AFT. ASCENSION	13	W	
14	S		14	M		14	Th	
15	S	2ND SUNDAY AFT. EASTER.	15	Tu		15	F	
16	M		16	W		16	S	
17	Tu		17	Th		17	S	3RD SUN. AFTER TRINITY.
18	W		18	F	<i>Oxford Easter Term ends.</i>	18	M	
19	Th		19	S	<i>Oxford Trin. Term begins.</i>	19	Tu	
20	F		20	M	PENTECOST, WHITE SUNDAY.	20	W	
21	S		21	M		21	Th	
22	S	3RD SUNDAY AFT. EASTER.	22	Tu		22	F	<i>Camb. Easter Term ends.</i>
23	M	<i>St. George.</i>	23	W		23	S	
24	Tu		24	Th	<i>Queen Vic. born, 1819.</i>	24	S	4TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.
25	W		25	F		25	M	[<i>Midsummer Day.</i>]
26	Th		26	S		26	Tu	
27	F		27	S	TRINITY SUNDAY.	27	W	
28	S		28	M		28	Th	
29	S	4TH SUNDAY AFT. EASTER.	29	Tu		29	F	
30	M		30	W		30	S	
			31	Th	<i>Corpus Christi.</i>			

JULY, 31 DAYS.			AUGUST, 31 DAYS.			SEPTEMBER, 30 DAYS.		
D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.	D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.	D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.
1	S	5TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	1	W		1	S	
2	M		2	TH		2	S	14TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.
3	TU		3	F		3	M	
4	W		4	S		4	TU	
5	TH		5	S	10TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	5	W	
6	F		6	M		6	TH	
7	S	Oxford Trinity Term ends.	7	TU	Trinity Law Term ends.	7	F	
8	S	6TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	8	W		8	S	
9	M		9	TH		9	S	15TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.
10	TU		10	F		10	M	
11	W		11	S		11	TU	
12	TH		12	S	11TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	12	W	
13	F		13	M		13	TH	
14	S		14	TU		14	F	
15	S	7TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	15	W		15	S	
16	M		16	TH		16	S	16TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.
17	TU		17	F		17	M	
18	W		18	S		18	TU	
19	TH		19	S	12TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	19	W	
20	F		20	M		20	TH	
21	S		21	TU		21	F	
22	S	8TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	22	W		22	S	
23	M		23	TH		23	S	17TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.
24	TU		24	F		24	M	
25	W		25	S		25	TU	
26	TH		26	S	13TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	26	W	
27	F		27	M		27	TH	
28	S		28	TU		28	F	
29	S	9TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	29	W		29	S	Michaelmas Day.
30	M		30	TH		30	S	18TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.
31	TU		31	F				

OCTOBER, 31 DAYS.			NOVEMBER, 30 DAYS.			DECEMBER, 31 DAYS.		
D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.	D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.	D. of Mon.	D. of W.	Sundays and Festivals.
1	M	Camb. Mich. Term begins.	1	TH		1	S	
2	TU		2	F	Michael. Law Term begins.	2	S	1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
3	W		3	S		3	M	
4	TH		4	S	23RD SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	4	TU	
5	F		5	M		5	W	
6	S		6	TU		6	TH	St. Nicholas.
7	S	19TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	7	W		7	F	
8	M		8	TH		8	S	
9	TU		9	F		9	S	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
10	W	Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.	10	S		10	M	
11	TH		11	S	24TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	11	TU	
12	F		12	M		12	W	
13	S		13	TU		13	TH	
14	S	20TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	14	W		14	F	
15	M		15	TH		15	S	Camb. Michael. Term ends.
16	TU		16	F		16	S	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
17	W		17	S		17	M	Oxford Mems. Term ends.
18	TH		18	S	25TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	18	TU	
19	F		19	M		19	W	
20	S		20	TU		20	TH	
21	S	21ST SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	21	W		21	F	
22	M		22	TH		22	S	
23	TU		23	F		23	S	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
24	W		24	S		24	M	
25	TH		25	S	26TH SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	25	TU	
26	F		26	M		26	W	
27	S		27	TU		27	TH	
28	S	22ND SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	28	W		28	F	
29	M		29	TH		29	S	
30	TU		30	F		30	S	1ST SUNDAY AFT. CHRIST-
31	W					31	M	MAS.

COLONIAL OFFICE LIST, 1877.

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EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

A.D.C. . . .	Aide-de-Camp.	K.C.M.G. . .	Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
B.A. . . .	Bachelor of Arts.	K.C.S.I. . .	Knight Commander of the Star of India.
Bart. . . .	Baronet.	K.G. . . .	Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.
Brig. Gen. .	Brigadier-General.	K.H. . . .	Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.
C.B. . . .	Companion of the Order of the Bath.	Knt. . . .	Knight Bachelor.
C.M.G. . . .	Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.	K.P. . . .	Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.
C.S.I. . . .	Companion of the Order of the Star of India.	K.T. . . .	Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.
D.C.L. . . .	Doctor of Civil Law.	L.L.D. . . .	Doctor of Laws.
D.D. . . .	Doctor of Divinity.	Lt. . . .	Lieutenant.
F.K.Q.C.P.I.	Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.	Lt.-Col. . .	Lieutenant-Colonel.
F.R.C.P. . .	Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.	Lt.-Gen. . .	Lieutenant-General.
F.R.C.S. . .	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.	M.A. . . .	Master of Arts.
F.R.C.S.E. .	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Scotland.	M.D. . . .	Doctor of Medicine.
F.R.S. . . .	Fellow of the Royal Society.	M.-Gen. . .	Major-General.
G.C.B. . . .	Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.	M.L.A. . . .	Member of the Legislative Assembly.
G.C.H. . . .	Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.	M.L.C. . . .	Member of the Legislative Council.
G.C.M.G. . .	Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.	M.P. . . .	Member of Parliament.
G.C.S.I. . .	Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India.	P.C. . . .	Privy Councillor.
H.R.H. . . .	His Royal Highness.	Q.C. . . .	Queen's Counsel.
K.C.B. . . .	Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.	R.A. . . .	Royal Artillery.
K.C.H. . . .	Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.	R.E. . . .	Royal Engineers.
		Rev. . . .	Reverend.
		R.M.L.I. . .	Royal Marine Light Infantry.
		R.M.A. . . .	Royal Marine Artillery.
		R.N. . . .	Royal Navy.
		Rt. Hon. . .	Right Honourable.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE LIST.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

IN the reign of George III., 1768, a Secretary of State for the American, or Colonial Department, was appointed, in addition to the two principal Secretaries of State then existing; but this new office was abolished in 1782 by Statute 22 Geo. III., cap. 82.

In 1782 the duties of the two principal Secretaries of State were divided into "Home" and "Foreign;" the affairs of Ireland and the Colonies devolving on the Home Department: those of the Colonies constituting a separate branch of the Home Department called "the Office for Plantations," which was at first managed by a separate Under-Secretary.

From the commencement of the war in 1793 its affairs were managed by the Home Department, but in 1794 a principal Secretary for War was appointed, and the affairs of the Colonies were transferred from the Home to the War Department in 1801.

In 1854 a fourth principal Secretary of State was added, the affairs of the Colonies alone being placed under one of the principal Secretaries of State.

Since 1858 there have been five principal Secretaries of State, viz. :—

The Secretary of State for the Home Department.

"	"	"	Foreign	"
"	"	"	Colonial	"
"	"	"	War	"
"	"	"	India	"

Secretaries of State who administered the affairs of the Colonies between 1768 and 1795.

Wills Earl of Hillsborough, (afterwards Marquis of Downshire), 27 Feb., 1768.

William Earl of Dartmouth, 27 Aug., 1772.

Lord George Sackville Germaine (afterwards Visct. Sackville), 25 Jan., 1776.

Welbore Ellis, Esq. (afterwards Lord Mendip), 8 March, 1782.

William Earl of Shelburne, 15 April, 1782.

Thomas Lord Grantham, 17 July, 1782.

Thomas Townshend (afterwards Lord Sydney), 5 Oct., 1782.

Frederick Lord North (afterwards Earl of Guildford), 18 April, 1783.

Francis Marquis of Caermarthen (afterwards Duke of Leeds), 23rd Dec., 1783.

Thomas Lord Sydney, 22 Jan., 1784.

William Wyndham Grenville (afterwards Lord Grenville), 5 June, 1789.

Henry Dundas (afterwards Viscount Melville), 28 March, 1792.

William Henry Duke of Portland, 7 Aug., 1794.

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIAL AND WAR DEPARTMENT, FROM 1795 to 1854.

1795. Right Hon. Henry Dundas (afterwards Viscount Melville).	1830. Viscount Goderich (afterwards Earl Ripon).
1801. Lord Hobart (afterwards Earl of Buckinghamshire).	1833. Right Hon. E. G. Stanley, late Earl of Derby.
1804. Earl, late Marquess, Camden.	1834. Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice (afterwards Lord Monteagle).
1805. Viscount Castlereagh (afterwards Marquess of Londonderry).	Earl of Aberdeen.
1806. Right Hon. W. Windham.	1835. Right Hon. Chas. Grant, late Lord Glenelg.
1807. Viscount Castlereagh (afterwards Marquess of Londonderry).	1839. Marquess of Normanby.
1809. Earl of Liverpool.	Lord John Russell, now Earl Russell.
1812. Earl Bathurst.	1841. Lord Stanley, late Earl of Derby, G.C.M.G.
1827. Viscount Goderich.	1845. Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.
Right Hon. W. Huskisson.	1846. Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.
1828. Sir George Murray.	1852. Right Hon. Sir John S. Pakington, Bart., now Lord Hampton.
	Duke of Newcastle.

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, 1854 to 1874.

1854, June 10. Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart.	1858, May 31. Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer
1855, Feb. Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, afterwards Lord Herbert of Lea.	Lytton, Bart., afterwards Lord
1855, May 15. Lord John Russell, now Earl Russell, K.G., G.C.M.G.	Lytton, G.C.M.G.
July 21. Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart.	1859, June 18. Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
Nov. 17. Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, afterwards Lord Taunton.	1864, April 4. Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, now Viscount Cardwell.
1858, Feb. 26. Lord Stanley, now Earl of Derby.	1866, July 6. Earl of Carnarvon.
	1867, March 8. The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.
	1868, Dec. 10. Earl Granville, K.G.
	1870, July 6. Earl of Kimberley.
	1874, Feb. 21. Earl of Carnarvon.

UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Parliamentary.

1833. Sir John Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B.	1857. Right Hon. Chichester S. Fortescue (now Lord Carlingford).
1835. Sir George Grey, Bart.	1858. Earl of Carnarvon.
1839. Right Hon. Henry Labouchere (afterwards Lord Taunton).	1859. Right Hon. Chichester S. Fortescue (Lord Carlingford).
1839. Right Hon. Herbert Vernon Smith (afterwards Lord Lyveden).	1865. Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P.
1841. George William Hope, M.P.	1866. Right Hon. Sir C. B. Adderley, K.C.M.G., M.P.
1845. Lord Lyttelton, K.C.M.G.	1868. Right Hon. W. Monsell (now Lord Emly).
1846. Benjamin Hawes, M.P.	1871. The Right Hon. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P.
1851. Right Hon. Sir Frederick Peel, K.C.M.G.	1874. James Lowther, M.P.
1855. John Ball.	

Permanent.

1835. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B.	1859. Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., K.C.M.G. (now Lord Blachford).
1847. Herman Merivale, C.B.	1871. Robert George Wyndham Herbert, D.C.L.

Assistant.

1849-68. Sir T. Frederick Elliot, K.C.M.G.	1871. The Hon. R. H. Meade.
1868-70. Sir F. R. Sandford, C.B.	1874. W. R. Malcolm.
1870-1. R. G. W. Herbert, D.C.L.	1874-6. Sir Julian Pauncefote.
1870-4. Sir H. T. Holland, Bart., C.M.G.	1876. John Bramston, D.C.L.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Secretary of State	The Earl of Carnarvon	21 Feb. 1874.
Under-Secretaries	James Lowther, Esq., M.P.	25 Feb. 1874.
	Robert Geo. Wyndham Herbert, D.C.L.	21 May, 1871.
Assistant Under-Secretaries	Hon. Robert H. Meade, M.A.	21 May, 1871.
	William Rolle Malcolm, M.A.	24 July, 1874.
	John Bramston, D.C.L.	30 June, 1876.
Private Secretary to the Secretary of State, Herbert Jekyll, R.E.		
Honorary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State, the Earl of Donoughmore		

Name.	Date of first appointment as Clerks.	Second Class Clerks.	First Class Clerks.	Principal Clerks.	Chief Clerk.
Charles Cox . . .	1 April 29	—		30 Sept. 72	30 Sept. 72
William Dealtry . . .	30 April 37	—		30 Sept. 72	
Henry C. Norris . . .	27 April 41	—		30 Sept. 72	
Richard P. Ebdon, M.A. . .	18 Jan. 58	—		28 Sept. 74	
Sidney Joseph†† . . .	1 July 43	—			
John Hales, M.A. . . .	20 Sept. 58	—		30 Sept. 72	
Edmund Burke Pennell . . .	9 April 59	—			
A. W. L. Hemming . . .	1 Feb. 60	30 Sept. 72	28 Sept. 74		
Ernest H. Wedgewood . . .	1 April 60	30 Sept. 72	27 Aug. 76		
Gowran W. B. De Robeck . .	23 Aug. 60	30 Sept. 72	13 Jan. 77		
Frederic W. Fuller . . .	28 April 62	30 Sept. 72			
Ernest E. Blake	4 July 63				
W. A. B. Hamilton† . . .	2 May 64				
Edward Fairfield	29 Oct. 66				
Arthur A. Pearson† . . .	2 July 67				
F. R. Round**	19 Feb. 69				
F. Graham §	30 May 70				
(2 vacancies.)					

First Class Clerk, and Financial Clerk, J. S. Lewes.
 Clerk in charge of the Library, W. W. Woods.
 Clerk to the Second Assistant Under Secretary, A. Adrian.
 Assistant to Financial Clerk, G. M. Butler.

† Assistant Private Secretary to the Secretary of State.
 § Private Secretary to Mr. Herbert and Mr. Meade.
 †† Parliamentary Clerk.

** Resident Clerk.
 ‡ Private Secretary to Mr. Lowther.

Assistant Clerks,
 1st Class:—
 J. J. Narraway.
 C. W. Scott.
 J. C. Braddon.
 Assistant Clerks,
 2nd Class:—
 W. J. Macgee.
 F. O. Adrian.
 A. H. H. Engelbach.*
 W. Baines.
 C. A. tchley.

Copyists:—
 C. S. Arney.
 R. Thompson.
 J. Jones.
 E. J. Jennings.
 A. C. Bleaymire.
 H. Watts.
 Jas. Russell.

Queen's Home Service Messengers:—
 W. Looker. T. Pepperell.
 J. Asman. J. Gower.
 W. Baker.

1st Office Keeper, W. Burridge.
 2nd Office Keeper, J. Mennell.
 Library Messenger, C. W. Thompson.

1st Office Porter, J. Sutton.
 2nd ditto, F. Gough.
 Extra Office Porter, A. Stiles.
 2nd ditto, W. Harding.

* Junior Assistant to the Financial Clerk.

COLONIAL OFFICE LIST.

DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS IN THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Principal Clerks.	Clerks.	Distribution of Business.
WEST INDIAN AND EASTERN DEPARTMENT.		
C. Cox (As Principal Clerk.)	J. Hales E. H. Wedgewood. G. W. B. De Robeck. F. R. Round.	Jamaica, British Honduras, Turks Islands, British Guiana, Bahamas, Trinidad, Bar- badoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, St. Lucia, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis, Virgin Islands, Dominica, Ber- muda, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Labuan, Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang, Malacca), Mauritius and Seychelles, Falklands, Heligo- land. Order of St. Michael and St. George, Internal arrangements of the office, &c., &c. Honours.
(As Chief Clerk.)		

NORTH AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN DEPARTMENT.

W. Dealtry	E. B. Pennell F. W. Fuller. E. E. Blake.	Canada, Newfoundland, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji.
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AFRICAN AND MEDITERRANEAN DEPARTMENT.

H. C. Norris	A. W. L. Hemming E. Fairfield. F. Graham.	Sierra Leone, Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Cape of Good Hope, Griqualand West, Natal, St. Helena, Malta, and Gibraltar.
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GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

R. P. Ebdon (as head of the General Department).	S. Joseph W. W. Woods. J. J. Narraway. C. W. Scott. J. C. Braddon. W. Macgee. F. O. Adrian. W. Baines. C. Atchley.	Passing of Commissions, Charters, Warrants, &c.; General and Miscellaneous Corre- spondence. Registration of Papers. The Management of the Library. The Copying Branch. Printing of Parliamentary Papers. Telegraphic Business. Ecclesiastical and Emigration Business.
(As Principal Clerk.)		

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

J. S. Lewes (First Class Clerk and Fi- nancial Clerk).	G. M. Butler A. H. H. Engelbach.	Parliamentary Grants administered by Colo- nial Department, Receipts, Payments, &c.
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COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

OFFICE:—New Public Offices, Downing Street.

Name.	Office.	Date of first Appointment.
Stephen Walcott, C.M.G. . . .	Commissioner	March 1840
Alfred H. Engelbach	Accountant	May 1838
W. R. Pownall	1st Class Clerk	December 1848
J. B. Gill	2nd Class Clerk	June 1864

CROWN AGENTS' DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE:—Downing Street.

Sir Penrose G. Julyan, K.C.M.G., C.B. W. C. Sargeant, C.M.G. M. F. Ommanney, R.E. <i>Chief Clerk and Head of Railway Branch,</i> G. W. Brown. <i>Bookkeeper and Accountant,</i> J. Payne. <i>Registrar,</i> Alfred Hartney. <i>Clerks,</i> R. Russell, W. Wing, Martin Kirby, R. W. Sinclair, N. Hardingham, J. Chadwick, G. D. Davis, G. Adams, D. Barnes, B. Bartlett, W. H. Weir, Louis Adams, A. B. Whaten, W. S. Lindsay, R. Dale, G. C. Herbert Brown, F. Dunn, J. Parsons, and Alfred Bowman, and six copyists. <i>Engineering Clerk,</i> T. R. Marsh, M.A. <i>Office Keeper,</i> E. Newman. <i>Office Messengers,</i> G. Newman, J. B. Thomas, and E. Hawkins.	<i>Crown Agents for the Colonies.</i>	Sir John Coode, C.E., <i>for Harbour Works.</i> <i>For Telegraph Works (vacant).</i> <i>Naval Architect and Surveyor,</i> J. A. Welch. <i>Inspecting Engineers.</i> Henry Wakefield, C.E. W. H. Stanger, C.E. } <i>General Works.</i> W. P. Marshall, C.E., <i>Locomotive Engines and Railway Carriages.</i> <i>Telegraph Materials (vacant).</i> <i>Engravers of Revenue and Postage Stamp Dies,</i> Messrs. De La Rue and Co. <i>Inspectors.</i> A. McDonald, <i>Revenue and Postage Stamps.</i> John Gordon, <i>Railway Stores.</i> Wm. Corby } <i>Clothing and Dry Goods.</i> Jas. Squire } John Hough, <i>Leather Goods.</i> <i>Bankers,</i> Bank of England and London and Westminster. <i>Brokers,</i> Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, & Co., and Messrs. J. & A. Scrimgeour. <i>Shipping Agents,</i> Messrs. J. & A. B. Freeland. <i>Birmingham Agents,</i> Messrs. V. & R. Blakemore.
		PROFESSIONAL BRANCH. <i>Consulting Engineers.</i> Sir John Hawkshaw, C.E. Charles Hutton Gregory, } <i>for Railways.</i> C.M.G., C.E. George Berkeley, C.E.

The following are the Colonies (arranged alphabetically) for which the Crown Agents transact financial, commercial, and railway business in this Country:—

Antigua.	Gambia.	Lagos.	St. Lucia.
Bahamas.	Gibraltar.	Malta.	St. Vincent.
Barbados.	Gold Coast.	Mauritius.	Sierra Leone.
Bermuda.	Grenada.	Montserrat.	Straits Settlements.
British Columbia (Loans)	Griqua Land West.	Natal.	Tasmania.
British Guiana.	Heligoland.	Nevis.	Tobago.
Cape of Good Hope.	Hong Kong.	Newfoundland.	Trinidad.
Ceylon.	Honduras.	New Zealand (Loans).	Turks Islands.
Dominica.	Jamaica.	St. Helena.	Virgin Islands.
Falkland Islands.	Labuan.	St. Kitts.	Western Australia.
Fiji.	Leeward Islands (Federal Government).		

COLONIES EMPLOYING OTHER AGENTS.

Colony.	Agents General.	Address.
Canada, Dominion of	F. J. Dore, officiating	Canada Buildings, King Street, Westminster.
New South Wales	William Forster, Esq.	3, Westminster Chambers.
Victoria	Archibald Michie, Esq., Q.C. . . .	8, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.
New Zealand	Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G.	7, Westminster Chambers.
South Australia	F. S. Dutton, Esq., C.M.G.	8, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street.
Queensland	A. Macalister, Esq., C.M.G.	32, Charing Cross.

COLONIAL OFFICE LIST.

Colony.	Emigration Agents.	Address.
Cape of Good Hope	W. C. Burnet, Esq. . . .	15, Coleman Street.
Natal	J. G. Rolls, Esq. . . .	79, Coleman Street.
Ontario	P. Byrne, Esq.	} 81, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Quebec	J. H. O'Neill, Esq. . . .	
Nova Scotia	William Annand, Esq. . . .	
New Brunswick }		

PART II. COLONIES.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS, &c.

Colonies.	Office.	Names.	Commission or Appointment.	Assumption of Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
AMERICA.						
CANADA	Governor-General ..	The Right Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	22 May, 1873	22 June, 1873	Ottawa	£ 10,000
PROVINCES OF CANADA—						
ONTARIO	Lieutenant-Governor ..	D. A. Macdonald.	1873	.. ..	Toronto	2,000
QUEBEC	"	"	1873	.. ..	Quebec	2,000
NOVA SCOTIA	"	A. G. Archibald, Esq., C.M.G.	1873	.. ..	Halifax	1,400
NEW BRUNSWICK ..	"	S. L. Tilley, C.B.	1873	.. ..	St. John's ..	1,400
MANITOBA	"	Alexander Morris, Esq.	2 Dec., 1872	.. ..	Dufferin .. ..	.. ..
BRITISH COLUMBIA ..	"	A. N. Richards, Esq.	20 July, 1875	.. ..	Victoria .. ..	.. ..
PRINCE EDWARD ..	"	Sir Robert Hodgson.	23 Nov., 1873	.. ..	Charlotte Town	1,400
ISLAND						
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES	"	David Laird.	Sept. 1876	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
NEWFOUNDLAND	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief..	Sir John H. Glover, G.C.M.G.	29 Mar. 1876	30 Apr. 1876	St. John	2,500
BERMUDA	"	Major-General John Henry Levey, R.A., C.B.*	12 Apr., 1871	9 May, 1871	St. George's ..	2,745
BRITISH HONDURAS ..	Lieutenant-Governor ..	F. P. Barlee Esq.	.. ..	.. ..	Bell e	1,800
FALKLAND ISLANDS ..	"	Thomas F. Callaghan, Esq.	28 Apr., 1876	May, 1876	Stanley	1,240
WEST INDIAN.						
JAMAICA	Capt.-Gen. & Gov.-in-Chief	Sir A. Musgrave, K.C.M.G.	.. ..	.. ..	Kingston	7,000
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	Chief Commissioner ..	D. T. Smith, Esq.	.. ..	.. ..	Grand Turk ..	400
BRITISH GUIANA	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	C. H. Kortright, Esq.	.. ..	.. ..	Georgetown ..	5,000
BARBAMAS	"	William Robinson, Esq.	7 Oct., 1874	2 Dec., 1874	Nassau	2,200
TRINIDAD	"	H. Turner Irving, Esq., C.M.G.	24 July, 1874	20 Nov., 1874	Port of Spain ..	4,000
WINDWARD ISLANDS—						
BARBADOS	"	Capt. G. C. Strahan, C.M.G.	.. ..	.. ..	Bridgetown ..	4,000
ST. VINCENT	Lieutenant-Governor ..	George Dundas, Esq.	26 Oct., 1874	3 Feb., 1875	Kingstown ..	1,300
GREENADA	"	Cyril C. Graham, Esq.	7 June, 1875	3 July, 1875	St. George ..	1,300
TOBAGO	"	Col. R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G.	7 Oct., 1875	.. ..	Scarborough ..	1,100
ST. LUCIA	Colonial Sec. administering the Government	George William Des Vaux, Esq.	21 May, 1869	.. ..	Castries	800
LEeward ISLANDS ..	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	George Berkeley, Esq., C.M.G.	6 Nov., 1874	3 Feb., 1875	St. John's ..	3,000
Including—						
ANTIGUA	President	Edwin Donald Baynes, Esq.†	3 June, 1872	.. ..	St. John's ..	800
MONTSERRAT	"	Neale Porter, Esq.	6 Feb., 1873	.. ..	Plymouth ..	500
ST. CHRISTOPHER ..	President	Alexander William Moir, Esq.	6 Feb., 1873	.. ..	Basseterre ..	800
NEVIS .. .. .	" .. ..	" .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Charlottesville ..	500
VIrGIN ISLANDS ..	"	R. Mahoney Hickson, Esq.	.. ..	.. ..	Tortola	300
DOMINICA	"	Charles Monroe Eldridge, Esq.	.. ..	.. ..	Roseau	700
AFRICAN AND MEDITERRANEAN.						
GIBRALTAR	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	General Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.	23 June, 1876	10 Oct., 1876	The Convent ..	5,000
MALTA	"	Gen. Sir Charles Thomas Van Straubenzee, G.C.B.‡	22 May, 1872	3 June, 1872	Valletta	4,500
WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS—						
SERRA LEONE	"	Samuel Rowe, C.M.G., Surgeon-Major. |||	.. ..	.. ..	Freetown	2,000
GAMBIA	Administrator of the Gov.	Sanford Freeling, Esq., C.M.G.	.. ..	.. ..	Bathurst	1,300
GOLD COAST	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Chas. Cameron Lees, Esq., C.M.G.	.. ..	.. ..	Cape Coast Castle	3,000
LAGOS	Administrator of the Gov.	Sir H. B. E. Freere, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.	27 July, 1874	.. ..	Lagos	1,700
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE ..	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. A. Thurlow Cunynghame, K.C.B.¶	2 Feb., 1874	31 Dec., 1870	Cape Town ..	6,000
GRIBALDIA WEST ..	Administrator of the Gov.	Maj. W. Owen Lanyon, C.M.G.	22 Aug., 75	17 Nov., 1875	Kimberley ..	1,700
NATAL	Lieutenant-Governor ..	Sir Henry E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	3 July, 75	2 Sept., 1875	Pietermaritzburg	2,500
ST. HELENA	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief ..	Hudson Ralph Janssen, Esq.	25 Aug., 1873	13 July, 1873	James Town ..	900
REUNION	"	Lieut.-Col. Fitzharding Berkeley Maxse, C.M.G.*	13 May, 1863	2 June, 1863	In the Town ..	500
EASTERN.						
CEYLON	"	Sir J. R. Longden, K.C.M.G.	.. ..	.. ..	Colombo	7,000
HONG KONG	"	J. P. Hennessy, Esq., C.M.G.	.. ..	.. ..	Victoria	5,000
LABUAN	"	H. T. Usher, Esq., C.M.G.††	7 Aug., 75	21 Apr., 1876	Labuan	800
MAURITIUS	"	Sir Arthur Purves Phayre, K.C.S.I., C.B.	7 Oct., 1874	21 Nov., 1874	Port Louis ..	6,000
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—						
SINGAPORE	"	Col. Sir W. F. Jervois, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.	5 Apr., 1875	10 May, 1875	Singapore ..	5,000
PENANG, OR PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND	Lieutenant-Governor ..	Lieut.-Col. Arch. E. Harbord Anson, R.C.M.G.‡	20 Feb., 1867	June, 1867	Penang	1,800
MALACCA	"	Capt. E. Wingfield Shaw, R.N.	18 Dec., 1868	8 Mar., 1869	Malacca	1,500
AUSTRALASIAN.						
NEW SOUTH WALES AND NEWCASTLE	Gov. and Com.-in-Chief..	Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G.	23 Feb., 1872	3 June, 1872	Sydney	7,000
TASMANIA	"	Sir George F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.	23 Jan., 1873	31 Mar., 1873	Melbourne ..	10,000
QUEENSLAND	"	Sir A. E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G.	.. ..	.. ..	Brisbane	5,000
SOUTH AUSTRALIA ..	"	F. Aloysius Weld, Esq., C.M.G.	27 Aug., 1874	13 Jan., 1875	Hobart Town ..	3,500
VICTORIA	"	W. W. Cairns, Esq., C.M.G.	.. ..	.. ..	Adelaide	5,000
NEW ZEALAND	"	W. C. F. Robinson, Esq., C.M.G.	7 Oct., 1874	11 Jan., 1875	Perth	2,500
NEW ZEALAND	"	The Most Hon. the Marquis of Normanby, K.C.M.G.	5 Sept., 1874	13 Dec., 1874	Auckland	5,000
FIN	"	Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	4 Jan., 1875	1 June, 1875	Lerwick	5,000

* 26s. a-day as a Major-General unattached.

† 2500 as Colonial Secretary of Leeward Islands.

‡ 2500 table allowance.

§ 2500 Military pay.

** On half-pay as Major unattached at 5s. 6d. a-day.

†† Receives £300 as Consul General of Brunel.

‡‡ On second list. Does not draw regimental pay.

§§ £1,800 from Imperial funds, and £700 from Colonial funds.

|| 2500 allowances.

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

Colonies.	Date and Mode of Acquisition.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue, 1875.	Debt, 1876.	Legislature.
EUROPE—						
Gibraltar ...	Capture 1704	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,695	£ 42,143	£ ...	Governor.
Heligoland ...	Ditto 1807	$\frac{1}{2}$	1,912	8,848	5,000	Governor.
Malta and Gozo ...	Ditto 1800	115	145,599	172,968	...	Composite Council.
ASIA—						
Ceylon ...	Capitulation 1796	24,700	2,401,066	1,444,398	798,719	Crown Council.
Hong Kong ...	Treaty 1843	32	121,986	186,818	"	"
Straits Settlements ...	Separated from India, 1867	1,445 $\frac{1}{2}$	307,951	327,006	"	"
Labuan ...	Cession 1846	45	4,898	8,757	"	"
AFRICA—						
Cape of Good Hope ...	Capitulation 1806	199,950	721,500	2,246,179	2,345,368	Council & Assembly.
Gambia ...	Settlement 1681 (Resettlement 1817)	20	14,190	22,700	3,073	Crown Council.
Gold Coast (including Protectorate) ...	Settlement 1661	15,000	400,000	67,368	"	"
Lagos ...	Cession 1861	25	52,051	43,366	"	"
Natal ...	Settlement 1838	8,000	317,000	260,271	681,700	Composite Council.
St. Helena ...	Capture 1651	45	6,241	13,285	18,373	Governor.
Sierra Leone ...	Settlement 1787	468	38,936	58,378	71,487	Crown Council.
Mauritius ...	Capitulation 1810	708	244,602	692,394	696,200	"
Griqualand West ...	Cession 1871	17,000	50,000	78,093	150,000*	Composite Council.
AMERICA—						
Bermuda ...	Settlement 1609	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,121	25,721	12,734	Council & Assembly.
British Columbia ...	Ditto	360,344	50,000	"	"	Assembly.
Ontario ...	Capitulation 1759	107,780	1,620,850	"	"	Council & Assembly.
Quebec ...	& Cession 1763	793,355	1,191,576	"	"	Assembly.
Manitoba ...	Settlement by Hudson's B. Co.	13,969	11,852	4,929,743	30,552,680	Council & Assembly.
New Brunswick ...	Settlement 1623	27,322	285,777	"	"	"
Nova Scotia ...	Ditto 1623	21,731	387,900	"	"	"
Prince Edward Island ...	Ditto 1623	2,133	94,021	"	"	"
North West Territory ...	Taken from Hudson's Bay Company 1871	2,344,808	28,700	"	"	Council.
Islands in the Arctic Ocean and Hudson's Bay ...		311,700	"	"	"	None.
Newfoundland ...	Settled 1583	40,200	146,636	"	"	"
British Guiana ...	Capitulation 1803	76,000	212,000	353,136	24,447	Composite Council.
Honduras ...	Treaties 1783 and 1796	9,000	24,710	41,906	14,662	Crown Council.
Falkland Islands ...	Settlement 1833	7,600	1,050	4,133	"	"
WEST INDIES—						
Antigua ...	Settlement 1632	108	35,157	36,341	44,615	Composite Council.
Bahamas ...	Ditto 1670	2,921	39,162	38,981	72,581	Council & Assembly.
Barbadoes ...	Ditto 1605	166	162,042	132,122	"	"
Dominica ...	Cession 1763	291	27,685	22,667	9,008	Composite Council.
Grenada ...	Ditto 1763	133	37,684	29,442	7,000	Crown Council.
Jamaica ...	Capitulation 1655	4,193	508,154	590,937	869,915	"
Montserrat ...	Settlement 1632	47	8,693	5,968†	"	"
Nevis ...	Ditto 1628	50	11,704	9,876†	"	Composite Council.
St. Christopher ...	Do. 1623, 1690	106	29,169	26,566	"	"
St. Lucia ...	Capitulation 1803	237 $\frac{1}{2}$	32,441	21,121	15,000	Crown Council.
St. Vincent ...	Cession 1763	131	35,688	27,852	"	"
Tobago ...	Ditto 1763	97	17,054	11,664	"	"
Trinidad ...	Capitulation 1797	1,754	109,638	291,469	191,500	"
Turks Island ...	Settlement 1629	...	4,723	7,722	500	"
Virgin Islands ...	Ditto 1665	57	6,426	1,464†	"	"
AUSTRALIA—						
New South Wales & Norfolk Island ...	Settlement 1787	325,000	606,652	4,121,996	11,470,637	Council & Assembly.
Victoria ...	Separated from N.S. Wales 1851	86,944	823,272	4,325,150	14,056,823	"
Queensland ...	Separation from N.S. Wales 1859	669,420	181,238	1,261,464	6,948,586	"
Tasmania ...	Settlement 1803	26,205	103,663	341,127	1,498,400	"
South Australia ...	Ditto 1836	360,000	210,442	1,143,312	3,320,600	"
New Zealand ...	Ditto 1841	100,000	431,077	2,812,928	17,400,031	"
Western Australia ...	Ditto 1829	978,000	26,209	157,775	135,000	Composite Council.
Fiji ...	Cession 1874	7,403	103,400	16,255	85,854	Crown Council.
TOTAL...		6,346,084	12,561,962	26,463,740	91,670,483	

* Approximate and including £90,000 payable to the Orange Free State. See page 72.

† Returns for 1873.

† Returns for 1874.

COLONIES.

ANTIGUA.

(See Leeward Islands, p. 89.)

ANGUILLA.

(See Leeward Islands, page 95.)

BAHAMAS.

History.

A chain of islands lying between 21° 42' and 27° 34' N. lat., and 72° 40' and 79° 5' W. long. The group is composed of about 20 inhabited islands and an immense number of islets and rocks. The principal islands are New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), Abaco, Harbour Island, Eleuthera, Inagua, Mayaguana, St. Salvador, Andros Island, Great Bahama, Ragged Island, Rum Cay, Exuma, Long Island, Crooked Island, Acklin Island, Long Cay, Watling's Island, the Berry Islands, and the Biminis.

St. Salvador, one of the islands composing this chain, was the first land discovered by Columbus on his voyage in 1492. The island of New Providence was granted by Charles II. to a proprietary body in 1670, and in 1671 Captain Johnson Wentworth was appointed by the proprietors to be their first Governor. It fell into the hands of the French and Spaniards in 1703, after which it became a rendezvous for pirates, who were extirpated in 1718 by the English, and a regular colonial administration formed. In 1781 the Bahamas were surrendered to the Spaniards, but at the conclusion of the war they were once more annexed by and finally confirmed to Great Britain, at the Peace of Versailles, 1783.

In 1848 the Turks and Caicos Islands were separated from the other Bahamas, and formed into a distinct Government, under the Government-in-Chief of the Governor of Jamaica.

Trade and Industry.

There are ten colonial custom-houses and ports of entry in the Government of the Bahamas, viz., Nassau, Abaco, Eleuthera, Harbour Island, Exuma, Rum Cay, Long Island, Long Cay, Inagua, and Ragged Island. Considerable quantities of pine-apples, oranges, and sponges are exported, chiefly to England and the United States.

The pine-apple crop is very precarious. The industry of salt raking has ceased to be remunerative, owing to the high protective duties imposed on salt by the United States.

Experiments in castor oil, cotton, tobacco, coffee, and nut planting, and other branches of industry have been commenced under the patronage of the present Governor.

Local Boards of Agriculture have been established in all the out-islands with a view to encouraging these new industries.

Constitution.

The Executive Government is conducted by the Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 8 members. The Legislative authority resides in the Governor, a Legislative Council of 9 members, and a Representative Assembly of 28 members. The qualifications of Electors are full age, a residence of 12 months, of which six have been as freeholder

or housekeeper, or a residence of six months and a payment of duties to the amount of 26*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* The qualification of Members is possession of an estate of real or personal property of the value of 500*l.* The Executive Council is composed partly of official and partly of unofficial Members. They usually have a seat in one of the branches of the Legislature.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1864	102,024	98,636
1865	84,488	38,549
1866	53,283	76,985
1867	46,826	80,372
1868	40,777	68,306
1869	35,576	39,304
1870	40,710	47,270
1871	41,869	40,662
1872	37,574	39,000
1873	55,289	51,881
1874	37,283	38,374
1875	38,981	39,083

Public Debt, 1876, 72,581*l.*

Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1864	5,346,182	4,672,398
1865	1,470,467	2,063,474
1866	328,622	261,972
1867	365,316	227,248
1868	231,526	131,522
1869	240,584	163,002
1870	283,970	190,253
1871	239,190	152,410
1872	201,051	136,224
1873	226,306	156,613
1874	183,993	130,293
1875	165,970	102,214

Population.

39,162 (Census 1871).

List of Governors.

Name.	Governor, &c.	Date of Commencement.
Johnson, Wentworth	Governor	.. ..
Chillingworth	1673
Clark	1677
Lilburne	1684
Bridges	1687
Jones, Cadwallader	1690
Trott	1694
Webb, Nicholas	1694
Hasket, Elias	1700
Lightfoot, Ellis
Birch	1704
Rogers, Woodes	1717
Phenny, George	1721
Rogers, Woodes, again	1728
Fitzwilliam, Richard	1733
Tinker, John	1738
Shirley, William	1759
Shirley, Thomas	1767
Browne, Montford	1774
Maxwell, Jno.	1779
Dunmore, Earl of	1787

Name.	Governor, &c.	Date of Commencement.
Forbes John ..	Lieut.-Governor	1796
Dowdeswell, W. ..	Governor ..	1797
Hackett, John ..	"	1801
Cameron, Charles ..	"	1804
Grant, M., General ..	"	1820
Smyth, Sir J. C. ..	"	1829
Balfour, B. T. ..	Lieut.-Governor	1833
Colebrooke, Lt.-Col.	"	1834
Cockburn, F. ...	"	1837
Smith, Sir L. ...	Governor ..	1838
Cockburn, Sir F.	"	1840
Matthew, G. B. ..	"	1844
Gregory, John ..	"	1849
Bannerman, Sir A. ..	"	1854
Bayley, C. J. ...	"	1857
Rawson, R. W., C.B.	"	1864
Walker, Sir J., ..	"	1868
K.C.M.G., C.B.		
Hennessy, J. P., ..	"	1871
C.M.G.		
Robinson, W. ..	"	1874

Governor, Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral, and Ordinary.

William Robinson, 2,200*l.*

Private Secretary and Clerk to Executive Council,
C. A. King Harman, 150*l.* (50*l.* from Crown Funds.)

*Assistant, F. Arnold Moseley, 100*l.**

Executive Council.

<i>The Colonial Secretary.</i>	T. Darling.
<i>The Attorney-General.</i>	R. H. Sawyer.
<i>The Officer in Command of the Troops.</i>	R. T. Kemp, M.D.
<i>The Receiver-General.</i>	S. O. Johnson.
	W. E. Armbrister.

Legislative Council.

P. Anstie Smith, *President.*

S. O. Johnson.	Dr. D. F. Duncombe.
A. T. Holmes.	W. G. Rattray.
J. N. Brown.	T. M. Mathews.
Jacob H. Webb.	J. S. George.
R. E. Nesbitt.	

House of Assembly.

*Speaker, O. D. Malcolm, 150*l.**

*Chief Clerk, J. M. Bethel, 85*l.**

*Assistant ditto, H. S. O. Chutsam, 65*l.**

Members.

E. B. Taylor.	J. W. Culmer.
R. H. Sawyer.	J. S. Johnson.
B. L. Burnside.	B. Sweeting.
T. W. Williams.	W. J. Menendez.
J. W. B. Nicolls.	W. M. G. MacLure, M.D.
G. T. R. Kemp, M.D.	Francis Bullard.
Joseph E. Dupuch.	T. P. Moore.
Henry W. Spence.	D. A. Brice.
Walter F. Bethel.	G. B. Adderley.
J. S. Darling.	James H. Young.
H. E. Moseley.	J. Darling.
J. A. Culbert.	R. W. D. Albary.
C. T. Sands.	W. E. Armbrister.
O. D. Malcolm, Q.C.	R. W. Farrington.

Civil Establishment.

*Colonial Secretary and Auditor, E. B. A. Taylor, 500*l.**

*Clerk, H. E. Moseley, 150*l.**

*Registrar of Records and of Courts of Ordinary and Chancery, J. H. Webb, 320*l.**

*Clerk, J. Nuttall, 100*l.**

*Receiver-General and Treasurer, Alex. C. Lowe, 400*l.**

*Collector, J. Culbert, 200*l.**

*1st Clerk, T. N. G. Clare, 150*l.**

*2nd Clerk, T. V. Mathews, 60*l.**

Port Officer, Warehouse-Keeper, and 2nd Officer,

*H. C. Lighbourne, 200*l.*, and 50*l.* boat allowance.*

*Surveyor-General, Civil Engineer, and Commissioner of Crown Lands, J. W. Fowler, 300*l.**

*Clerks, J. H. McKinney, 150*l.*, and W. Strombom, 50*l.**

*Cashier of Public Bank, W. H. Hall, 625*l.**

*Clerk, A. J. Burnside, 150*l.**

*Inspector of Public Schools, W. Blair, 200*l.**

*Postmaster, R. C. Crawford, 200*l.**

*Superintendent of New Providence Asylum, N. Webb, 270*l.**

*Physician to Asylum, F. Duncombe, M.D., 160*l.**

*Dispenser of Medicines, L. G. Brace, 80*l.**

*Inspector of Lighthouses, Lieutenant Whatley, 500*l.**

*Clerk to Board of Public Works, H. E. Moseley, 60*l.**

Judicial Establishment.

*Chief Justice, Chancellor, and Judge of Admiralty, Philip Anstie Smith, 700*l.* and fees.*

*Attorney-General, B. L. Burnside, 250*l.* and fees in the Vice Admiralty Court.*

*Provost-Marshal, A. J. Thompson, 300*l.**

*Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and Coroner, G. C. Campbelljohn, 250*l.**

*Prothonotary, J. A. Brook, 200*l.**

*Police Magistrate, Nassau, J. H. Thompson, 300*l.**

*Clerk, W. F. Dalzell, 80*l.**

Resident Justices, and ex-officio Collectors of Revenue, &c. :—

*Abaco, J. Maura, 150*l.**

*Crooked Island, J. H. Minns, 150*l.**

*Eleuthera, A. Nairn, 150*l.**

*Exuma, J. Almgreen, 80*l.**

*Harbour Island, J. S. Solomon, 200*l.**

*Inagua, J. N. Brown, 320*l.**

*Long Island, W. H. Pinder, 300*l.**

*Ragged Island, J. Kerr, 70*l.**

*Rum Cay, R. Barnett, 80*l.**

*San Salvador, Z. C. Hollar, 100*l.**

*Jailor of Nassau, G. A. McGregor, 150*l.**

*Inspector of Police, C. Sutton, 350*l.**

The Police Force consists of an Inspector, 1 Sergeant, 4 Corporals, and 53 Constables.

*Physician to Prison and Police, and Health Officer, Dr. McClure, 140*l.**

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Bishop of Nassau,

*Rector of Christ Church, Nassau, Rev. R. Swann, 275*l.* and a house.*

*St. Matthew and St. Ann, Nassau, Rev. R. Saunders, 275*l.*, and 52*l.* house rent.*

*Curate of St. Agnes, Nassau, Rev. J. H. Fisher, 200*l.*, and 30*l.* rent.*

*St. Mary, Nassau, Rev. C. C. Wakefield, 150*l.**

*Rector of St. John, Harbour Island, Rev. W. H. Strombom, 261*l.*, and 26*l.* rent.*

*Incumbent of St. Philip, Inagua, Rev. W. L. Glanville, 150*l.*, and 20*l.* rent.*

*St. Paul and St. Andrew, Long Island, Rev. J. C. Crowther, 150*l.**

St. Peter and St. Stephen, Abaco, Rev. H.

Philpot, 150*l.*, and 50*l.* rent and allowance.

*St. David, Crooked Island, Rev. W. W. Duncombe, 150*l.**

*St. Salvador, Rev. J. S. Higgs, 250*l.**

*St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Nassau, Rev. R. Dunlop, M.A., 261*l.*, and 52*l.* house rent.*

The prospective withdrawal of State aid to religion has been provided for by an Act of the Legislature passed in 1869.

BARBADOS.

(See Windward Islands, p. 161.)

BERMUDAS,

Or Somers' Islands, a cluster of about 100 small islands, situated on the western side of the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 32° 15' N. and long. 64° 51' W., at a distance of about 580 miles from the nearest land, viz., Cape Hatteras in North Carolina.

Fifteen or sixteen of these islands are inhabited: the rest are of inconsiderable size, the largest, or Main Island, containing less than 16 square miles of land, and nowhere exceeding 3 miles in breadth.

The islands extend from N.E. to S.W. in a curved line for about 20 miles, bending inwards at both extremities, so as to enclose spacious and secure harbours.

Besides the main island, on which the town of Hamilton, the present seat of Government, is situated, the principal islands are St. George's, where the ancient town of St. George, the former capital, stands; Ireland Island, where the dockyard is established; Boaz and Watford Islands, occupied entirely by a military detachment, formerly a convict establishment; Somerset, St. David's, Smith's, Cooper's, Nonsuch, Godet's, Port's, and River's. With the exception of one break between Somerset and Watford Islands, there is continuous communication by bridges from St. George's to Ireland Island.

The climate has been long celebrated for its mildness and salubrity. The islands produce arrowroot of a fine quality, and an indigenous cedar of great durability, well adapted for ship-building and house-timber.

A few whales are occasionally taken in the neighbouring waters. Turtle are common.

The islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1515. The earliest account of them is given by Henry May, who was cast away upon them in 1593. They were first colonized by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked there in 1609, on his way to Virginia. On his report, the Virginia Company claimed them, and obtained a charter for them from James I. in 1612. This company sold their right for 2,000*l.* to an association of 120 persons, who obtained a new charter in 1616, incorporating them as the Bermuda Company, and granting them very extensive powers and privileges.

Representative government was introduced in 1620. In 1621 the Bermuda Company in London made a Body of Ordinances for the Government of the Colony. During the civil war, great numbers of emigrants from England were attracted thither by the favourable reports of the climate and soil. Towards the end of the reign of Charles II., grave complaints were made by the inhabitants of the misgovernment of the plantation by the Com-

pany; and its charter was annulled by process of *Quo Warranto*, at Westminster, in 1684-85. Since then the Governors have been appointed by the Crown, and laws for the Colony enacted by a local legislature, consisting of the Governor, Council, and Assembly.

The lands belonging to the company were forfeited to the Crown on the annulment of their charter, and, with the exception of some reserved for public uses, were granted in 1759 to purchasers on small quit-rents, extinguishable on the payment of a fixed sum of money.

During the revolutionary war in North America the inhabitants suffered great privations from the scarcity of food; and although they export largely certain articles of agricultural produce, especially potatoes, onions, tomatoes, and arrowroot, they are still dependent on foreign supplies for all the flour and most of the meat consumed.

In 1784 a printing-press was introduced.

Early in the present century the importance of the Bermudas as a naval station came to be recognised. Ireland Island was purchased exclusively by the Government, and a Dockyard established there. By Order in Council, dated June 23, 1824, the Bermudas were declared a place where male convicts might be kept at hard labour on the public works; but these islands never were made a penal settlement, strictly speaking, where convicts might be discharged. The establishment was broken up in 1863.

On the abolition of slavery in 1834, the system of temporary apprenticeship of the emancipated slaves, permitted by the Act of Parliament in the slave-holding colonies, was dispensed with by the local legislature of Bermuda, so as to entitle the slaves to their absolute freedom six years sooner than was required by Parliament. They and their descendants now form more than a numerical half of the entire population. (See page 22).

In 1846, a lighthouse, visible at more than 30 miles' distance, was erected on the highest land in the Colony; the light being 362 feet above the sea. A public library was established in 1839. In 1871 the Island of St. George's was connected with the main island by a causeway and road 2 miles in length, commenced in 1866, and completed at a cost of nearly 30,000*l.* An iron girder swing-bridge still permits the passage of vessels.

Constitution.

The Government is administered by a Governor, and a Privy Council, consisting at present of 9 members, appointed by the Crown, who also act as a Legislative Council. There is a House of Assembly of 36 members, consisting of four representatives from each parish. There are 854 electors. The qualification is possession of a freehold of not less than 60*l.* value. The qualification for a member is possession of a freehold rated at 240*l.* The last general election was in 1875; and the average duration of the session is 135 days, although during that period they usually only sit 2 or 3 days in a week. The members of the Privy Council, the Legislative Council, and Assembly are paid for their attendance. The Bermudas, since 1844, have been annexed to the episcopal diocese of Newfoundland. There is an episcopal parish church in each of the nine parishes. They are divided into five livings, of which the parish of St. George constitutes one, and each of the other livings comprises two adjoining parishes, besides which, there are an Episcopal Church in Hamilton, two Presbyterian Churches, two Wesleyan, and one Roman Catholic

chapel, and a number of chapel schools of different denominations. The Episcopal Methodists have recently made great progress among the coloured population; but of the whites 70 per cent., and of the coloured race 68 per cent., still belong to the Church of England.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1866	26,637	25,148
1867	24,268	23,219
1868	36,110	37,231
1869	30,040	32,039
1870	33,073	33,302
1871	34,969	33,790
1872	33,256	32,235
1873	33,030	35,146
1874	29,066	29,800
1875	25,721	28,269

Public Debt in 1875, 12,734l

Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1865	200,983	40,238
1866	192,123	31,842
1867	200,817	22,832
1868	199,929	33,873
1869	103,962	23,391
1870	232,387	36,756
1871	231,618	48,405
1872	149,842	66,877
1873	128,065	64,887
1874	252,435	81,585
1875	244,486	61,253

1875-6, Parliamentary Grant, 2,200l. (Governor's salary).

Population, Census 1851, 10,982.

„ 1861, 11,461. White. Coloured.

„ 1871, 12,121. 4,725. 7,396.

Total tonnage of vessels entered 1875, 66,928; cleared 1875, 62,771.

Governors.

1612. Daniel Tucker.	1782. William Browne.
1619. Captain N. Butler.	1788. Henry Hamilton.
1622. Captain J. Bernard.	1794. James Craufurd.
1681. Captain P. Bell.	1796. Wm. Campbell.
1682. Captain W. Sayle.	1797. George Beckwith.
1640. Captain Josias Forster.	1805. Francis Gore.
	1806. John Hodgson.
1649. Captain Thomas Turnor.	1811. Sir J. Cockburn.
	1819. Sir Wm. Lumley.
1650. Captain Josias Forster.	1825. Sir H. Turner.
	1831. Sir S. R. Chapman.
1658. John Trimmingham.	1839. Lieut.-Col. Reid.
1684. Richard Coney.	1846. Capt. C. Elliot.
1686. Sir R. Robinson.	1854. Colonel Freeman Murray.
1689. Isaac Richier.	
1692. Captain Goddard.	1861. Col. H. St. George
1698. Samuel Day.	Ord, R.E., C.B.
1700. Captain Bennett.	1867. Colonel Sir F. E.
1713. Henry Pulletin.	Chapman, K.C.B.
1721. Sir J. Bruce Hope.	1870. Col. Sir T. Gore
1727. Captain J. Pitt.	Browne, K.C.M.G.,
1737. Alured Poppel.	C.B.
1745. William Poppel.	1871. Major-Gen. J. H.
1764. G. J. Bruere.	Lefroy, R.A., C.B.
1780. George Bruere.	

Col. Fitzroy Somerset, *Administrator of Government, from June to November, 1874.*

Privy Council.

Major-General J. H. Lefroy, R.A., C.B., *Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

Thos. Lett Wood, *Chief Justice.*

Augustus J. Musson.

William H. Gosling.

J. H. Trimmingham, *Assistant Justice.*

E. Harvey, *Assistant Justice.*

Jos. C. Yates.

Henry Fowler, *Receiver-General.*

J. H. Harvey.

Legislative Council.

Same members as the Privy Council, except the Governor.

Clerk, J. E. Butterfield, 130l.

House of Assembly.

(36 Members.)

Speaker, S. S. Ingham, 200l. per annum.

<i>Sandy's parish</i>	{ T. D. Middleton.
	{ John F. Burrows.
	{ T. H. Gilbert.
	{ John Fowle.
<i>Southampton parish</i>	{ Foster M. Cooper.
	{ John D. Bell.
	{ Rose D. Fraser.
	{ William S. Masters.
<i>Warwick parish</i>	{ Samuel A. Harvey.
	{ A. J. Frith.
	{ W. I. F. Frith.
	{ T. J. Wadson.
<i>Paget's parish</i>	{ S. Brownlow Gray.
	{ E. H. Gosling.
	{ H. G. Hunt.
	{ S. S. Ingham, <i>Speaker.</i>
<i>Pembroke parish</i>	{ T. F. I. Tucker.
	{ Samuel Saltus.
	{ J. Harnett.
	{ George Somers Tucker.
<i>Devonshire parish</i>	{ C. Peniston.
	{ R. J. P. Darrell.
	{ J. W. Smith.
	{ T. N. Dill.
<i>Smith's parish</i>	{ J. N. Smith.
	{ Edwin Peniston.
	{ N. J. Darrell.
	{ J. W. Pearman.
<i>Hamilton parish</i>	{ Thaddeus A. Outerbridge.
	{ S. C. Outerbridge.
	{ T. W. Mercer.
	{ T. J. Pearman.
<i>St. George's parish</i>	{ J. A. Atwood.
	{ J. M. Hayward.
	{ F. A. Hunter.
	{ W. H. Wilkinson.

Clerk, W. H. Darrell, 170l.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Major-General

J. H. Lefroy, R.A., C.B., F.R.S., 2,746l.

Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary, Captain Lockhart, R.A.

Colonial Secretary, James Tucker, 300l.

Clerk to ditto, R. F. Hunt, 100l.

Revenue Department.

Receiver-General, Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws, and Registrar of Shipping, Henry Fowler, 500l. and fees.

Assistant ditto, St. Georges, C. H. Smith, 380l.

Clerk, Treasury, A. G. Butterfield, 150l.

Revenue Office, Hamilton, C. W. Fozard, 160l.

„ *St. Georges, E. Jones, 160l.*

„ *Ireland Island, J. F. Tatem, 150l.*

Colonial Surveyor, P. Ness, 300l.

Causeway-keeper, W. J. Steed, 146l.



Harrison & Sons. Lith. St. Martins Lane W.C.

Post Office.

Postmaster-General, J. W. Thies, 300*l*.
 " *Hamilton*, R. Ward, 225*l*.
 " *Sandys*, R. Fowle, 40*l*.
Postmistress, Ireland Island, Mrs. Waterfall, 40*l*.
Receiving House-keepers, 15 at 12*l*. each.
Inspector of Schools, Inglis, Lough, 100*l*.
Health Officers, Dr. Higgs and Dr. Hunter, fees.

Police and Gaol.

Police Magistrate, Hamilton, M. M. Frith, 150*l*.
 " *St. Georges*, W. C. Hyland, 150*l*.
Gaoler, Hamilton, N. McLeod, 100*l*.
 " *St. Georges*, R. Boggs, 300*l*.
Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, Dr. Hinson, 160*l*.
Overseer, J. B. Zuill, 100*l*.
Lighthouse-keeper, J. Ferrucigu, 125*l*.
Registrar-General of Births, &c., J. Tucker fees.

Judicial Establishment.

Chancellor, The Governor in Council.
Chief Justice (and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court),
 Thos. Lett Wood, 700*l*. and fees.
Assistant Judges, J. H. Trimmingham and E.
 Harvey, fees.
*Attorney-General (and Advocate of Vice-Admiralty
 Court)*, S. B. Gray, 600*l*. and fees.
Provost-Marshal, John H. Trott, 250*l*. and fees.
Clerk of Assize Court, W. H. Darrell, 100*l*. and fees.
Registrar Vice-Admiralty Court, N. A. Butterfield,
 fees.
Marshal, J. H. Trott, fees.
Coroners, C. C. Keane, and D. Tucker, fees.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Bishop of Newfoundland, The Right Rev. J. B.
 Kelly.
Rector, St. George, Rev. F. J. F. Lightbourn, 140*l*.
 and fees and allowances from the parishes.
Ditto, Hamilton and Smith, Rev. G. Tucker, 140*l*.
 and fees and allowances from the parishes.
Ditto, Pembroke and Devonshire, Rev. M. James, 140*l*.
 and fees and allowances from the parishes.
Ditto, Paget and Warwick, Rev. J. F. B. L. Lough,
 140*l*. and fees and allowances from the parishes.
Ditto, Sandys and Southampton, Rev. C. P. K.
 Coombe, Ecclesiastical Commissary, 140*l*. and
 fees and allowances from the parishes.
Presbyterian Minister, Rev. W. Thorburn, 140*l*. and
 fees.
Roman Catholic, Rev. J. Bellord, 20*l*.
 The Wesleyan Methodists and the British Methodist
 Episcopalians each receive a Grant of 10*l*. for
 every 100 of the number of their body, according
 to the last General Census return.

—x—x—x—

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

(See Dominion of Canada, p. 29.)

—x—x—x—

BRITISH HONDURAS.

(See Honduras, page 75.)

—x—x—x—

BRITISH GUIANA.

This Colony is a portion of the South American Continent, extending from east to west about 200 miles. It includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice. It is bounded on the east by Dutch Guiana, from which it is divided by the River Corentyn, on the south by Brazil, on the

west by Venezuela, and on the north and north-east by the Atlantic Ocean.

This territory was first partially settled by the Dutch West India Company in 1580. It was from time to time held by Holland, France, and England. It was restored to the Dutch in 1802, but in the following year retaken by Great Britain, to whom it was finally ceded in 1814.

It is impossible to determine the exact area of the Colony, as its precise boundaries are undetermined between Venezuela and Brazil respectively, but it has been computed to be 76,000 square miles.

Under the Dutch, Demerara and Essequibo constituted one Government, and Berbice another, which arrangement indeed continued in force under the British Administration down to the year 1831.

The constitution of the Colony of Berbice dates from the year 1732; under it the Governor was nominated by the Directors of the Mercantile Body called the Berbice Association, and was assisted by a council of six; any vacancy occurring being filled by the Governor's selection of one out of two nominations submitted by the remaining councillors. In the year 1817, however, an order was made by the Prince Regent in Council, requiring three nominations to be made in lieu of two for the Governor's selection, and also declaring that if no such nomination were made in fourteen days, the Governor should be entitled to appoint absolutely to the vacancy. In 1826 an order of the King in Council was issued, dissolving the then Council of Government, appointing another, and thenceforward vesting the right of appointing to vacancies in the Governor as representing the Crown.

The Court of Policy for Demerara appears to have been established in 1773, and in 1789 that for Essequibo merged into it, and the seat of Government for the United provinces was established at Stabroek, the site of the present capital, Georgetown; in these circumstances, disputes having arisen between the Colonists and the local Government, and West India Company, as to the right of appointing the colonial members of the Court of Policy, in the year 1788, a provisional "Plan of Redress," as it was termed (being in fact the draft of a new constitution), was framed by a Committee of the States-General, to whom had been referred sundry petitions of the Colonists. This being approved of, a commission was despatched by the States-General to the Colony, and on their arrival in 1789 they dissolved the then existing Government, and established a new one for the conjoined Colonies upon the basis of the scheme in question, which continued in operation, notwithstanding the captures of the Colony by the British in 1796 and in 1802, and its cession in 1803; the Articles of Capitulation having stipulated that the laws, usages, and institutions of the Colony should be maintained as before. It is, therefore, advisable now to advert to the leading provisions of that document.

The Council or Court of Policy was to consist of 1st, The Director-General; 2, The Commander of Essequibo; 3, The Fiscal of Essequibo; 4, The Fiscal of Demerara; 5 and 6, two Colonists from Essequibo; 7 and 8, two Colonists from Demerara.

The unofficial Members were to be chosen "from among the principal, most capable, and most religious inhabitants, above twenty-five years of age, professing the Protestant religion, and perfectly acquainted with the Dutch language, and who had resided at least three years within

the Colony." It will be essential to bear in mind that no other definition of the qualification of a Member of the Court of Policy has existed to this moment, inapplicable as the preceding obviously is to the altered state of things. There was in addition a provision against the eligibility of parties within certain degrees of consanguinity, which however, has been practically disregarded.

By a Proclamation of Governor Beaujon in 1796 it was enacted that any person duly elected and declining to serve, should be liable to a penalty of three thousand guilders, unless he had served within two years next preceding his election.

In the first instance, the unofficial portion of the Council was to be chosen from a double nomination by the Colleges of Kiezers or Electors,* of which there were two, one for each Colony,† each consisting of seven Members, elected by a majority of the votes of the inhabitants possessing not fewer than twenty-five slaves, such votes to be in writing and signed by the voter. The tenure of the Office of Kiezer, as subsequently defined by Proclamation of Sir Benjamin D'Urban in 1831, was to be for life, unless the party resigned, or ceased to be an inhabitant. The Kiezers, before proceeding to a nomination, were to be sworn to the faithful discharge of their office before the Director-General, a ceremony which continued to be observed before the Governor until the passing of Ordinance No. 16 of 1864.

A periodical change in the constitution of the Council or Court of Policy was secured by providing that the Senior Colonial Member should retire yearly.

The Director-General was to be allowed a double vote, and the Secretary of Demerara was to be the "Minister of the Court of Policy."

Such seems to have been the *original* Legislative Constitution of the Colony. We now come to the occasion on which what are termed "Financial Representatives" were added.

It appears that in 1795 it was deemed necessary, during a period of some confusion, to introduce four members "commissioned" by the Colleges of Electors of both Colonies to have jointly with the Court of Policy the administration of the public funds.† In the following year, however, Governor Beaujon thought fit to annul that arrangement, and to enact that to secure to the inhabitants a more ample representation at the raising of taxes, in lieu of the four above-mentioned, there should be six inhabitants adjoined to the Governor and Court of Policy, three from each Colony, to be elected by the inhabitants qualified as in the case of Kiezers, and to serve for two years, but whose powers should be strictly limited to the raising, with the Court of Policy, Colony taxes, and examining also with that body the public accounts.

Beaujon's proclamation, however, was materially modified, though without affecting the definition of the duties of the financial representatives, by a proclamation of Acting Governor Carmichael in 1812, consolidating the two Colleges of Kiezers and Financial Representatives. This proceeding remained operative, though unconfirmed by the Crown, until 1831, when Sir Benjamin D'Urban became Governor of the United Colony, and it was annulled by a Royal Instruction restoring the pre-existing arrangement, and extending the right of suffrage to the inhabitants of Berbice.

Such is the state of things which has remained

up to the present time, with the exception, in regard to the franchise hereafter to be noticed, and from which the inference seems to be clear that the Financial Representatives had, and have, no authority whatever, except by express permission from the Crown, to discuss any item upon the estimate so as to alter its amount, although they might refuse to include any sum to which they objected in their calculations of the funds necessary to be raised by taxation.*

The inherent right of the Financial Representatives to exercise this power, has been, however, strongly maintained by the Colonial Members upon all occasions, and this has led to collisions between the Executive and Elective section of the Court.† The position they assume is based upon the construction of certain passages in a decree of the States-General, dated 27th August, 1788, to the effect that "the contributions for the Colonial Chest are to be regulated by the inhabitants themselves;" and in the instructions issued to Director-General Van Grovestein in 1793, "He will take care not to leave the administration of the Colony Chest wholly to the Colony Members of the Court of Policy, but will thereto admit a great number of the Colonists, for example the "Kiezereboth rivers," and also upon the nature of certain entries in the Minutes from 1798 to 1806. They do not appear to bear out the claim of right which has been founded upon them, since the evidence throughout seems to proceed upon the assumption that due provision has been previously made for the Sovereign's Chest, which is represented by the modern Civil List.

The foregoing is a succinct but sufficiently accurate sketch of the Legislative Constitution, as it existed up to the year 1849, when the first step in the process of amelioration was affected by the passing of the Ordinance, No. 15, for regulating the elective franchise, and dividing the Colony into Electoral districts.

The great principle of the whole system of Government is evidently *centralization*. Until the year 1826, there existed not even local subdivisions of the Colony. Demerara and Essequibo were then divided into ten Parishes, and the same process was subsequently applied to Berbice. This arrangement, however, was simply ecclesiastical, involving no civil authority or jurisdiction, for the Members of the Vestries constituted to administer them, were, and still are, nominated from time to time by the Court of Policy, while the combined Court grants the only funds at their disposal whether for maintenance of the fabric, or support of the poor, exclusive of what trifling income may be derived from the seat rents of the churches.

It was not until 1837 that the first municipal body was incorporated, nor has the principle since been materially extended in its application, although some advance has undoubtedly been made.

In the year 1855, under the administration of Sir Philip Wodehouse, an Ordinance was passed to alter and amend the Political Institutions of the Colony, but it was not approved by Her Majesty. Since that time no legislation has been attempted in the same direction until the passing of Ordinance

* During the discussions on the Civil List in 1848-9, it was suggested by some of the Elective Section to adopt this course, leaving upon the Governor the responsibility of paying the difference between the sums fixed and the amount provided.

† Proceedings relative to the Functions of the Financial Representative, 1832.

* Demerara and Essequibo only are here alluded to.

† Beaujon's Procl., Loc. Guide.

No. 1 of 1864, which, however, is a mere declaratory act, defining the meaning of the term "Colonist," as employed in the "Plan of Redress" above noticed; and Ordinance No. 16 of 1864, to remove some difficulties in the exercise of the functions of the College of Electors.

The Constitution may be summed up very briefly. It consists of a Governor, Court of Policy, and a Combined Court. The functions of an Executive and Legislative Council and House of Assembly are performed by the Governor and Court of Policy, except as regards taxation and finance, which are dealt with by the Combined Court, composed of the Governor and Members of the Court of Policy, combined with the six Financial Representatives. The Court of Policy passes all laws and ordinances, except the Annual Tax Ordinance, which is passed by the Combined Court.

The Court of Policy is composed of five official and five elective members. The official members are the Governor, the Attorney-General, the Government Secretary, the Auditor-General, and the Receiver-General. The elective members are chosen as follows:—When a vacancy occurs the seven Kiezers, who are chosen for life, meet and submit to the Court of Policy the names of two persons, from whom one is selected by the Court.

The Colony is divided into five Electoral Divisions, each of which has its Kiezer or Kiezers chosen for life, and one or more Financial Representatives, elected for two years, and eligible for re-election.

Electoral Division.	Registered Representatives.	Financial Electors.
County of Demerara	2 Kiezer	1 Financial
2 City of Georgetown	1 " "	1 " "
3 County of Essequibo	2 " "	2 " "
4 County of Berbice	1 " "	1 " "
5 Town of New Amsterdam	1 " "	1 " "
	7	6
		784

In the Colony of British Guiana the Roman Dutch law is in force in civil cases, modified by Orders in Council and local Ordinances; the Criminal Law is now the same as that of Great Britain, and is administered in the same manner, except that there is not the intervention of a Grand Jury.

The Registration of Births and Deaths was established in the Colony by Ordinance No. 10 of 1868.

In September, 1870, a Special Commission was appointed to inquire into the treatment of coolie immigrants in the Colony. The members of the commission were Mr. W. E. Frere, formerly a Judge of the High Court of Bombay, Sir G. Young, Bart., and Mr. C. Mitchell. Their labours resulted in an exhaustive Report, the chief recommendations of which were drafted into an Ordinance by Sir G. Young, one of the Commissioners, which, after careful consideration by the Secretary of State, the Governor and the Court of Policy, passed into law as Ordinance, No. 7 of 1878.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1866	304,817	310,878
1867	275,209	307,061
1868	290,881	297,349
1869	311,377	293,636
1870	354,131	325,855
1871	379,647	338,053
1872	449,060	391,219

	£	£
1873	361,932	399,990
1874	305,457	381,108
1875	352,136	355,979*

Public Debt, 31 December, 1875, £24,447.

Local Finance.

Revenue and Expenditure of Incorporated Towns and Villages.

1875	£44,038	£45,977
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Aggregate Debts of Public Bodies guaranteed by the Colony, "for the most part amply secured."

£338,823.

Total Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1866	1,530,675	2,170,967
1867	1,498,524	2,498,777
1868	1,618,378	2,232,212
1869	1,572,275	2,164,014
1870	1,572,275	2,164,015
1871	1,897,183	2,748,720
1872	2,013,553	2,462,708
1873	1,764,571	2,217,432
1874	1,873,219	2,761,837
1875	1,837,151	2,338,121

Population in 1871, total 193,491.

Natives of British Guiana.	West India Islands.	Madeira and Azores.	Other places.
113,570	13,385	7,925	9,635

Estimated present Population, 1876, 216,000.

Immigrant Population, 1874, on Estates.

	Under Indenture.
Indians	33,360
Chinese	3,875
Africans	862

Totals . . . 38,597

The aboriginal Indians were estimated in 1851 at about 7,000; but Mr. McClinton, Superintendent of Rivers and Creeks, an undoubted authority on the subject, carries the number as high as 20,000 or 21,000, but the numbers of the tribes within the British territories vary, and are at all times very uncertain.

List of Governors who have administered the Government of British Guiana since the union of the three Provinces of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice in 1851.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Benjamin D'Urban	21 July 1831
Major-General Sir James Carmichael Smyth	
(Lieutenant-Governor)	26 June 1833
Ditto (appointed Governor)	27 Dec. 1836
Sir Lionel Smith	28 May 1835
Sir James Carmichael Smyth (resumed)	
	17 June 1835
Henry Light, Esq.	27 June 1838
W. Walker, Esq. (acting)	20 May 1848
Sir Henry Barkly	Dec. 1848
Sir P. E. Wodehouse	23 May 1854
W. Walker, Esq. (acting)	25 July 1857
Sir P. E. Wodehouse	10 May 1858
W. Walker, Esq. (acting)	9 May 1861

* The revenue and expenditure here is exclusive of the sums raised for and expended on immigration by the planters.

Sir F. Hincks 7 Jan. 1862
 Major Robert M. Mundy (*Lt.-Gov.*) . . 29 May 1866
 Sir F. Hincks 12 Aug. 1867
 Sir John Scott . . . 25 Jan. 1869 to 26 Dec. 1873
 E. E. Rushworth, Esq., D.C.L., C.M.G.
 (*Administrator*) 27 June 1873
 J. R. Longden, Esq., C.M.G. 10 Mar. 1874
 C. H. Kortright, Esq. 1877

Court of Policy.

President. The Governor.

Members:—

H. Smith, *Attorney-General.*
 W. A. G. Young, *Government Secretary.*
 W. B. Pollard, *Auditor-General.*
Receiver-General.

Robt. Smith.
 William Russell.
 Allan C. Macalmon.
 H. C. Bascom.
 H. T. Garnett.

Secretary, The Government Secretary.
Clerk, The Assistant ditto.

Financial Representatives.

H. K. Davson J. Craigen.
 Alex. Duff J. Drysdale.
 R. J. Kelly J. McConnell.

College of Electors.

S. B. Trotman G. Davson
 A. W. Perot C. Bascom.
 A. B. Trotter W. Arnold.
 J. Gordon.

Civil Establishment.

* *Governor, Sir J. R. Longden, K.C.M.G., 5,000l.*
Private Secretary, H. Read, late 40th Regiment, 300l.
Aide-de-Camp, C. P. Austin.

Government Secretariat.

Government Secretary, G. A. G. Young, 1,500l.
Assistant ditto, C. P. Austin, 700l.
Clerks, W. Le Gall, 350l.
F. W. Collier, 200l.
C. T. Cox, 100l.

Town Agent for Prisons, R. L. Lambert, 166l. 18s. 4d.

Audit Office.

Auditor-General, W. B. Pollard, 1,000l.
Clerks in Audit Office:—

1st, J. L. Becker, 400l.
 2nd, A. Fraser, 291l. 18s. 4d.
 3rd, J. Vescoock, 250l.
 4th, F. Winter, 208l.
 5th, G. Oudkerk, 125l.

Treasury.

Receiver-General, 1,000l.
Assistant Receiver-General and Assistant Government Secretary for Berbice, Denis Gallagher, 600l.
Bookkeeper, G. W. Bennett, 500l.

Clerks to Receiver-General, Georgetown:—

1st, A. A. Burrowes, 416l.
 2nd, C. B. Hamilton, 375l.
 3rd, A. C. Brown, 291l. 18s. 4d.
 4th, A. E. Swain, 250l.
 5th, F. A. S. Lambert, 208l. 2s. 6d.
 6th, O. C. Y. Hill, 166l. 18s. 4d.

* Sir J. R. Longden will be transferred in the Spring of 1877 to Ceylon, and succeeded in British Guiana by Mr. C. H. Kortright.

Chief Commissary, W. S. Turner, 600l.

Commissaries:—

J. P. Ouckow.
 J. Leacock.
 T. N. King.
 J. R. L. Cruikshank.
 W. H. A. Burrowes.
 F. E. King.
 F. Harcourt.
 T. Fitzgerald.
 M. Mc Turk.
 P. Oressall.
 H. S. Burrowes.
 J. Haly (Acting).
 J. C. Lang.

875l. each.

Assistant Commissaries:—

H. C. O. N. Breen.
 A. Becker.

250l.

Customs.

Comptroller of Customs and Rum Duties, and Registrar of Shipping, H. W. Austin, 1,000l.

First Clerk, J. Hubbard, 350l.

Second " C. N. Silas, 250l.

Third " T. Harel, 250l.

Fourth " F. G. K. Smith, 208l. 8s. 4d.

Fifth " J. F. Bennett, 166l. 18s. 4d.

Out-door Supervisor of Aid Waiters, E. W. K. Crocker, 500l.

Aid Waiters:—

J. N. L. Braithwaite, 387l. 10s.
 W. Bristow.
 W. Harris.
 E. M. De Groot.
 T. Massiah.
 R. J. Laurie.
 G. M. Stack.
 R. O. Swain.
 E. Bagot.
 J. Garraway.
 A. B. Collier.
 (Vacant)

250l. each.

208l. 6s. 8d. each.

166l. 18s. 4d. each.

Surveyor and Admeasurer of Shipping, Thomas Hubbard, fees.

Clerk in Charge of Colonial Bonded Warehouse, J. A. Hancock, 300l.

Assistant Clerks, E. A. Hubbard, 125l.

H. C. Van Genderen, 125l.
 O. Brumell.

Wharfinger, C. N. Cox, 200l.

Gauger and Weigher, A. Hubbard, 342l.

Sub-Comptroller at Barbice, J. T. Ibbott, 500l.

Clerk, J. L. Ferdinand.

Aid Waiter, F. Van Holst, 200l.; and 2 Assistants.

Immigration Department.

Agent-General, Jas. Croshie, 1,200l.
Chief Sub-Immigration Agent, J. T. Trotter, 500l.
 * *Sub-Immigration Agents, C. B. King, 400l.;*
Geo. A. Taylor, 400l.; H. Walpole, 400l.;
J. P. Denham, 400l.

Chief Clerk, N. W. Forster, 250l.

Second Clerk, H. J. Gladwin, 188l.

Third Clerk, G. C. Broadhead, 150l.

Record Clerk and Madras Interpreter, S. Johnstone, 175l.

Medical Officer to Department, J. P. Watt, M.D., 1,000l.

* These officers have travelling allowances.

Mara, S. L. Herbert, 600*l*.
Highbury, J. Carney, 800*l*.
East Canje, J. Leary, 750*l*.
Port Morant, J. Veendam, 600*l*.
Corentyn Coast, 500*l*.
Skeldon, T. F. Pollard, 600*l*.
Cotton Tree, S. E. Bligh, 700*l*.
Mahaicony, H. M. Pereria, 600*l*.
Mahaica, 900*l*.
Enmore and Victoria, H. G. Dalton, 900*l*.
Buxton and Beteroverdragting, F. H. Anderson, 900*l*.
Plaisance, J. Alty, 900*l*.
Georgetown, H. Hutson, 1,000*l*.
Peter's Hall and Great Diamond, W. Watkins, 900*l*.
Demerara River, 500*l*.
Belle Vue, J. Alexander, 900*l*.
Breed-en-Hoop, A. Finlayson, 1,000*l*.
Leonora, H. C. Stevenson, 1,000*l*.
Philadelphia, J. L. Forte, 700*l*.
Leguan, J. D. Hillis, 700*l*.
Wakenaam East, J. T. Donnelly, 600*l*.
Wakenaam West, E. H. Klein, 700*l*.
Aurora and Tiger Island, G. T. Dickson, 700*l*.
Queenstown, T. Gordon, 900*l*.
Anna Regina, M. Shannon, 900*l*.
Three Supernumeraries, at 300*l*. each, Drs. Kennedy, Macnamara, Bott Mosely.
Emigration Agent at Calcutta, H. A. Firth, 1,600*l*.
 " *Madeira*, R. W. Sheffield, fees.
 " *Barbados*, F. E. King, 300*l*. (acting).

Police.

Inspector-General of Police, N. Cox, 1,000*l*., and, 500*l*. as Supt. of Fire Brigade.
Senior Inspector, P. H. R. Hill, 500*l*.
Inspectors:—F. Griffin, }
 H. Manthorp, } 375*l*.
 R. W. M. Bolton, }
 J. T. Thorne, }
Sub-Inspectors:—C. L. Payne, }
 W. Harragin, } 250*l*.
 E. Wedlake, }
 John Binns }
Captain of Preventive Schooner, W. Walker, 250*l*.
Clerk and Bookkeeper, E. S. Greaves, 250*l*.

Post Office.

Colonial Postmaster, N. Darnell Davis, 725*l*.
Deputy ditto at Berbice, J. Melville, 250*l*.
Clerk, E. D. Wight, 364*l*. 11*s*. 8*d*.
 Six other Clerks and six Sorters at salaries from 25*l*. to 250*l*. each.
Telegraph Superintendent, E. Chalmers, 312*l*. 10*s*.

Harbours.

Harbour-Master, Georgetown, C. E. Luckie, 500*l*.
Harbour-Master at New Amsterdam, Alex. Winter, fees.
Health Officer, Georgetown, A. G. M. Cameron, M.D., 312*l*.
Ditto, New Amsterdam, J. Leary, fees.
Master Pilot, Montagu Jones, fees.

Poor.

Chairman of Poor Law Board, Alexander Cameron, M.D., 100*l*.
Inspector, A. Burrows, 400*l*.
Members:—
 Rev. Thomas Slater.
 A. Duff.
 S. Booker.

Surgeon, — Wallbridge (acting), 200*l*.
Superintendent of Alm Houses, H. N. Pitcairn, 150*l*.

Colonial Hospital, Demerara and Essequibo.

Surgeon-General, E. A. Manget, 1,000*l*.
Resident Surgeon, W. F. B. Pollard, 600*l*.
Assistant Surgeon, — Donald, 312*l*. 10*s*.
Secretary and Clerk of the Check, A. A. Burrows, 292*l*.
Dispenser, T. A. Spooner, 208*l*.
Steward, A. D'Andrade, 250*l*.

Hospital, Berbice.

Visiting Physician, T. S. Hackett, 500*l*.
Surgeon (vacant), 400*l*.
Treasurer and Steward, 150*l*.
Dispenser E. Denby, 250*l*.

Leper Asylum, Mahaica.

Medical Attendant, 150*l*.
Chairman of Poor Law Commissioners for visiting Asylum, Dr. Cameron, 100*l*.
Superintendent, S. Weeks, 150*l*.

Colonial Lunatic Asylum, Berbice.

Superintendent, Dr. Grieve, 800*l*.

Orphan Asylum.

Superintendent, Rev. T. Veness, 500*l*.
Medical Officer, Dr. J. H. McClosky, 100*l*.
Master, D. Reed, 104*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*.
Matron, Miss Jones, 37*l*. 10*s*.

Registration of Births and Deaths.

Registrar-General, E. H. G. Dalton, 100*l*., in addition to salary as Registrar.
First Clerk, William Vaughan, 200*l*.
Second Clerk, H. Belasco, 125*l*.

Schools.

Inspector of Schools, Rev. W. G. Austin, 708*l*., and 125*l*. for travelling expenses.

Public Works.

Colonial Civil Engineer, W. B. Pollard, jun., 900*l*., and 162*l*. for travelling expenses and horse allowance.
Assistant Civil Engineer and Surveyor, A. G. Thompson, 600*l*.
Clerk of Works, W. J. Fowler, 450*l*.
First Clerk and Draughtsman, E. Chalmers, 225*l*.
Second Clerk, C. Castellani, 200*l*.
Third ditto, G. Fox, 125*l*.

Crown Lands Office.

Crown Surveyor, C. Chalmers, 600*l*.
First Assistant ditto, T. G. Wight, 450*l*.
Second Assistant, W. Chalmers, 350*l*.
First Clerk, W. Brumell, 145*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.
Second Clerk (vacant), 104*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*.

Prisons.

Inspector of Prisons, Col. Elliott, 700*l*.
Sheriff of Demerara, J. Brumell.*
Keeper of the Georgetown Gaol, A. F. Pile, 350*l*.
Clerk, J. A. Dunbar, 145*l*.
Sheriff of Berbice, B. Maxwell, 50*l*.†
Keeper of the New Amsterdam Gaol, J. Sinnott, 187*l*. 10*s*.
Sheriff of Essequibo, W. Humphrys, 50*l*.†
Keeper of Essequibo Gaol, J. Lynch, 146*l*. 10*s*.
Keeper of Fellowship Gaol, B. Goring, 125*l*.

* Mr. Brumell receives a salary of 1,000*l*. as Police Magistrate of Georgetown, and Sheriff.

† Messrs. Maxwell and Humphrys are also Stipendiary Magistrates.

Convict Settlement, Massaruni.

Superintendent of the Penal Settlement, T. Sealy, 850*l*.
Assistant ditto, H. L. Straker, 300*l*.
Surgeon (vacant), 312*l*.
Chaplain, W. H. Campbell, 325*l*.
Clerk, F. Colman, 146*l*.
Issuer, J. Craig, 100*l*.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice and Judge of Court of Vice-Admiralty,
 Sir W. Snagg, Kt., 2,500*l*.
Puisne Judge, J. H. King, 1,500*l*.
 " C. W. Loveay, 1,500*l*.
Attorney-General, W. F. H. Smith, 1,500.
Solicitor-General, N. Atkinson, 500*l*.
Registrar of Vice-Admiralty Court, E. H. Dalton,
 fees.

Marshal, ditto, J. D. Fraser, fees.
Crown Solicitor, R. W. Imlach, 400*l*.
Registrar and Clerk of the Supreme Courts, Demerara
and Essequibo, E. H. Dalton, 833*l*.
First Sworn Clerk and Notary Public, F. O. King,
 500*l*.

Second ditto ditto, I. R. Stewart, 865*l*.
First Assistant Sworn Clerk, W. O'Meara, 275*l*.
Second ditto ditto, W. P. Olton, 175*l*.
Third ditto ditto, E. Abraham, 175*l*.
Accountant, E. P. Dalton, 416*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.
Registrar of Berbice, J. R. Van Kinschot, 400*l*.
Assistant Sworn Clerk, J. T. Egg, 150*l*.
Administrator-General, H. Watson, 1,500*l*.
1st Clerk to Administrator-General, W. B. Watson,
 350*l*.

2nd ditto ditto, G. Schrack, 275*l*.
3rd ditto ditto, " 200*l*.
4th ditto ditto, E. H. Tennent, 200*l*.
5th ditto ditto, H. Wight, 175*l*.
6th ditto ditto, F. Verbeke, 112*l*. 10*s*.
Provost Marshal, J. D. Fraser, 833*l*.
First Marshal, J. H. Otterbein, 416*l*.

Ordinary Marshals:—

C. C. Jones, 200*l*.
 A. Eburne, 133*l*.
 M. Taylor, 133*l*.
 J. H. Blake, 91*l*.
 J. H. Bowles, 67*l*. 10*s*.

Stipendiary Magistrates:—

A. P. Pound.
 P. A. Grant.
 E. Smith.
 W. Humphrys.
 H. C. Huggins.
 H. P. Plummer.
 F. E. Dampier.
 H. Kirke.
 B. Maxwell.
 F. M. Bury.
 J. Alves.
 Col. Foster Foster.
 A. J. Pound.

700*l*. each, and
 100*l*. travel-
 ling expenses.

*Clerks:—*W. Brumell, 200*l*.
 J. Williams, 200*l*.
 J. Cleghorn, 200*l*.
 J. H. Blake, 200*l*.
 J. D'Guara, 200*l*.
 C. Weddall, 200*l*.
 H. King, 200*l*.
 E. M. Beete, 200*l*.
 J. Edghill, 250*l*.
 John Bagot, 200*l*.
 C. E. Turton, 200*l*.
 J. Dowdy, 200*l*.

Police Magistrate of Georgetown, and Sheriff of Co.
Demerara, J. Brumell, 1,000*l*.

Clerk and Special Justice of the Peace, W. Seon.

521*l*.; *Clerks*, W. A. Pickel, 208*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.; G.
 Charpentier, 166*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

Special Magistrate:—

Pomeroon, W. E. H. F. McClinlock, 300*l*.

Militia.

Adjutant-General, R. W. Imlach, 100*l*.
Adjutant of the Georgetown Militia, and for keep of
horse (vacant), 300*l*.
Bandmaster, — Fricke, 200*l*.

Villages.

Superintendent of Villages, T. Daly, 500*l*, and
 125*l*. for travelling expenses.
First Clerk, — Cleghorn, 200*l*.
Second ditto, — Glasford, 112*l*. 10*s*.
 Two other Clerks.

Ecclesiastical Establishments (Church of England).

Lord Bishop, The Rt. Rev. W. P. Austin, D.D.,
 2,000*l*. (from Imperial Funds).
Chaplains, Rev. W. G. G. Austin, M.A., and Rev.
 W. H. Brett.

Secretary and Registrar, Rev. W. G. G. Austin, M.A.,
 fees.

Rural Deans, Demerara, Rev. D. Smith, fees.
Essequibo, Rev. W. Austin. } fees.
Berbice, Rev. F. W. Austin. }

Archdeacon, The Ven. F. J. Wyatt, 200*l*.

Rector of St. George's Parish, F. J. Wyatt, 700*l*.

Incumbent of Christ Church, J. E. Fox, 416*l*.

St. Philip's, P. Wood, 416*l*.
Rector of St. Paul's Parish, Rev. T. Farrar, 500*l*.

St. Matthew's, Rev. D. Smith, 500*l*.

St. Swithin's, Rev. H. J. May, 500*l*.

St. Peter's, Rev. H. Wickham, 500*l*.

St. John's, Rev. W. Austin, 500*l*.

Trinity, Rev. W. H. Brett, 500*l*.

All Saints, Rev. F. W. Austin, 500*l*.

St. Michael's, Rev. T. B. Milner, 500*l*.

St. Patrick's, G. H. Butt, 500*l*.

14 *Curates*, 300*l*. each, viz:—

St. Augustine's, Rev. T. F. Moulder.

St. Marks', A. Hitchens.

St. James', (vacant).

St. Bartholomew's, G. Woodhouse.

Trinity, S. Manning.

St. Luke's, J. J. Large.

St. Michael's, W. E. Drew.

All Saints'.

St. Patrick's, R. H. Bhoose.

Demerara River, C. Dance.

Berbice River, (vacant).

St. George's, P. A. Stephenson.

St. Mary's, A. C. Hoggins, B.A.

St. Margaret's, C. B. Seifferth.

Missionary to Coolies, C. Hore, 300*l*.

Missionary to Pomeroon Indians, W. Heard, 400*l*.

Church of Scotland.

Minister of St. Andrew's Parish, Rev. T. Slater, 700*l*.

Joint Minister of ditto J. Jardine, 416*l*.

Minister of St. Mary's, J. Dickson, 500*l*.

St. Mark's, (vacant), 500*l*.

St. Luke's, A. S. Wilson, 500*l*.

St. James's, Rev. W. Harper, 500*l*.

All Saints', J. Runnie, 500*l*.

St. Catherine's, F. A. Ross, 500*l*.

St. Clement's, Rev. J. Huskie, 500*l*.

St. Saviour's, Rev. J. McGuffie, 500*l*.

Roman Catholic Church.

Bishop, The Right Rev. J. Etheridge, 2,500*l*. for
 support of the Church.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Superintendent of British Guiana Branch, Rev. J. Greathead, 1,459l. for support of this Mission.

DOMINION OF CANADA.**I. THE DOMINION.**

**II. THE PROVINCES—OLD CANADA (ONTARIO AND QUEBEC).
NOVA SCOTIA.
NEW BRUNSWICK.
MANITOBA.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.**

**III. THE UNION ACT AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL.
IV. DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.**

THE DOMINION.

The constitution of the Dominion of Canada is regulated by the Imperial Act 30 Vic., c. 3, the leading provisions of which are set out under head III. of this article, together with an account of the Order in Council passed under it for the incorporation of the Province of British Columbia.

The Act was proclaimed on the 27th of May, 1867.

The Governor-General of Canada was by Letters Patent of 1st April, 1870, appointed Governor of Rupert's Land. The admission of Rupert's Land into the Dominion of Canada after the 15th July, 1870, was provided for by Order in Council of the 23rd June, 1870, and the Province of Manitoba was erected out of this Territory by a Canadian Act, 33 Vic. cap. 3.

British Columbia was incorporated by Order in Council of the 16th of May, 1871, taking effect from the 20th of July, 1871.

Prince Edward Island was incorporated by Order in Council bearing date 26th of June, 1873, on the 1st of July in that year.

By a Canadian Act, 38 Vic., cap. 49, the territories formerly known as "Rupert's Land" and the North Western Territory (with the exception of the portion forming the Province of Manitoba), were placed under the jurisdiction and control of a Lieut.-Governor and Council, separate and distinct from Manitoba.

Area.

The area of British North America is computed at 3,406,542 square miles. The greater part of this is comprised in the North West Territory. The seven settled Provinces of the Dominion comprise about 756,634 square miles.

Census.

The following are the latest returns relating to the population. The figures for British Columbia and the North West are merely computations. The other figures are from the census of 1871.

Population of Dominion.

	1871.
Ontario	1,620,850
Quebec	1,191,576
New Brunswick	285,777
Nova Scotia	387,800
Manitoba	11,853
British Columbia	50,000
Prince Edward Island	94,021
N.W. Territory	28,700
Total	3,670,577

The census of the four provinces, which constituted the Dominion in 1871, show that the total population was 3,485,376; distributed into 622,719 families, occupying 572,713 dwellings. Of this population, 1,035,376 were married; 117,382 widowed; 681,891 were at school; and 299,575 unable to read; 1,389 were between 91 and 101 years of age, and 141 had exceeded the latter age.

The religious statistics of the population were as follows:—

Anglicans	494,049
Roman Catholics	1,492,029
Nonconformists and Miscellaneous	1,499,683
Total	3,485,761

More than 1,000,000 Roman Catholics resided in Quebec, which has a total population of less than 1,200,000.

The occupations of the people were as follows:—

Agricultural Class	479,512
Commercial "	75,201
Domestic "	60,104
Industrial "	912,803
Professional "	89,144
Not Classified "	148,079
Total	1,009,842

Finances.

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
1867-8	\$13,687,928	\$13,486,092
1868-9	14,379,174	14,038,084
1869-70	15,512,225	14,845,509
1870-71	19,335,560	15,623,081
1871-72	20,714,813	17,589,468
1872-3	20,813,469	19,174,647
1873-4	24,205,092	23,316,316
1874-5	24,648,715	23,713,071
Public Debt {	Funded	\$127,190,901-39
	Unfunded	24,472,500-23
Total		151,663,401-62

Assets of the Dominion \$35,655,023-60

Interest on Debt { Total \$6,340,056-00
Net 5,710,965-10

Average rate of Interest \$4-92 per cent.

Capital Expenditure { From Capital \$53,267,897-06
since the Union . } From Income 12,987,660-41

More than \$20,000,000 of the Capital Expenditure was an assumption by the Dominion of pre-existing Provincial Debts.

Loans contracted in 1874-5 . \$23,889,525

Trade and Industry.

	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
1868	\$73,459,644	\$57,567,388
1869	70,415,165	60,474,781
1870	74,814,389	73,573,490
1871	96,092,971	74,173,618
1872	111,430,527	82,639,663
1873	128,011,281	89,749,922
1874	128,213,582	89,351,928
1875	128,070,283	77,886,979

The returns for the earlier years do not include the trade of the newer provinces. The returns of trade for those provinces during 1875 are as follows:—

Imports	\$5,747,858
Exports	4,722,231

The amount of customs duties raised in 1875 was \$15,361,382, being 12-48 per cent. on total importations.

The trade with Great Britain and the United States in 1875 is indicated by the following figures:—

	Imported for Consumption.	Exports.
Great Britain .	\$60,347,067	\$34,250,046
United States .	50,805,820	28,891,676

The amount of customs duties paid on British goods was \$8,881,997, while that collected on United States goods was only \$3,860,877, a larger proportion of the British trade being in dutiable goods.

The exports of Canada for 1875 may be classed as follows:—

Produce of the mine	\$3,878,050
Produce of the fisheries . . .	5,380,527
Produce of the forest	24,781,780
Animals and their produce . .	12,700,507
Agricultural products	17,258,358
Manufactures	2,298,040
Goods not produce of Canada .	7,137,319
Miscellaneous	4,457,398

Total . 77,886,979

The yield of Canadian fisheries in 1873, 1874, and 1875 was as follows. About half the yield is taken by Nova Scotian craft.

1873	\$10,750,000
1874	11,780,000
1875	10,347,886

The tonnage owned by Canada is not accurately known, but it is supposed to be 1,200,000 tons, and, if so, would exceed that of every country in the world, except Great Britain, which owns over 7,000,000 tons, and the United States, which own nearly 2,500,000 tons.

The paid-up banking capital of Canada has doubled since 1870. In June of that year it was \$29,801,013, and in June, 1874, it was \$60,443,445. The banks had in that month a circulation of \$26,583,130. They did \$129,799,003 worth of discounting business, and they held \$98,890,367 of deposits, of which 36,444,983 was payable after notice, and \$42,345,379 at call; against which they held \$17,186,845 in special or Dominion notes.

Railways.

In June, 1875, the Dominion possessed 4,483½ miles of railway open for working. The traffic receipts for 1875 were \$19,470,540, or over \$4,380 a mile.

Militia.

The Canadian Militia is now under the immediate command of a Major General of the English Army. The Dominion is divided, for military purposes, into twelve districts, with a Deputy Adjutant General, and a Brigade Staff in charge of each. The reserve Militia numbers 655,000 men, and the active Militia 45,000 men, making up 700,000 in all. 30,000 went out for training in 1874, and 28,845 in 1875.

There are included in this force 61 batteries of garrison artillery, and 16 of field artillery, and 40 troops of cavalry. There are two schools of gunnery, and the Dominion Government has lately established a school of scientific military instruction at Kingston, presided over by an Officer of the Royal Engineers.

The following is a list of the Governors General of the Dominion of Canada:—

- 1867. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G., P.C.
- 1868. Lord Lisgar, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.
- 1872. The Earl of Dufferin, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., P.C.

II. THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC (OLD CANADA).

Canada is said to have been discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497; but this is not certain. In 1525, the French took possession of the country in the name of the King of France, and ten years later Cartier explored the St. Lawrence, so naming that splendid river from having entered it on St. Lawrence's day.

In 1608 Quebec, the first settlement, was founded. During their early days, and for a considerable time after, the French were much engaged in conflicts with the Indian tribes, the aboriginal inhabitants.

In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe; and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris.

From 1763 to 1774, Canada was governed by military authority, until in the latter year a nominee council was established by Act of the Parliament of Great Britain. By the same Act the Roman Catholics were allowed the free exercise of their religion: the Catholic Clergy were declared entitled to receive their accustomed dues and rights, but with respect only to those professing the Catholic religion; and in civil cases it was declared that resort should be had to the Laws of Canada for the decision of the same. The effect of this liberality was made manifest upon the occasion of the American Civil War, when the newly acquired, and then mainly Catholic province of Canada, remained loyal to England in spite of seductive overtures from the United Colonies.

In 1791 an Act of Parliament was passed (31 Geo. III., cap. 81), dividing Canada into two Provinces, upper Canada (now Ontario) and lower Canada (now Quebec), and establishing a constitution for each. As the form of government was similar in each Province, a description of that of the Lower Province will suffice. By the Act of Parliament in question, the Legislative authority was vested in a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown, and in a House of Assembly elected by the inhabitants; the Lower Province was under a Governor, whilst the Upper was under a Lieutenant-Governor. Both the Houses of Assembly thus created, and especially that of Lower Canada, were in constant conflict with the Executive Government from the end of the American War in 1814, until the Canadian Rebellion of 1838. The most fruitful causes of dissension were the right of the Assembly to control public expenditure, and the question of the "Clergy Reserves," lands appropriated by the Imperial Act of 1791, for the exclusive benefit of the Anglican Clergy. The immediate exciting cause of the Rebellion was the establishing, by Governor Sir John Colborne, of 37 rectories in upper Canada. After the reduction of the insurgents, the constitution of lower Canada was suspended, and Lord Durham was sent out from England as Governor-General, with special powers and instructions to report on the affairs of the country. He recommended a Union of the Provinces, and indeed foreshadowed the larger confederation, which has since been adopted. In accordance with Lord Durham's recommendation, the two Provinces were re-united by an Act, 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 35, and the Legislative Bodies of the united Provinces were consolidated: the new Legislative Council was to consist of not less than 20 members (it has in fact ex-

ceeded double that number); the members were appointed for life. The new House of Assembly consisted of 84 members, there being an equal proportion returned by either Province. In the same year (1840) also Municipal Institutions were established in Canada.

The Provincial Legislature was empowered by Act 17 & 18 Vic., cap. 118 (1854), to constitute the Legislative Council an elective body.

The constitution of Canada lately in operation was defined in its main features under title I. of the Consol. Stat. 1859. Under these Acts Canada was divided into 125 electoral districts and boroughs, returning in all 180 members to the House of Assembly, 65 for Upper Canada, and 65 for Lower Canada; whilst the Legislative Council consisted of 48 members who were elected, and 22 members who were nominated under the old constitution.

Of the 48 elected members, 24 were for Upper Canada and 24 for Lower. They were arranged in four sets, and were chosen respectively in 1856, 1858, 1860, and 1862.

In 1855 the question of the "Clergy Reserves" was settled by the application of the property to municipal purposes, vested interests being respected. In the same year seigniorial tenure was abolished in Lower Canada.

As years elapsed, increasing difficulty was experienced in the conduct of public affairs owing to the antagonism of the members for Upper and Lower Canada. Things having almost come to a dead lock about 1864, an escape from the difficulty was sought in a project for the union of all the British North American provinces, which, after negotiation, was agreed to, and embodied in the "British North America Act, 1867," which forms part III of this article.

Governors of the United Provinces.

1840 Lord Sydenham.
1841 Sir C. Bagot.
1843 Sir C. Metcalfe.
1846 Earl Cathcart.
1846 Earl of Elgin.
1854 Sir Edmund W. Head.
1861 Viscount Monck.

NOVA SCOTIA

Is now incorporated with Canada. It is a peninsula between 43° 46' N. lat., and 61° 67' W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low sandy isthmus; its length is about 300 miles, and its breadth about 100 at its widest, with much variation. It contains an area of 21,781 square miles, about one-fifth part of which consists of lakes, rivers, and inlets of the sea; deducting this one-fifth part and the land unsuited for agricultural purposes, there are rather more than 5,000,000 acres of land fit for tillage. The forests of Nova Scotia abound in good timber—the ash, the beech, the birch, the maple, the oak, the pine, and the spruce being the most common trees.

Nova Scotia was discovered by John Cabot in 1497; it was colonized by the French in 1698; was taken by the English, and a grant of it made to Sir W. Alexander by James I. in 1627. In 1682 it was again restored to France, but again ceded to England at the Peace of Utrecht in 1714. After the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, a settlement of disbanded troops was formed there by Lord Halifax, and the city which now bears that name is the capital of the colony.

The harbour of Halifax has an area of about 10

square miles, is open at all seasons, and its navigation is scarcely ever interrupted by ice. This harbour is not surpassed by any in the world, affording safe anchorage for, it is said, 1,000 ships. The British Government has at Halifax an extensive dockyard, and its principal naval station in North America.

The climate is healthy, but the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia is frequently visited by dense fogs, and the variations of temperature within 24 hours are remarkably great, sometimes exceeding 60°. The greatest heat observed at Halifax by Captain Moorsom was 96° Fahr., and the extreme cold 10°.

Coal and iron ore are plentiful in Nova Scotia. Gold also has recently been discovered, and is yielding fair returns; but the greater portion of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture and the growth of fruit, though the superior fisheries, together with the ship-building and timber trade, give occupation to many.

Governors.

1749 Hon. E. Cornwallis.	1791 R. Bulkeley.
1752 V. Hopson.	1792 J. Wentworth.
1754 C. Lawrence.	1808 Sir G. Prevost.
1756 A. Moulton.	1811 Sir J. Sherbrooke.
1760 J. Belcher.	1811 General Darroch.
1764 M. Wilmot.	1816 General Smyth.
1766 M. Franklin.	1819 Earl of Dalhousie.
1773 F. Legge.	1820 Sir J. Kempt.
1776 M. Arbutnot.	1826 M. Wallace.
1778 R. Hughes.	1886 Sir C. Campbell.
1781 Sir A. S. Hammond.	1840 Lord Falkland.
1782 J. Parr.	1846 Sir J. Harvey.
1783 P. Fanning.	1852 Sir G. L. Marchant.

1858 Earl of Mulgrave, now Marquis of Normanby.
1864 Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., C.B.

1865 Lieut.-General Sir F. Williams, Bart., G.C.B.

Lieutenant-Governors since Confederation.

1867 Major-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G.
1870 Sir Ed. Kenny (administrator).
1873 Hon. Joseph Howe.
1873 Hon. A. G. Archibald, C.M.G.

NEW BRUNSWICK,

Which is now incorporated with Canada, is the eastern division of the continent of North America; it is situated between 45° 5' and 48° 5' N. lat., and 63° 47' and 67° 53' W. long.; its area is about 27,105 square miles, or 17,000,000 acres. It is connected with Nova Scotia by a low isthmus.

New Brunswick, in the early part of the last century, belonged to the French, and was called by them New France. At the peace of 1763, New Brunswick, with the rest of Canada, was ceded by France to Great Britain, from which period to 1785 it was annexed to Nova Scotia, when it was erected into a separate Colony. It was first colonized by British subjects in 1761, and in 1788 by disbanded troops from New England.

Coal is abundant, and is worked by a joint-stock company; antimony, iron, and gypsum are to be found also in considerable quantities. A great portion of the country is covered by dense forests, and the cutting and exporting the timber, which is very fine, furnishes remunerative employment to many. Wheat, Indian corn, barley, and oats, are the principal cereals raised.

Governors

- 1786. Guy Carleton.
- 1787. E. Winslow.
- 1788. Lieut.-Colonel Johnston.
- 1809. General M. Hunter.
- 1811. General W. Balfour.
- 1812. General George Stracey Smyth.
- 1823. Ward Chipman.
- 1824. J. M. Bliss.
- 1825. General Sir H. Douglas.
- 1831. General Sir A. Campbell.
- 1837. General Sir J. Harvey.
- 1841. Colonel Sir W. Colebrooke.
- 1848. Sir Edmund Head.
- 1854. Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton.
- 1861. Hon. A. H. Gordon.
- 1866. Major-General Hastings Doyle, C.B., now K.C.M.G. (acting).

Lieutenant-Governors since Confederation.

- 1867. Colonel F. P. Harding, C.B.
- 1868. Hon. Lemuel Allen Wilmot, D.C.L.
- 1873. Hon. S. L. Tilley, C.B.

MANITOBA.

Manitoba was erected into a Province with Representative Institutions by an Act of the Canadian Parliament, 33 Vic., c. 3, taking effect from the 15th July, 1870. By this Act, the boundaries of Manitoba are defined. It is declared to be bounded on the south by the 49th degree of latitude, on the north by the 50° 30' latitude, on the west by the 99th parallel of W. longitude, and on the east by the 96th parallel of E. longitude.

Manitoba was formerly known as the Red River Settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company. Upon the surrender of the Charter of that Company to the Crown, with a view of the inclusion of Rupert's Land in the Dominion, many of the inhabitants of the Red River Settlement, fearing that they would be subject to a form of Government they would dislike, rose in insurrection, and established a provisional Government of their own, headed by one Riel, a half-breed. On the 4th of March, 1870, Riel, Lepine, and other leaders of this insurrection shot a man named Scott, who had been opposed to them.

The insurrection itself ended by the flight of the leaders upon the approach of Sir Garnet Wolseley with a military force from Canada. In September, 1870, Mr. A. G. Archibald assumed the administration of the Government.

In October, 1871 the Province was threatened by a Fenian raid. Mr. Archibald, isolated, and without the aid of troops, took measures for its defence, and with this view accepted the co-operation of Riel and Lepine. The attack never took place.

In 1873 Mr. Archibald was transferred to Nova Scotia, and was succeeded by Mr. A. Morris, the present Lieut.-Governor, who has been engaged on behalf of the Dominion Government in important negotiations with the Indian tribes of the country.

In 1874 Lepine was brought to trial at Fort Garry for the murder of Scott, and, upon conviction, sentenced to death. But Lord Dufferin, with the acquiescence of the Secretary of State, commuted his sentence to two years' imprisonment, with loss of political rights, chiefly in view of the acceptance of his services by Lieut.-Governor Archibald, as above stated.

Lieutenant-Governors.

- 1870 Hon. A. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C.
- 1873 Hon. Alexander Morris, D.C.L., Q.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia is situated on the north-west coast of North America. It comprises, as at present constituted, the territory lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, and Vancouver Island, and extends from the frontier line of the United States on the south, to the Simpson and Finlay rivers, which form its northern boundary. The average breadth of the territory is about 250 miles, the length of its coast line about 450 miles, and its area (including Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte Island) is roughly calculated at 466,978 square miles.

Until the year 1858, British Columbia formed part of the territory over which the Hudson's Bay Company possessed by licence from the Crown the exclusive right of trading. But in that year large discoveries of gold were made in the rivers of the country, which attracted a vast immigration of gold-diggers from California, and rendered it necessary for Her Majesty's Government to take measures to maintain order, and protect life and property. The Hudson's Bay Company's trading licence was therefore revoked, and the country erected into a Colony by an Act of the Imperial Parliament (21 & 22 Vict., cap. 99).

The Colony had, when first created, no form of Representative Government, laws being made by the Governor in the shape of proclamations, which were submitted to the Queen, and laid before both Houses of Parliament: in 1863, however, a Legislative Council was established by order in Council, to consist of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Surveyor-General, and the Collector of Customs; of five Magistrates from different parts of the country, and of five unofficial members, who were selected by the votes of the inhabitants of the respective districts, all but Chinese and Indians being allowed to vote. In 1866, the Colony of Vancouver Island was united to that of British Columbia by Imperial Act passed in accordance with the vote of the Legislature of the former Colony, and became in every respect an integral portion of the Colony of British Columbia. The number of the Legislative Council was increased from 15 to 23, consisting of the five executive officers before named, nine magistrates, and nine unofficial members selected by the votes of the inhabitants of the several districts. This Constitution was altered by Order in Council, 1870; and the number of the Council up to the Union was 15: 9 members elected by the people, and 6 nominated by the Governor.

By the Constitution Act, 1871, however, passed by the Legislative Council after the adoption of the Address for Union with Canada, in preparation for that Union, and in accordance with the 14th Article of the terms, the Legislative body was still further enlarged. The number of members was increased to 25, all of whom are to be elected; and the Act contained provisions necessary for the purpose of introducing the system of Executive Administration known as "Responsible Government," intended to come into operation on completion of the Union.

The population of the country is chiefly migratory, consisting of mining adventurers from California and other parts of the world, and including considerable numbers of Chinese. The settled white population of the United Colony may be stated as between 10,000 and 16,000.

The climate is temperate, and presents a remarkable contrast to that of the rest of the continent of North America, in the same latitude, on the other

side of the Rocky Mountains. Besides gold, the country produces magnificent timber and good coal. Gold quartz mining is now being prosecuted with considerable vigour, and reasonable hopes of success. Promising indications of silver have been discovered in several localities. Some of the ore having been assayed has yielded at the rate of 250*l.* to the ton. These leads are now being thoroughly tested. Seams of excellent anthracite coal have been discovered in Queen Charlotte Island, and works are now in progress there.

The revenue is raised principally by means of customs duties: there is no direct taxation, except upon traders and miners.

Agricultural operations have been greatly extended during the last five years, and have proved the character of the land throughout the colony to be admirably adapted for the culture of cereals. Land once thought valueless is now under heavy crops. The wheat, barley, oats, and other farm produce of the Colony may compare favourably with that raised even in California. Grist mills are gradually being erected. Tracts of good grazing land exist throughout the Colony, but the districts of Shemilkaineen, Okanagan, and Nicola Lake, offer excellent pasture land. The spars manufactured from the Douglas pine bear the highest commercial value, for size, strength, and durability. The lumber trade is gradually on the increase. There is an unlimited supply of excellent material throughout the Colony.

The fur trade of this part of the world is also a noticeable feature. The skins exported chiefly consist of mink, marten, sable, silver fox, bear, beaver, sea and land otter, fur seal, deer, elk, raccoon, siffleur, and others of minor importance. This trade was originally altogether in the hands of the Hudson Bay Company, but is now open.

Large quantities of excellent cranberries yearly find a ready sale in California.

The Fraser River abounds in salmon, sturgeon, and a small fish called the "oulakon," of great delicacy, but fishing as an industry has not been hitherto extensively carried on. The sea fisheries consist of herring, cod, smelt, and halibut, all in great abundance.

There is a continuous line of telegraph from New Westminster to England, and a line passes through the Colony from south to north, thus placing even the remote district of Cariboo in direct communication with America and Europe.

The acquisition of land under pre-emptive right is simple and inexpensive: any British subject can take up a claim of 160 acres of land, and settle upon the same, with the certainty of not being called upon to pay for the land until it is included in the survey of the Colony, and then at a rate not exceeding 4*s.* 2*d.* an acre. Any quantity of land immediately adjacent to a pre-emptive claim can be purchased by the pre-emptor of such claim upon payment down of half the purchase-money; the remainder when the land is surveyed—in no case exceeding 4*s.* 2*d.* per acre in the whole. Town lots and suburban lands are put up for sale by public auction.

Vancouver Island lies off the north-west coast of North America, between N. lat. 48° 20' and 50° 55', and W. long. 123° 10' and 128° 20', and has an extreme length of 275 miles, and a breadth varying from 40 to 50 miles. It is separated from the mainland by a channel, called in various parts by the names of Queen Charlotte's Sound, Johnstone Strait, and Gulf of Georgia. On the south it is divided from the Washington territory by the Juan de Fuca Strait. Its area has been roughly esti-

mated at 75,634 square miles, the greater proportion of which is mountain and rock.

The whole country is more or less densely wooded, excepting where the summit of the mountains (which rise to the height of nearly 16,000 feet) affords no hold for plants. The soil is fertile and capable of successful cultivation. Coal, good in quality, has been found at many points, and has been worked to a considerable extent at Nanaimo on the east coast. The climate is beautiful, more especially from early summer to late autumn.

The chief town of the island is Victoria, situated at its south-eastern extremity, a flourishing town of 5,000 inhabitants. The number of the aborigines on the island has been estimated at about 17,000.

The first British Settlement in Vancouver Island was made at Nootka Sound, on the N.W. coast, about the year 1778, by some London merchants, whose intention it was to dispose there of the produce raised in China.

Spain, however, at this time laid claim to the west coast of America, south of lat. 60°. Spanish cruisers seized the British trading vessels, and detained their crews as prisoners. To resent this outrage, a large fleet was assembled at Spithead, but war was avoided through the concessions of Spain; the English merchants were indemnified, and the Spanish claims were virtually, though not formally, abandoned.

Until 1849, Vancouver Island was only occasionally resorted to by the servants of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Companies; but in that year a lease of the island was granted to the former Company for 10 years. The Imperial Government, however, reserved to itself the right of resuming it at the expiration of this period, on certain conditions. Accordingly, in 1859 it was made a British Colony; Mr. Douglas, who had acted as Governor under the Hudson's Bay Company, was continued in that employment. In 1866 it was, as already stated, united by Imperial Act to British Columbia, and became an integral portion of this Colony.

Lieutenant-Governors since entering the Dominion.

1871 Hon. Joseph W. Trutch, M.I.C.E.

1876 Hon. Albert Norton Richards, Q.C.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

This island, which was admitted into union with the Dominion of Canada on the 1st July, 1873, is situated between 46° and 47° N. lat., and between 62° and 64° W. long.; its area is about 1,380,000 acres; it is about 140 miles long, and 34 its greatest breadth. It was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1497; it was first settled by the French, but was taken from them in 1758. It was annexed to the Government of Nova Scotia in 1763, but, on the petition of its inhabitants, was constituted a separate Colony in 1770.

The climate is milder than in the surrounding British Colonies, and it is considered very healthy. The island is generally well wooded.

The inhabitants are engaged almost exclusively in agriculture.

Responsible Government was established at Prince Edward Island in 1851. There is a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General of Canada, an Executive Council (the Cabinet) composed of 9 members, a Legislative Council of 13 members, and a House of Assembly of 30 members. Both these bodies are elected by the people.

The island is divided into three counties, King's

Queen's, and Prince's, each of these elects ten representatives and four councillors.

The land tenure has for many years been a source of agitation in this Colony. At the close of the last century the whole island was parcelled into 66 lots, and these lots were distributed amongst various persons, with certain conditions attached to the grants which have been regarded as impracticable.

The lands thus acquired were on most estates leased for terms of 999 years, at an annual rent of about one shilling an acre, and thus a system of absentee proprietorship was established.

For several years the Local Government bought out the interests of the proprietors in their lands whenever favourable opportunities occurred.

The land question has been disposed of by compulsory Land Purchase Act passed by the provincial Legislature in 1875. This Act compels the proprietors to sell to the tenants, at a price to be fixed by the award of a majority of three Commissioners appointed under the Act. The majority of the Commissioners have made their award, giving the proprietors on the average about 5s. 6d. an acre.

Governors.

- 1770 Walter Paterson.
- 1786 Lieut.-Gen. Edmund Fanning.
- 1805 Colonel Joseph F. W. Debarres.
- 1813 Charles Douglas Smith.
- 1822 Colonel John Ready.
- 1831 Sir Aretes W. Young.
- 1836 Sir John Harvey.
- 1837 Sir Charles A. Fitzroy.
- 1841 Sir Henry Vere Huntley.
- 1847 Sir Donald Campbell.
- 1851 Sir Alexander Bannerman.
- 1854 Sir Dominick Daly.
- 1859 George Dundas.
- 1868 Sir R. Hodgson, *Administrator*.
- 1870 William C. F. Robinson.

Lieutenant-Governors since entering the Dominion.

- 1873 W. C. F. Robinson.
- 1873 Sir R. Hodgson, *Administrator*.

THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

By a Canadian Act, 38 Vic., cap. 49, the territories formerly known as "Rupert's Land" and the North Western Territory (with the exception of such portion thereof as forms the Province of Manitoba), were created into a Government entirely separate and distinct from Manitoba. The Act was put into force by Proclamation of 7th October, 1876. The territories are to be governed by a Lieutenant-Governor assisted by a Council not exceeding five members, subject to instructions given by Order in Council at Ottawa, or by the Secretary of State of Canada. Representatives may be returned from time to time to a Council or Assembly according as districts containing an area of 1,000 square miles attain a population of not less than 1,000 inhabitants of adult age, exclusive of aliens or unenfranchised Indians.

Lieut.-Governor.—David Laird.

III. THE UNION ACT.

The Provinces of Ontario, Quebec (formerly constituting the Colony of Canada), New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, were by the Imperial Act 30 Vic., c. 3, formed into one Dominion. This Act was brought into force

by Royal Proclamation, bearing date the 27th of May, 1867. The Act, amongst other things, provides as follows:—

Canada shall be divided into Four Provinces, named Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

The parts of the Province of Canada (as it exists at the passing of this Act) which formerly constituted respectively the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, shall be deemed to be severed, and shall form two separate Provinces. The part which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada shall constitute the Province of Ontario; and the part which formerly constituted the Province of Lower Canada shall constitute the Province of Quebec.

The Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall have the same limits as at the passing of this Act.

III.—EXECUTIVE POWER.

The Executive Government and Authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.

The Provisions of this Act referring to the Governor-General extend and apply to the Governor-General for the time being of Canada, or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the time being carrying on the Government of Canada on behalf and in the name of the Queen, by whatever title he is designated.

There shall be a Council to aid and advise in the Government of Canada, to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; and the persons who are to be Members of that Council shall be from time to time chosen and summoned by the Governor-General, and sworn in as Privy Councillors, and Members thereof may be from time to time removed by the Governor-General.

The Command-in-Chief of the Land and Naval Militia, and of all Naval and Military Forces, of and in Canada, is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.

Until the Queen otherwise directs, the seat of Government of Canada shall be Ottawa.

IV.—LEGISLATIVE POWER.

There shall be one Parliament for Canada, consisting of the Queen, an Upper House styled the Senate, and the House of Commons.

The Senate.

The Senate shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, consist of seventy-two Members, who shall be styled Senators.

In relation to the constitution of the Senate, Canada shall be deemed to consist of three Divisions:

1. Ontario;
2. Quebec;
3. The Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; which three divisions shall (subject to the provisions of this Act) be equally represented in the Senate as follows: Ontario by twenty-four Senators; Quebec by twenty-four Senators; and the Maritime Provinces by twenty-four Senators, twelve thereof representing Nova Scotia, and twelve thereof representing New Brunswick.

The Governor-General shall, from time to time, in the Queen's name, by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, summon qualified persons to the Senate; and, subject to the provisions of this Act, every person so summoned shall become and be a Member of the Senate and a Senator.

Such persons shall be first summoned to the Senate as the Queen, by warrant under Her Majesty's royal sign manual, thinks fit to approve, and their names shall be inserted in the Queen's proclamation of Union.

If at any time, on the recommendation of the Governor-General, the Queen thinks fit to direct that three or six Members be added to the Senate, the Governor-General may, by summons, to three or six qualified persons (as the case may be), representing equally the three divisions of Canada, add to the Senate accordingly.

In the case of such addition being at any time made, the Governor-General shall not summon any person to the Senate, except on a further like direction by the Queen on the like recommendation, until each of the three Divisions of Canada is represented by twenty-four Senators, and no more.

The number of Senators shall not at any time exceed seventy-eight.

A Senator shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, hold his place in the Senate for life.

A Senator may, by writing under his hand, addressed to the Governor-General, resign his place in the Senate, and thereupon the same shall be vacant.

The House of Commons.

The House of Commons shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, consist of one hundred and eighty-one Members, of whom eighty-two shall be elected for Ontario, sixty-five for Quebec, nineteen for Nova Scotia, and fifteen for New Brunswick.

V.—PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTIONS.

Executive Power.

For each Province there shall be an Officer, styled the Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada.

A Lieutenant-Governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General; but any Lieutenant-Governor appointed after the commencement of the first Session of the Parliament of Canada shall not be removable within five years from his appointment, except for cause assigned, which shall be communicated to him in writing within one month after the order for his removal is made, and shall be communicated by message to the Senate and to the House of Commons within one week thereafter if the Parliament is then sitting, and if not, then within one week after the commencement of the next Session of the Parliament.

The salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada.

Every Lieutenant-Governor shall, before assuming the duties of his office, make and subscribe before the Governor-General, or some person authorized by him, oaths of allegiance and office similar to those taken by the Governor-General.

The provisions of this Act referring to the Lieutenant-Governor extend and apply to the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being of each Province, or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the time being carrying on the Government of the Province, by whatever title he is designated.

The Executive Council of Ontario and of Quebec shall be composed of such persons as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time thinks fit, and in the first instance of the following Officers, namely,—the Attorney-General, the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, the Treasurer of the Province, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and

the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, with, in Quebec, the Speaker of the Legislative Council and the Solicitor-General.

The Constitution of the Executive Authority in each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, continue as it exists at the Union until altered under the authority of this Act.

Unless and until the Executive Government of any Province otherwise directs with respect to that Province, the seats of Government of the Provinces shall be as follows, namely,—of Ontario, the city of Toronto; of Quebec, the city of Quebec; of Nova Scotia, the city of Halifax; and of New Brunswick, the city of Fredericton.

Legislative Power.

1.—ONTARIO.

There shall be a Legislature for Ontario, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and of one House, styled the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

The Legislative Assembly of Ontario shall be composed of eighty-two Members, to be elected to represent the eighty-two Electoral Districts set forth in the first schedule to this Act.

2.—QUEBEC.

There shall be a Legislature for Quebec consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor and of two Houses, styled the Legislative Council of Quebec, and the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

The Legislative Council of Quebec shall be composed of twenty-four Members, to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, in the Queen's name, by instrument under the Great Seal of Quebec, one being appointed to represent each of the twenty-four Electoral Divisions of Lower Canada in this Act referred to, and each holding office for the term of his life, unless the Legislature of Quebec otherwise provides under the provisions of this Act.

The qualifications of the Legislative Councillors of Quebec shall be the same as those of the Senators for Quebec.

The Legislative Assembly of Quebec shall be composed of sixty-five Members, to be elected to represent the sixty-five Electoral Divisions or Districts of Lower Canada in this Act referred to, subject to the alteration thereof by the Legislature of Quebec: Provided that it shall not be lawful to present to the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec for assent any Bill for altering the limits of any of the Electoral Divisions or Districts mentioned in the second schedule to this Act, unless the second and third readings of such Bill have been passed in the Legislative Assembly with the concurrence of the majority of the Members representing all those Electoral Divisions or Districts, and the assent shall not be given to such Bill unless an address has been presented by the Legislative Assembly to the Lieutenant-Governor stating that it has been so passed.

Every Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and every Legislative Assembly of Quebec, shall continue for four years from the day of the return of the writs for choosing the same (subject nevertheless to either the Legislative Assembly of Ontario or the Legislative Assembly of Quebec being sooner dissolved by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province), and no longer.

3.—NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK

The Constitution of the Legislature of each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick

shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, continue as it exists at the Union until altered under the authority of this Act; and the House of Assembly of New Brunswick existing at the passing of this Act shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue for the period for which it was elected.

VII.—JUDICATURE.

The Governor-General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior, District, and County Courts in each Province, except those of the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Until the laws relative to property and civil rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the procedure of the Courts in those Provinces, are made uniform, the Judges of the Courts of those Provinces appointed by the Governor-General shall be selected from the respective bars of those Provinces.

The Judges of the Courts of Quebec shall be selected from the Bar of that Province.

The Judges of the Superior Courts shall hold office during good behaviour, but shall be removable by the Governor-General on address of the Senate and House of Commons.

VIII.—REVENUES; DEBTS; ASSETS; TAXATION.

All duties and revenues over which the respective Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick before and at the Union had and have power of appropriation, except such portions thereof as are by this Act reserved to the respective Legislatures of the Provinces, or are raised by them in accordance with the special powers conferred on them by this Act, shall form one Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be appropriated for the public service of Canada in the manner and subject to the charges in this Act provided.

X.—INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Inasmuch as the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have joined in a declaration that the construction of the Intercolonial Railway is essential to the consolidation of the union of British North America, and to the assent thereto of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and have consequently agreed that provision should be made for its immediate construction by the Government of Canada: Therefore, in order to give effect to that agreement, it shall be the duty of the Government and Parliament of Canada to provide for the commencement, within six months after the Union, of a Railway connecting the River St. Lawrence with the City of Halifax in Nova Scotia, and for the construction thereof without intermission, and the completion thereof with all practicable speed.

XI.—ADMISSION OF OTHER COLONIES.

It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on addresses from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, and from the Houses of the respective Legislatures of the Colonies or Provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, to admit those Colonies or Provinces, or any of them into the Union, and on address from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada to admit Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory, or either of them, into the Union, on such terms and conditions in each case as are in the addresses expressed and as the Queen thinks fit to approve, subject to the provisions of this Act; and the provisions of any Order in Council

in that behalf shall have effect as if they had been enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

In case of the admission of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, or either of them, each shall be entitled to a representation in the Senate of Canada of four Members, and (notwithstanding anything in this Act) in case of the admission of Newfoundland, the normal number of Senators shall be seventy-six, and their maximum number shall be eighty-two; but Prince Edward Island when admitted shall be deemed to be comprised in the third of the three Divisions into which Canada is, in relation to the constitution of the Senate, divided by this Act; and accordingly, after the admission of Prince Edward Island, whether Newfoundland is admitted or not, the representation of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the Senate shall, as vacancies occur, be reduced from twelve to ten Members respectively, and the representation of each of those Provinces shall not be increased at any time beyond ten, except under the provision of this Act for the appointment of three or six additional Senators under the direction of the Queen.

By Act of Canada, 35 Vict., ch. 13, the House of Commons consists of 200 Members, of whom 88 are from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 21 from Nova Scotia, 16 from New Brunswick, 4 from Manitoba, and 6 from British Columbia.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The following are the Provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council respecting the incorporation of British Columbia, dated 16 May, 1871, issued under the authority of the British North America Act, 1867, on Addresses from the Houses of Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of British Columbia, as therein provided.

The terms embodied in the Addresses and Order in Council giving effect to the Union are as follows:—

1. Canada shall be liable for the Debts and Liabilities of British Columbia existing at the time of the Union.

2. British Columbia, not having incurred debts equal to those of the other Provinces now constituting the Dominion, shall be entitled to receive, by half-yearly payments in advance from the General Government, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the difference between the actual amount of its indebtedness at the date of the Union, and the indebtedness per head of the population of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (\$27 77c.), the population of British Columbia being taken at 60,000.

3. The following sums shall be paid by Canada to British Columbia for the support of its Government and Legislature, to wit, an Annual Subsidy of \$35,000, and an Annual Grant equal to 80 cents per head of the said population of 60,000, both half-yearly in advance, such Grant of 80 cents per head to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population, as may be shown by each subsequent decennial census, until the population amounts to 400,000, at which rate such Grant shall thereafter remain, it being understood that the first census be taken in the year 1881.

4. The Dominion will provide an efficient Mail Service, fortnightly, by steam communication between Victoria and San Francisco, and twice a-week

between Victoria and Olympia, the vessels to be adapted for the conveyance of freight and passengers.

5. Canada will assume and defray the charges for the following services:—

A. Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor;

B. Salaries and Allowances of the Judges of the Supreme Courts and the County or District Courts;

C. The charges in respect to the Department of Customs;

D. The Postal and Telegraphic Services;

E. Protection and Encouragement of Fisheries;

F. Provision for the Militia;

G. Lighthouses, Buoys, and Beacons, Shipwrecked Crews, Quarantine and Marine Hospitals, including a Marine Hospital at Victoria;

H. The Geological Survey;

I. The Penitentiary;

And such further charges as may be incident to and connected with the services which by the British North America Act of 1867 appertain to the General Government, and as are or may be allowed to the other Provinces.

6. Suitable Pensions, such as shall be approved of by Her Majesty's Government, shall be provided by the Government of the Dominion for those of Her Majesty's servants in the Colony whose position and emoluments derived therefrom would be affected by political changes on the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada.

7. It is agreed that the existing Customs' Tariff and Excise Duties shall continue in force in British Columbia until the Railway from the Pacific Coast and the system of Railways in Canada are connected, unless the Legislature of British Columbia should sooner decide to accept the Tariff and Excise Laws of Canada. When Customs and Excise Duties are, at the time of the Union of British Columbia with Canada, leviable on any Goods, Wares, or Merchandises in British Columbia, or in the other Provinces of the Dominion, those Goods, Wares, and Merchandises may, from and after the Union, be imported into British Columbia from the Provinces now composing the Dominion, or from either of those Provinces into British Columbia, on proof of payment of the Customs or Excise Duties leviable thereon in the Province of Exportation, and on payment of such further amount (if any) of Customs or Excise Duties as are leviable thereon in the Province of Importation. This arrangement to have no force or effect after the assimilation of the Tariff and Excise Duties of British Columbia with those of the Dominion.

8. British Columbia shall be entitled to be represented in the Senate by three Members, and by six Members in the House of Commons. The representation to be increased under the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867.

9. The influence of the Dominion Government will be used to secure the continued maintenance of the Naval Station at Esquimalt.

10. The provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, shall (except those parts thereof which are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment may be held to be specially applicable to and only affect one and not the whole of the Provinces now comprising the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by this Minute, be applicable to British Columbia, in the same way and to the like extent as they apply to the other Provinces of the Dominion, and as if the Colony of British Columbia had been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

11. The Government of the Dominion undertake to secure the commencement simultaneously, within two years from the date of the Union, of the construction of a Railway from the Pacific towards the Rocky Mountains, and from such point as may be selected, east of the Rocky Mountains, towards the Pacific, to connect the seaboard of British Columbia with the Railway system of Canada; and further, to secure the completion of such Railway within ten years from the date of the Union.

And the Government of British Columbia agree to convey to the Dominion Government, in trust, to be appropriated in such manner as the Dominion Government may deem advisable in furtherance of the construction of the said Railway, a similar extent of Public Lands along the line of Railway throughout its entire length in British Columbia, not to exceed however twenty (20) miles on each side of said line, as may be appropriated for the same purpose by the Dominion Government from the Public Lands in the North-west Territories and the Province of Manitoba: Provided that the quantity of Land which may be held under Pre-emption right or by Crown Grant within the limits of the tract of land in British Columbia to be so conveyed to the Dominion Government, shall be made good to the Dominion from contiguous Public Lands; and provided further, that until the commencement, within two years as aforesaid from the date of the Union, of the construction of the said Railway, the Government of British Columbia shall not sell or alienate any further portions of the Public Lands of British Columbia in any other way than under right of Pre-emption, requiring actual residence of the Pre-emptor on the land claimed by him. In consideration of the land to be so conveyed in aid of the construction of the said Railway, the Dominion Government agree to pay to British Columbia, from the date of the Union, the sum of \$100,000 per annum, in half-yearly payments in advance.

12. The Dominion Government shall guarantee the interest for ten years from the date of the completion of the works, at the rate of five per centum per annum, on such sum, not exceeding 100,000*l.* sterling, as may be required for the construction of a first-class Graving Dock at Esquimalt.

13. The charge of the Indians, and the trusteeship and management of the Lands reserved for their use and benefit, shall be assumed by the Dominion Government, and a policy as liberal as that hitherto pursued by the British Columbia Government shall be continued by the Dominion Government after the Union.

To carry out such Policy tracts of land of such extent as it has hitherto been the practice of the British Columbia Government to appropriate for that purpose, shall from time to time be conveyed by the Local Government to the Dominion Government in trust for the use and benefit of the Indians on application of the Dominion Government; and in case of disagreement between the two Governments respecting the quantity of such tracts of Land to be so granted, the matter shall be referred for the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

14. The Constitution of the Executive Authority and of the Legislature of British Columbia shall, subject to the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, continue as existing at the time of the Union until altered under the Authority of the said Act, it being at the same time understood that the Government of the Dominion will readily consent to the introduction of Responsible Government when desired by the inhabitants

of British Columbia, and it being likewise understood that it is the intention of the Governor of British Columbia, under the authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to amend the existing Constitution of the Legislature by providing that a majority of its Members shall be elective.

IV. DOMINION ESTABLISHMENTS.

Civil Establishment.

Governor-General, Rt. Hon. Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., \$50,000.

Governor General's Secretary, \$2,600, and residence, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E. G. P. Littleton, Grenadier Guards.

Chief Clerk, John Kidd.

Clerk, St. Leger Herbert.

Military Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel the Honorable E. G. P. Littleton, Grenadier Guards.

A.D.C., Lieut. Hamilton, 9th Regiment.

Provincial A.D.C.'s, Lieut.-Col. Bernard and Lieut.-Col. Cumberland.

The Privy Council for Canada consists of—

The Hon. J. E. Canchon, *President of the Council*.

The Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, *Minister of Public Works (Premier)*.

The Hon. E. Blake, *Minister of Justice*.

The Hon. Albert James Smith, *Minister of Marine and Fisheries*.

The Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just, *Minister of Agriculture and Statistics*.

The Hon. Richard John Cartright, *Minister of Finance*.

The Hon. David Mills, *Minister of the Interior*.

The Hon. R. W. Scott, *Secretary of State*.

The Hon. Isaac Burpee, *Minister of Customs*.

The Hon. L. S. Huntingdon, *Postmaster-General*.

The Hon. Thomas Coffin, *Receiver-General*.

The Hon. Felix Geoffrion, *Minister of Inland Revenue*.

The Hon. William B. Vail, *Minister of Militia and Defence*.

Members of the Privy Council who are not now members of the Cabinet:

The Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., D.C.L.

The Hon. Samuel L. Tilley, C.B., *Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick*.

The Hon. Sir A. T. Galt, K.C.M.G., D.C.L.

The Hon. Wm. McDougall, C.B., M.P.

The Hon. Wm. P. Howland, C.B.

The Hon. A. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C., *Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia*.

The Hon. P. Mitchell, M.P.

The Hon. Alexander Campbell, *Senator*.

The Hon. Hector L. Langevin, C.B., M.P.

The Hon. Jean C. Chapais, *Senator*, M.P.

The Hon. Sir Edward Kenny, Kt.

The Hon. Sir John Rose, Bart., K.C.M.G., Q.C.

The Hon. Sir Francis Hincks, K.C.M.G., C.B.

The Hon. Alex. Morris, D.C.L., Q.C., *Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba*.

The Hon. Christopher Dunkin, D.C.L., *Judge of Superior Court, Quebec*.

The Hon. James Cox Aikins, *Senator*.

The Hon. Charles Tupper, C.B., M.P.

The Hon. John Henry Pope, M.P.

The Hon. John O'Connor, Q.C.

The Hon. Theodore Robitaille, M.D., M.P.

The Hon. Thos. N. Gibbs.

The Hon. Hugh McDonald, *Judge Supreme Court, Nova Scotia*.

The Hon. A. A. Dorion, *Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec*.

The Hon. David Laird, *Lieut.-Governor of the N.W. Territories*.

The Hon. David Christie, *Speaker of the Senate*.

The Hon. D. A. Macdonald, *Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Ontario*.

The Hon. T. Fournier, *Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada*.

The Hon. Wm. Ross, *Collector of Customs at Halifax*.

W. A. Himsforth, Esq. (\$3,200), *Clerk of the Council*.

Assistant Clerk, J. O. Coté, N.P., \$2,200.

THE SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF EXCHEQUER OF CANADA.

Chief Justice of Canada, the Hon. William Buell Richards, \$8,000.

Puisne Judges, the Hon. W. J. Ritchie, the Hon. S. H. Strong, the Hon. J. T. Taschereau, LL.D., the Hon. T. Fournier, the Hon. W. A. Henry, \$7,000 each.

Registrar, Robert Cassels, jun., \$2,600.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Most Rev. Ashton Oxenden, D.D., 1869, Montreal, *Metropolitan*.

Bishop of Fredericton, Rt. Rev. J. Medley, D.D. (1845).

Bishop of Nova Scotia, Rt. Rev. H. Binney, D.D. (1851).

Bishop of Columbia, Rt. Rev. G. Hills, DD. (1860).

Bishop of Ontario, Rt. Rev. J. T. Lewis, D.D. (1862).

Bishop of Quebec, Rt. Rev. J. W. Williams, D.D. (1863).

Bishop of Toronto, Rt. Rev. A. N. Bethune, D.D. (1867).

Bishop of Huron, Rt. Rev. J. Hellmuth, D.D. (1871).

Bishop of Algoma, Rt. Rev. F. D. Fanquier, D.C.L. (1873).

Bishop of Moosonee, Rt. Rev. J. Horden, D.D. (1873).

Bishop of Athabasca, the Rt. Rev. J. C. Bompar, D.D. (1874).

Bishop of Niagara, Rt. Rev. T. B. Fuller, D.D., D.C.L., (1875).

Bishop of Saskatchewan, Rt. Rev. Jno. M'Lean, D.D., D.C.L. (1875).

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Province of Quebec.

Archbishop of Quebec, Most Rev. E. A. Taschereau.

Bishop of Three Rivers, Rt. Rev. L. Lafleche.

Bishop of Rimonski, Rt. Rev. J. Langevin.

Bishop of Sherbrook, Rt. Rev. Ant. Racine.

Bishop of Ottawa, Rt. Rev. J. T. Duhamel.

Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, Rt. Rev. L. Z. Moreau.

Bishop of Montreal, Rt. Rev. C. E. Fabre.

Province of Ontario.

Archbishop of Toronto, Most Rev. J. J. Lynch.

Bishop of London, Rt. Rev. J. Walsh.

Bishop of Hamilton, Rt. Rev. P. F. Crinnon.

Bishop of Kingston, Rt. Rev. J. O'Brien.

Vic. Apost. North Canada, Rt. Rev. J. F. Jamot.

*Province of Nova Scotia.**Archbishop of Halifax*, Most Rev.*Bishop of Arichat*, Rt. Rev. C. P. McKinnon.Rt. Rev. J. Cameron, *Coadjutor*.*Province of New Brunswick.**Bishop of St. John*, Rt. Rev. J. Sweeney.*Bishop of Chatham*, Rt. Rev. J. Rogers.*Province of Manitoba.**Archbishop of St. Boniface*, Most Rev. A. Taché.*Bishop of St. Albert*, Rt. Rev. V. Grandin.*Vic. Apost. of Athabasca and McKenzie*, Rt. Rev. H. Faraud.Rt. Rev. — Clut, *Coadjutor*.*Province of British Columbia.**Vic. Apost. of British Columbia*, Rt. Rev. L. J. D'Herbomez.Rt. Rev. P. Durieu, *Coadjutor*.*Bishop of Vancouver's Island*, Rt. Rev. C. H. Seghers.*Province of Prince Edward Island.**Bishop of Charlottetown*, Rt. Rev. P. McIntyre.

THE SENATE OF CANADA.

Speaker, Hon. D. Christie, \$4,000.*Clerk of the Parliaments*, Robert Lemoine, \$3,000.*Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod*, René E. Kimber, \$1,350.*Senators.*

Hon. J. Hamilton.	Hon. John Ferguson.
" Benjamin Seymour.	" R. D. Wilmot.
" Walter H. Dickson.	" A. R. McClellan.
" James Shaw.	" J. C. Chapais.
" Alexander Campbell.	" Jas. R. Benson.
" David Christie.	" John Glasier.
" James Cox Aikins.	" James Dever.
" David Reesor.	" A. W. McLelan.
" Elijah Leonard.	" A. Macfarlane.
" William McMaster.	" Jeremiah Northup.
" John Simpson.	" Frank Smith.
" James Skead.	" Robert Read.
" David L. Macpherson.	" M. A. Girard.
" Donald McDonald.	" J. Sutherland.
" Billa Flint.	" R. W. W. Carrall.
" George W. Allan.	" C. F. Cornwall.
" Jacques O. Bureau.	" W. J. McDonald.
" Luc L. de St. Just.	" H. A. N. Kaulbach.
" John Hamilton.	" M. H. Cochran.
" Charles Cormier.	" Wm. Muirhead.
" David E. Price.	" Eugene Chinic.
" L. Dumouchel.	" George Alexander.
" Louis Lacoste.	" J. H. Bellerose.
" J. F. Armand.	" D. Montgomery.
" Charles Wilson.	" R. P. Haythorne.
" William H. Chaffers.	" T. H. Haviland.
" Jean B. Guévre-	" Geo. W. Howland.
mont.	" F. X. A. Trudel.
" James Ferrier.	" George Brown.
" Thomas Ryan.	" R. W. Scott.
" T. D. Archibald.	" E. G. Penny.
" Robert B. Dickey.	" Pierre Baillargeon.
" John Bourinot.	" A. H. Paquet.
" William Miller.	" Hector Fabre.
" A. E. Botsford.	" G. G. Stevens.
" William H. Odell.	" C. H. Pazer.
" David Wark.	

*House of Commons.**Speaker*—Hon. Timothy Warren Anglin, \$4,000.*Clerk*—A. Patrick, \$3,400.*Deputy Clerk*—Henry Hartney, \$2,600.

Constituencies.	Members.
Addington	Schuyler Shibley
Albert	John Wallace
Algoma District . .	E. B. Borron
Annapolis	William H. Ra
Antigonish	Angus McIsaac
Argenteuil	Dr. Christie
Bagot	Joseph A. Mosseau
Beauce	
Beauharnois	Ulisse J. Robillard
Bellechasse	Col. Planchet
Berthier	E. O. Cuthbert
Bonaventure	Hon. T. Robitaille
Bothwell	David Mills
Brant, N.R.	Gavin Fleming
Brant, S.R.	William Paterson
Brockville, Tn. . .	Jacob D. Buell
Brome	Nathaniel Pettes
Bruce, N.R.	John Gillies
Bruce, S.R.	Hon. Edward Blake
Cape Breton	William McDonald
Cardwell	Newton L. Mackay
Carleton, N.B. . . .	Hon. John H. Cameron
Carleton, O.	Stephen B. Appleby
Carleton Place . . .	John Rochester
Cariboo	Joshua S. Thompson
Chamby	P. B. Benoit
Champlain	Hippolyte Montplaisir
Charlevoix	Hon. H. L. Langevin, C.B.
Charlotte	Arthur Hill Gilmore
Chateauguay	Hon. H. Holton
Chicout. and Saguen.	Ernest Cimon
Colchester	Thomas McKay
Compton	Hon. John H. Pope
Cornwall	A. F. Macdonald
Cumberland	Hon. C. Tupper, C.B.
Digby	Hon. W. B. Vail
Dorchester	M. Raveau
Drum'd. and Arthab.	Wilfred Laurier
Dundas	William Gibson
Durham, E.R.	Lewis Ross
Durham, W.R.	H. W. Burk
Elgin, E.R.	Colin McDougall
Elgin, W.R.	George E. Casey
Essex	William McGregor
Frontenac	George A. Kirkpatrick
Gaspé	John Short
Glengarry	Archd. McNab
Gloucester	Hon. T. W. Anglin
Grenville, S.R. . . .	William H. Brouse
Grey, E.R.	William K. Flesher
Grey, N.R.	George Snider
Grey, S.R.	George Landerkin
Guysborough	John A. Kirk
Haldimand	David Thompson
Halifax	Alfred G. Jones
Halton	Patrick Power
Hamilton, City . . .	Wm. Craney
Hants	Emilius Irving
Hastings, E.R.	Andrew T. Wood
Hastings, N.R. . . .	Monson H. Goudge
Hastings, W.R. . . .	John White
Hochelaga	Mackenzie Bowell
Huntingdon	James Brown
Huron, C.R.	Alphonse Desjardins
Huron, N.R.	Julius Scriver
Huron, S.R.	Horace Horton
Iberville	Thomas Farrow
	Thomas Greenway
	François Béchard

Constituencies.	Members.
Inverness	Samuel MacDonnell
Jacques Cartier	Rodolphe Laflamme
Joliette	Louis F. G. Baby
Kamouraska	C. A. P. Pelletier
Kent, N.B.	George McLeod
Kent, O.	Rufus Stephenson
King's, N.B.	James Domville
King's, N.S.	Frederick W. Borden
King's, P.E.I.	{ Hon. Daniel Davies
Kingston	{ Peter A. McIntyre
	{ Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Mac-
	{ donald, K.C.B.
Lambton	Hon. Alex. Mackenzie
Lanark, N.R.	Daniel Galbraith
Lanark, S.R.	John G. Haggart
Laprairie	Alfred Pinsonneault
L'Assomption	Hilaire Hurtéau
Laval	Joseph A. Ouimet
Leeds and Gren., N.R.	Charles F. Ferguson
Leeds, S.R.	David Ford Jones
Lennox	Hon. R. J. Cartwright
Lévis	Louis H. Fréchette
Lincoln	James Norris
Lisgar	John C. Schultz
L'Islet	Philippe B. Casgrain
London, City	J. H. Fraser
Lotbinière	Henry Bernier
Lunenburg	Charles E. Church
Marquette	Joseph Ryan
Maskinongé	Louis A. Boyer
Mégantic	Edouard E. Richard
Middlesex, E.R.	D. Macmillan
Middlesex, N.R.	Colin Scatcherd
Middlesex, W.R.	George W. Ross
Missisquoi	William Donahue
Monck	Lachlin McCallum
Montcalm	Firman Dugas
Montmagny	H. T. Taschereau
Montmorency	Jean Langlois
Montreal, Centre	B. Devlin
Montreal, East	Louis A. Jette
Montreal, West	T. Workman
Muskoka	Alex. P. Cockburn
Napierville	S. Coupal dit la Riene
New Westminster	James Cunningham
Niagara	J. B. Plumb
Nicolet	Joseph Gaudet
Norfolk, N.R.	John Charlton
Norfolk, S.R.	W. Wallace
Northumberland, N.B.	Hon. Peter Mitchell
Northumb., O., E.R.	James L. Biggar
Northumb., O., W.R.	Wm. Kerr
Ontario, N.R.	W. H. Gibbs
Ontario, S.R.	Hon. T. N. Gibbs
Ottawa, City	{ J. M. Currier
Ottawa, Co.	{ Pierre St. Jean
Oxford, N.R.	{ Alonzo Wright
Oxford, S.R.	{ Thomas Oliver
Peel	{ James A. Skinner
Perth, N.R.	{ Robert Smith.
Perth, S.R.	{ Andrew Monteith
Peterboro', E.R.	{ James Trow
Peterboro', W.R.	{ James Hall
	{ John Bertram
Pictou	{ J. W. Carmichael
	{ John A. Dawson
Pontiac	{ William McK. Wright
Portneuf	{ E. A. D. St. Georges
Prescott	{ Albert Hagar
Prince, P.E.I.	{ Stanislaus F. Perry
	{ James Yeo
Prince Edward	{ Walter Ross
Provencher	{ A. G. B. Bannatyne
Québec, Centre	{ Hon. J. E. Cauchon

Constituencies.	Members.
Quebec, East	Hon. I. Thibault
Quebec, West	Hon. Thos. McGreevy
Quebec County	P. A. Caron
Queen's, N.B.	John Ferris
Queen's, P.E.I.	{ Peter Sinclair
Queen's, N.S.	{ James F. Forbes
Renfrew, N.R.	{ Peter White, jun.
Renfrew, S.R.	{ J. L. McDougall
Restigouche	{ George Moffat
Richelieu	{ George I. Barthe
Richmond, N.S.	{ Edmund P. Flynn
Richmond & Wolfe, Q.	{ Hon. H. Aylmer
Rimouski	{ J. B. R. Fiset
Rouville	{ Guillaume Cheval
Russell	{ Robert Blackburn
St. Hyacinthe	{ Louis Delorme
St. John, N.B., City	{ Hon. I. Burpee
St. John, N.B., City	{ A. L. Palmer
and County	{ J. S. Boies De Veber
St. John, Q.	{ François Bourassa
St. Maurice	{ Charles Lajoie
Selkirk	{ Donald A. Smith
Shelford	{ Hon. H. S. Huntington
Shelburne	{ Hon. Thos. Coffin
Sherbrooke	{ Edward T. Brooks
Simcoe, N.R.	{ Herman H. Cook
Simcoe, S.R.	{ Wm. C. Little
Soulanges	{ Jacques P. Lanthier
Stanstead	{ Charles C. Colby
Stormont	{ Cyril Archibald
Sunbury	{ Charles Burpee
Témiscouala	{ Jean B. Pouliot
Terrebonne	{ Louis F. R. Masson
Three Rivers	{ William McDougall
Toronto, Centre	{ John Macdonald
Toronto, East	{ Samuel Platt, sen.
Toronto, West	{ J. B. Robinson
Two Mountains	{ J. B. Daoust
Vancouver Island	{ Arthur Bunster
Vaudreuil	{ Robert Harwood
Verchères	{ Hon. F. Geoffrion
Victoria, B.C.	{ Amor DeCosmos
Victoria, N.B.	{ Francis J. Roscoe
Victoria, N.S.	{ John Costigan
Victoria, O., N.R.	{ Hon. C. J. Campbell
Victoria, O., S.R.	{ H. Cameron
Waterloo, N.R.	{ Arthur McQuade.
Waterloo, S.R.	{ Isaac E. Bowman
Welland	{ James Young
Wellington, C.R.	{ William A. Thomson
Wellington, N.R.	{ George T. Orton
Wellington, S.R.	{ N. Higinbotham
Wentworth, N.R.	{ D. Guthrie
Wentworth, S.R.	{ Thomas Bain
Westmoreland	{ Joseph Rymal
Yale	{ Hon. A. J. Smith
Yamaska	{ Edgar Dewdney
Yarmouth	{ Charles Gill
York, N.B.	{ Frank Killam
York, O., E.R.	{ John Pickard
York, O., N.R.	{ James Metcalfe
York, O., W.R.	{ A. H. Dymond
	{ David Blain

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary of State for Canada, Hon. R. W. Scott, Q.C., \$7,000.

Under ditto, E. J. Langevin, N.P., \$3,200.

Chief Clerks, G. Powell, \$2,050; Richard Pope (Clerk of the Crown in Chancery), \$1,600; Henry J. Morgan (Keeper of the Records), \$1,500.

*Queen's Printer's Branch.**Queen's Printer*, Brown Chamberlin, C.M.G., \$2,000.*Registry Branch.**Deputy Registrar-General*, L. A. Catellier, \$1,500.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Minister of the Interior, Hon. D. Mills, \$7,000.*Deputy ditto*, E. A. Meredith, LL.D. \$3,200.*Ordnance Lands Branch.**Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands*,
Lieut.-Colonel Coffin, \$2,200.*Indian Land Branch.**Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs*,
Lawrence Vankoughnet, \$2,000:*Dominion Land's Branch.**Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands*, Lieut.-Colonel
Dennis, \$2,600.*Geological Branch.**Director*, A. R. Selwyn, F.G.S., \$3,000.DEPARTMENT OF THE RECEIVER-
GENERAL.*Receiver-General*, Hon. T. Coffin, \$7,000.*Deputy ditto*, T. D. Harington, \$3,200.*Book-keeper*, T. C. Bramley, \$2,000.*Clerks*, J. B. Stanton, \$1,600; L. Dufresne, \$1,400.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Finance Minister, Hon. R. J. Cartright, \$7,000.*Auditor of Public Accounts*, John Langton, \$4,200.*Assistant ditto*, Hon. J. Simpson, \$2,400.*Accountant of Contingencies, &c.*, Thos. Ross, \$2,400.*Chief Clerk*, Norris Godard, \$2,150.*1st Book-keeper*, T. Cruse, \$1,800.*Accountant and Assistant Secretary to the Treasury Board*, J. M. Courtney, \$2,200.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. F. Geoffrion,
\$7,000.*Commissioner of Inland Revenue*, A. Brunel, \$4,000.*Assistant ditto*, Edward Miall, Jr., \$2,400.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Customs, Hon. I. Burpee, \$7,000.*Commissioner of Customs*, J. Johnson, \$3,200.*Accountant*, R. W. Heneker, \$2,000.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Minister and Premier, Hon. Alexander Mackenzie,
\$8,000.*Deputy Commissioner*, T. Trudeau, \$4,400.*Secretary*, F. Braun, \$2,400.*Chief Engineer*, John Page, \$4,000.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General, Hon. L. S. Huntington, £7,000.*Deputy ditto*, W. H. Griffin, \$3,200.*Accountant*, H. A. Wicksteed, \$2,350.*Secretary*, William White, \$2,400.*Superintendent, Money Order Branch*, Peter Le Sueur,
\$2,400.*Superintendent, Savings Bank*, J. C. Stewart, \$1,800.*Cashier*, J. Ashworth, 450l.*Chief Inspector of Post-Offices*, John Dewe,

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Hon.

Edward Blake, \$7,000.

Deputy, Z. A. Lash, \$4,000.*Director of Penitentiaries*, J. G. Moylan, \$2,400.BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND
STATISTICS.*Minister of Agriculture*, Hon. L. L. De St. Just,
\$7,000.*Deputy*, J. C. Taché, \$3,200.*Secretary*, John Lowe, \$2,200.*Chief Clerk of Patents*, A. Cambie, \$1,900.*Immigration Branch*, F. J. Dore, \$1,400.DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND
FISHERIES.*Minister*, The Hon. A. J. Smith, \$7,000.*Deputy Minister*, William Smith, \$3,200.*Commissioner of Fisheries*, W. F. Whitcher, \$2,000.*Chief Clerk*, John Hardie, \$2,000.*General Superintendent of Lights*, Joseph Tomlinson,
\$2,000.*Accountant*, John Tilton, \$1,700.*Clerks*, S. P. Bauset, \$1,450; W. L. Magee, \$1,450;

W. S. Pettegrew, \$1,250; F. F. Gourdeau,

\$1,200; M. Graburn, \$1,100; W. F. Anderson,

\$1,000; W. H. Alexander, \$850; R. N. Venning,

\$850; A. Chisholm, \$800; George Trudeau,

\$800; John Makinson, \$750; W. B. Carleton,

\$600; J. B. Halkett, \$600, and F. E. A. Gautier,

\$550.

Agent at Quebec for Province of Quebec, J. U.
Gregory, \$2,000." *St. John for Province of New Brunswick*,
J. H. Harding, \$1,600." *Halifax for Province of Nova Scotia*,
H. W. Johnston, \$1,700." *Victoria for Province of British Columbia*,
James Cooper, \$1,600." *Charlottetown for Province of Prince*
Edward Island, William Mitchell, \$600.*Chairman of Board of Examiners of Masters and*
Mates, Capt. Peter A. Scott, R.N., \$1,800.*Examiners*, Captain G. A. Mackenzie, Commander
E. D. Ashe, Captains A. Marmen, J. Prichard,D. Hunter, William Thomas, R. Cameron, and
F. W. Hyndman, each \$4 per day when on duty.*Clerk to Chairman of Board*, Navigating Lieutenant
Daniel M. Browne, \$900.*Chairman of Board of Steamboat Inspection*, Samuel
Risley, \$1,800.*Steamboat Inspectors*, W. M. Smith, (Deputy Chair-
man) \$1,400; W. J. Meneilly, \$1,200; JohnBurgess, \$1,200; Joseph Taylor, \$1,000; F. X.
Befort, \$1,000; Joseph Samson, \$1,000; Thomas

Westgarth, \$750.

Superintendent of Meteorological Office and Director
of Magnetic Observatory, G. T. Kingston, \$3,040.*Superintendents of Lights*, James Mitchell, \$1,200;
John H. Kendricks, \$1,200; and D. Smith,

\$1,200.

Superintendent of Fish - breeding Establishment,
Samuel Wilmot, \$2,000.*Inspectors of Fisheries*, W. H. Venning, \$1,400, and
W. H. Wyld, \$1,400.*Chief Constable of River Police and Shipping Master*
at Quebec, R. H. Russell, \$1,200.*Chief Constable of River Police at Montreal*, John
McLaughlin, \$3 per diem.*Commanders of Government Vessels*, Napoleon
Lavoie, \$1,400; Anselme Marmen, \$1,000;

A. C. Dupres, \$800; and J. N. Purdy, \$

MILITIA AND DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Militia, Hon. W. B. Vail, \$7,000.
Deputy Minister, Lieut.-Col. E. Panet, \$3,200.
Major-General in Command of Militia, Maj.-Gen. Selby Smyth, \$8,000.
Adjutant-General, Col. W. Powell, \$3,300.
Accountant, Lieut.-Col. Macpherson, \$3,000.
Inspector of Stores, Lieut.-Col. Wily.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. D. A. Macdonald, \$7,000.
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. J. J. Forsyth-Grant, \$600.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General and Premier, Hon. Oliver Mowat, LL.D., Q.C., \$3,200.
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. C. F. Fraser, Q.C., \$3,200.
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. T. B. Pardee, Q.C., \$3,200.
Secretary and Registrar, Hon. S. C. Wood, \$3,200.
Treasurer of the Province and Minister of Education, Hon. Adam Crooks, LL.D., Q.C., \$3,200.

The Province is represented in the Senate by 24 Members, and 88 Members are sent by Ontario to the House of Commons of Canada, and has an Elective Legislative Assembly.
Clerk of the Council, J. G. Scott, Q.C.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Attorney-General, Hon. Oliver Mowat.
Chief Clerk, J. G. Scott, Q.C., \$1,200.
Inspector of Asylums, Hospitals, Common Gaols, &c., J. W. Langmuir, \$3,000.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. S. C. Wood, \$3,260.
Assistant Secretary, J. R. Eckart, \$1,600.
Chief Clerk, R. S. Brodie.
Provincial Registrar, Hon. S. C. Wood.
Deputy ditto J. F. C. Usher.
Chief Clerk, H. S. Crew.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Treasurer, Hon. Adam Crooks, \$3,200.
Accountant, W. R. Harris, \$1,200.
Auditor, Hon. W. Cayley, \$2,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner, Hon. A. McKellar, \$3,200.
Secretary, Bureau of Agriculture, Geo. Buckland, Professor of Agriculture, \$800.
Architect and Superintendent of Public Works, Kivas Tully, \$2,200.
Accountant, Wm. Edwards.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

Commissioner, T. B. Pardee, \$3,200.
Assistant ditto, T. H. Johnson, \$2,800.
Accountant, Wm. Ford.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Minister of Education, Hon. Adam Crooks, LL.D., Q.C., \$3,200.
Deputy ditto, J. G. Hodgins, LL.B., F.R.G.S.
Chief Clerk, Alex. Marling, LL.B.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (82 MEMBERS).

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. R. M. Wells, \$1,500.
Clerk, C. T. Gillmor, \$1,800.

Queen's Printer, John Notman, \$1,200.
Law Clerk, Alex. Leith, Q.C.

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.

President of Court of Error and Appeal, Hon. W. H. Draper, C.B.
Puisne Judges, Hon. G. W. Burton, Hon. C. S. Patterson, Hon. Thomas Moss.
Chief Justice of Ontario, Hon. R. A. Harrison, D.C.L., \$6,000.
Puisne Judges, ditto, J. C. Morrison, A. Wilson, \$5,000 each.
Chancellor, J. G. Spraggs, \$6,000.
Vice-Chancellors, Hon. S. H. Blake, Hon. W. Proudfoot, \$5,000 each.
Chief Justice of Common Pleas, J. H. Hagarty, \$6,000.
Judges, ditto, J. W. Gwynne, T. Galt, \$5,000 each.
Attorney-General, Oliver Mowat.
Clerk of Crown, R. G. Dalton.
Registrar in ditto, A. Grant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Lieutenant-Governor, \$10,000.
Private Secretary,
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut.-Colonel Amyot, \$1,200.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, Hon. C. B. de Boucherville (*Premier*).
Attorney-General, Hon. A. R. Angers, Q.C.
Treasurer, Hon. L. R. Church, Q.C.
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. P. Garneau.
Speaker, Legislative Council, Hon. J. J. Ross, M.D.
Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Q.C.
Solicitor-General, Hon. G. B. Baker, Q.C.
Clerk of Council, F. Fortier, \$2,000.

Quebec sends 65 Members to the House of Commons, and is represented in the Senate by 24 Members.

Assistant Secretary of Province, P. J. Jolicœur, Q.C., \$2,000.
Assistant to Law Officers of the Crown, J. A. Defoy, \$2,000.
Auditor of the Province, Gaspard Drolet, \$2,400.
Assistant Treasurer, H. T. Machin, \$2,200.
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, E. Taché, \$2,000.
Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, S. Lesage, \$2,000.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. G. Ouimet, Q.C., \$
Secretary to the Department of ditto, L. Giard, M.D., \$2,200.
Assist. Secretary to ditto, H. H. Miles, LL.D., \$1,600.
Clerk of Crown in Chancery, L. H. Huot.

There is also a Legislative Council and Assembly, consisting respectively of 24 and 65 Members.

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL DEPARTMENTS.

Chief Justice, Queen's Bench, Hon. A. A. Dorion, \$6,000.
Puisne Judges, Queen's Bench:—
 S. C. Monk, T. K. Ramsay, John S. Sanborn, U. J. Tessier, \$4,000 each.
Chief Justice, Superior Court, Hon. W. C. Meredith, Quebec, \$6,000.
Puisne Judges, Superior Court:—
 A. Stuart, R. McKay, H. E. Taschereau, C. Dunkin, C. J. E. Mondelet, J. W. Torrance, F. G. Johnson, A. Polette, T. J. J. Loranger,

J. N. Bosse, L. V. Sicotte, L. E. N. Casault,
A. B. Ronthier, L. A. Olivier, T. McCord, M.
Doherty, S. Belanger, H. W. Chagnon, M. A.
Plamondon, L. B. Caron, J. Maguire, V. P. W.
Dorion, F. Ramville, J. B. Bourgeois, A. C.
Papineau.

Recorder, Montreal, J. P. Sexton.

Ditto, Quebec, C. Delagrave, Q.C.

Judge of Sessions of Peace, Montreal, C. J. Coursol.

Attorney-General, Hon. A. R. Augers, Q.C., \$5,000.

Solicitor-General, G. B. Baker, Q.C., \$3,000.

Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. Okill Stuart,
5000.

Sheriff, Quebec, Hon. C. Alleyn, \$2,400.

Ditto, Montreal, C. Leblanc, \$2,400.

Clerk of Appeal, L. Marchand, \$2,000.

Assistant ditto, L. W. Marchand.

Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the Peace, C. E. Schiller.

Ditto, P. A. Doucet, Quebec.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia is represented in the Dominion
Parliament by 12 Members in the Senate and 21
Members in the House of Commons.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Adams G. Archibald,
C.M.G., Q.C., \$9,000.

Private Secretary, John Hicks, Esq., Lieut. R.N.,
\$1,250.

Provincial Aides-de-Camp, Lieut.-Colonel H. W.
Clerke, Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Stewart.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Provincial Secretary and President of the Council,
Hon. P. C. Hill, D.C.L. (Premier).

Treasurer, Hon. S. Brown.

Attorney-General, Hon. O. S. Weeks.

Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, Hon. R.
Robertson.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. A. J. White.

Without Office. { Hon. J. Cochrane,
" C. Campbell,
" J. Mackinnon.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Hon. John Creighton.

Hon. R. M. Cutler.	Hon. W. O. Hefferman.
" Stayley Brown.	" D. McN. Parker.
" Charles Dickey.	" James Fraser.
" James Cochran.	" Wm. Annand.
" J. Creighton.	" W. J. Stairs.
" W. C. Whitman.	" H. Martell.
" Freeman Tupper.	" Gilbert McKenna.
" Robert Boak.	" A. M. Cochran.
" J. McKinnon.	" T. F. Morrison.
" Peter Smyth.	" E. R. Oakes.
" Samuel Creelman.	" S. Chipman.

Clerk, John C. Halliburton.

Chaplain, Rev. G. W. Hill, D.C.L.

Black Rod, Robert Romans.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker,

Annapolis County.	{ A. Longley, W. B. Troop,
Antigonish "	{ J. J. McKinnon, Hon. D. Macdonald,
Cape Breton "	{ Hon. A. J. White, E. T. Moseley,
Colchester "	{ W. A. Patterson, J. B. Dickie,
Cumberland "	{ H. Black, E. Vickery,

Digby County.	{ Hon. C. Campbell, H. M. Robicheau,
Guysborough "	{ C. M. Franchville, Hon. O. S. Weeks,
Halifax "	{ Hon. P. C. Hill, D. Archibald, E. Farrell,
Hants "	{ W. H. Allison, A. Putnam,
Inverness "	{ D. Campbell, J. McKinnon,
King's "	{ D. B. Woodworth, J. B. North,
Lunenburg "	{ J. Eisenbauer, S. H. Holmes,
Pictou "	{ A. Mackay, H. J. Cameron,
Queen's "	{ J. N. Mack, S. Freeman,
Richmond County	{ M. McRae, C. Boudroit,
Shelburne "	{ Hon. R. Robertson, S. Johnson,
Victoria "	{ D. McCurdy, J. A. Fraser,
Yarmouth "	{ A. Gayton, J. Lovitt.

Clerk, H. C. D. Twining.

Chaplain, Rev. J. Cochrane, D.D.

Sergeant-at-Arms, A. W. Gidney.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Justice, Sir William Young, Knight, \$3,200.

Equity Judge, Hon. J. W. Ritchie, \$3,200.

Assistant Judges, \$2,600.

"	W. F. Des Barres,	} \$2,560
"	L. M. Wilkins,	
"	J. McCully,	
"	H. McDonald,	
"	H. W. Smith,	

Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, The Chief Justice.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

J. W. Johnstone, Esq.	G. A. Blanchard, Esq.
M. B. Desbrisay, Esq.	W. A. D. Morse, Esq.
A. W. Savary, Esq.	S. Campbell, Esq.
	B. E. Tremain, Esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, Right Rev. Hibbert
Binney, D.D.

Archdeacon, Ven. Canon McCawley, D.D.

of Prince Edward Island, Ven. J. H.
Read, D.D.

Roman Catholic Archbishop of Halifax,

Vicar-General, Very Rev. M. Hannan, D.D.

Bishop of Arichat, Right Rev. C. F. McKinnon, D.D.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Moderator, Rev. James Watson.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieut.-General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces,

Lieut.-General Sir Wm. O'Grady Haly, K.C.B.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. F. W. Cary, 15th Foot, Capt.
O'Grady Haly, 84th Regiment.

Assist. Quartermaster-General, Lieut.-Col. Young.

Military Secretary, Major Quill, unatt.

Brigade-Major, Captain W. Black, 6th Foot.

Town-Major, Capt. Nagle, unatt.

Commanding R.A., Colonel Gibbon.

" *R.E.*, Colonel H. W. Montagu, C.B.

LIST OF CHIEF OFFICIALS IN NOVA SCOTIA CONNECTED WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Provincial Secretary's Office.

Provincial Secretary, Hon. P. C. Hill, \$2,400.
Deputy ditto, H. Crosskill.

Attorney-General's Office.

Attorney-General, Hon. O. S. Weeks, \$1,600.

Treasurer's Office.

Treasurer, Hon. S. Brown, \$2,000.
Chief Clerk, W. E. Brine.

Department of Mines and Public Works.

Commissioner of Mines and Public Works, Hon. R. Robertson, \$2,000.
Deputy Commissioner, John Kelly.
Inspector of Mines, H. S. Poole.
Chief Clerk of Works, J. A. Cuttley.
Chief Clerk of Mines and Minerals, C. H. Cameron.
Assistant Clerk, Thomas Robertson.
Inspector of Works, H. B. Reid.

Department of Crown Lands.

Commissioner, Hon. A. J. White, \$2,000.
Deputy Commissioner, W. A. Hendry.
Queen's Printer, C. C. Blackader.

LIST OF CHIEF OFFICIALS IN NOVA SCOTIA, APPOINTED BY AND CONNECTED WITH THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Finance Department.—Nova Scotia Branch.

Auditor, S. Howe, \$1,600.
Ditto Paymaster, C. E. Ratchford.

Fisheries and Marine.

Agent for Nova Scotia, H. W. Johnston, \$1,600.

Customs Department.

Chief Collector, Hon. Wm. Ross, \$2,600.
Controller of Shipping, H. B. Paulin, \$1,800.
Inspector, J. J. Kerr.

Post Office.

Postmaster, H. W. Blackader.
Inspector, F. M. Passow, \$2,400.
Assistant ditto, J. D. Story, \$1,600.
Superintendent, Money Order Office, J. H. Thorne, \$1,600.

Militia.

Dep. Adjutant-General, Col. J. W. Laurie, \$1,600.
Brigade-Major, Lieut.-Col. C. Sawyer, \$1,200.
Ditto ditto, Lt.-Col. Thomas Milsom, \$1,200.
Ditto, Lt.-Col. C. C. Reade, \$1,200.

Railway Department.

Chief Superintendent, George Taylor, \$2,400.
Chief Engineer, A. McNab, \$2,400.
Chief Accountant and Secretary, Thos. Foot, \$1,600.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick is represented in the Canadian Senate by 12 Members, and sends 16 Members to the House of Commons.

There is also a Legislative Council and an Elective Assembly.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

Civil Establishment.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. S. L. Tilley, C.B., appointed July, 1868, \$7,000.

Private Secretary, S. Adams, Esq. (late 15th Foot), 1801.

Provincial Aides-de-Camp, Lieut.-Col. Saunders, Capt. G. F. King, and A. F. Street, Esq.

Executive Council.

President of Council, Hon. R. Young.
Attorney-General, Hon. G. E. King (*Premier*).
Provincial Secretary and Receiver-General, Hon. J. J. Fraser.
Surveyor-General, Hon. B. R. Stevenson.
Commissioner of Board of Works, Hon. W. M. Kelly.
 Hon. Edward Willis,
 " W. E. Perley,
 " A. McQueen,
 " J. H. Crawford, } without Office.

The Legislative Council consists of 20, and the House of Assembly (elected July, 1870) of 41 Members.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. J. S. Saunders.

Clerk of ditto, George Botsford.

Black Rod, B. R. Jouett.

Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Brooke.

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. W. Wedderburn, Q.C.

Clerk of ditto, G. J. Bliss, \$1,000.

Sergeant-at-Arms, Harry Beckwith.

Provincial Secretary's Office.

Provincial Secretary and Registrar of Records, Hon. J. Fraser, \$2,400.

Deputy ditto, J. Woodford Smith.

Crown Land Office.

Surveyor-General, Hon. B. R. Stevenson.

Deputy, Andrew Inches.

Accountant, Robert Gowan.

Draftsman, F. O'Connor.

Board of Works.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. W. M. Kelly, \$2,400.

Secretary, Asa Coy, 2161.

Civil Engineer, J. Wilkinson, 2161.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, Hon. J. C. Allan, 8001.

Puisne Judges, Hon. J. W. Weldon, Hon. C. Fisher, A. R. Wetmore, Hon. C. Duff, 6501.

Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, W. H. Tuck.

Advocate-General, William Jack.

Attorney-General, Hon. G. E. King, \$2,400.

County Court Judges, C. Waters, J. Steadman, E. Williston, J. C. Stevens, B. Botsford.

Clerk of the Pleas in the Supreme Court, William Carman, 3001.

Clerk of the Crown in the Supreme Court, C. N. Skinner.

Clerk of the Crown on Circuits, Hon. Jno. Simcoe Saunders.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Bishop of Fredericton, Rt. Rev. John Medley, D.D.

R. C. Bishop of St. John, Rt. Rev. J. Sweeney, D.D.

R. C. Bishop of Chatham, Rt. Rev. James Rogers, D.D.

LIST OF CHIEF OFFICIALS IN NEW BRUNSWICK APPOINTED AND PAID BY THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Customs.

Collector of Customs, James R. Ruel.
Registrar of Shipping, James Barber.

Post Office.

Inspector of Post Offices, Hon. John McMillan.
Postmaster at St. John, J. V. Ellis.
Secretary, William Paisley.
Superintendent, Money Order Branch, G. F. Everitt.

Finance Department.

Auditor, W. Seely.
Accountant,

Fisheries and Marine.

Agent for New Brunswick, M. W. Smith.
Inspector of River Fisheries, W. Venning.

Militia.

Deputy Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Col. Maunsell,
 (late Capt. 15th Foot).
Brigade Majors, Lieut.-Col. Inches, Lieut.-Col.
 McCully, Lieut.-Col. McShane,
Emigration Officer, R. Shives.

MANITOBA.**SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, FORT GARRY.**

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. A. Morris, \$10,000.
Private Secretary, F. G. Beecher, \$1,000.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President of the Council, Hon. C. Inkster.
Provincial Secretary, Minister of Public Works, and
Attorney-General, Hon. J. Royal, \$2,000.
Treasurer, Hon. R. A. Davis (*Premier*), \$2,000.
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. C. Nolin.

Clerk of Legislative Assembly, R. M. Howard, \$700.

DOMINION OFFICERS.

Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands, Lieut.-Col.
 J. S. Dennis.
Agent of Dominion Lands and Deputy Receiver-
General, G. McMicken, 750l.
Deputy Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Colonel Osborne
 Smith, C.M.G.
Indian Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. Proyencher.
Chief Commissioner Mounted Police, Lieut.-Col.
 McLeod, C.M.G.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British Columbia is represented in the Dominion
 Parliament by 3 members in the Senate, and 6 in
 the House of Commons.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Albert Norton Richards,
 Q.C., \$9,000.
Private Secretary and A.D.C., Captain Layton,
 \$1,200.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary, Hon.
 Andrew C. Elliott.
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Forbes
 G. Vernon.
Minister of Finance and Agriculture, Hon. William
 Smythe.
Clerk to Council, The Minister of Finance, *ex officio*.
Deputy Clerk, J. J. Young.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

Speaker, Hon. Dr. Trimble, \$750.
Clerk, J. R. Hett, \$500.

Victoria City.

{ Robert Beaven.
 { James W. Douglas.
 { A. C. Elliott.
 { James Trimble.

Victoria District.

{ W. F. Tolmie.
 { T. B. Humphries.
 { F. Williams.
 { W. Fisher.
 { W. Pimbury.
 { W. Smithe.
 { John Ash.
 { John Bryden.
 { R. Dickinson.
 { W. F. Armstrong.
 { E. Brown.
 { J. A. Mara.
 { F. G. Vernon.
 { Robert Smith,
 { W. Morrison.
 { W. Brown.
 { A. W. Vowell,
 { R. L. E. Gallagher.
 { G. A. Walkem.
 { John Evans.
 { A. E. B. Davie.

Esquimalt.**Cowichan.****Comox.****Nanaimo.****New Westminster City.****Yale.****Lilloett.****Kootenay.****Cariboo.****JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.**

Chief Justice, Sir M. B. Begbie, \$5,820.
Puisne Judge, Hon. H. P. P. Crease, \$4,849-92.
Ditto, Hon. J. Hamilton Gray, \$3,599-92.

County Court Judges—

Victoria, A. F. Pemberton, \$2,250.
 Nanaimo, W. R. Spalding, \$2,250.
 Cariboo, H. M. Ball, \$3,399-96.
 Yale, P. O'Reilly, \$3,000.
 Lilloet, E. H. Sanders, \$3,000.
 New Westminster, \$2,424-96

CUSTOMS.

Collector, Hon. W. O. Hamley, \$3,799-93.
Chief Clerk, C. S. Finlaison, \$1,939-92.
Revenue Officer, O. S. Wyld, \$1,704.
Land Wailer, G. Frye, \$1,704.
Deputy Collector, J. C. Haynes, \$1,704.
Sub-Collector (at Kootenay), John Gustavus Norris,
 \$1,600.

POST OFFICE.

Inspector, R. Wallace, \$2,200.
Postmaster at Victoria, R. Wallace.

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Agent, Jas. Cooper, \$1,600.

DOMINION PUBLIC WORKS.

Engineer, B. W. Pearce, \$2,200.

INLAND REVENUE.

Inspector, C. T. Dupont, \$2,200.
Collector, H. B. Good, \$1,800.

INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Lieut.-Col. Powell, \$2,600.
 Jas. Lenihan, \$2,000.

LOCAL DEPARTMENTS.**Provincial Secretary's Office.**

Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. C. Elliott, \$3,500.
Deputy Ditto, Charles Good, \$2,160.
Superintendent Printing Branch, R. Wolfenden,
 \$1,600.

Attorney-General's Office.

Attorney-General, Hon. A. C. Elliott.
Clerk, H. S. Mason, \$1,600.

*Registrar-General's Office.**Registrar-General of Titles*, H. W. Baikman, \$2,160.*Lands and Works Department.**Chief Commissioner*, Hon. Forbes G. Vernon, \$3,500.*Surveyor-General* (temp.), Stanhope Farwell, \$2,160.*Clerk of Records*, J. G. Vinter, \$1,320.*Draughtsman*, C. Scott, \$1,600.*Accountant*, J. Austin, \$1,600.*Treasury.**Minister of Finance*, Hon. W. Smythe, \$3,500.*Clerk*, J. J. Young, \$1,800.*Audit Branch.**Auditor*, W. C. Berkeley, \$1,600.*Supreme Court.**Registrar*, C. E. Pooley, \$1,940.*Deputy ditto*, H. S. Mason, \$340.*Sheriffs.**Victoria*, Thomas Harris, \$500.*New Westminster*, H. Y. Edmunds, \$500.*Cariboo*, Y. Byrnes, \$500.*Police.**Superintendent*, H. Wollacott (acting), \$1,752.*Government Agents.**Nanaimo*, T. L. Fawcett, \$1,008.*New Westminster*, H. V. Edmunds, fees.*Yale*, N. Teague, \$1,200.*Kamloops*, J. Boyd, \$1,200.*Kootenay*, C. Booth, \$1,704.*Lillooet*, A. Smith, fees.*Clinton*, C. E. Pope, fees.*Cariboo*, J. Bowron, \$1,704.*Cassiar Mines.**Gold Commissioner and Stipendiary Magistrate*,

A. W. Vowell, \$2,500.

*Assay Office (Cariboo).**Assayer*, W. Hitchcock, \$2,000.*Lunatic Asylum.**Superintendent*, E. A. Sharpe, \$1,104.*Education Department.**Superintendent*, J. Jessop, \$2,000.*Ecclesiastical.**Bishop*, Right Rev. G. Hills, D.D.*Archdeacon and Rector of New Westminster*, Rev. C. Woods.*Archdeacon, Victoria* (vacant).*Dean of Victoria* (vacant).*St. John's*, Rev. P. Jenns.*Esquimalt*, Rev. — Gribbell.*Nanaimo*, Rev. A. Garrett.*Cowichan*, Rev. — Holmes.*Yale*, Rev. P. Holmes.*Lytton*, Rev. J. B. Good.*Comox*, Rev. — Williams.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Prince Edward Island is represented in the Dominion Parliament by 4 Members in the Senate, and 6 in the House of Commons, namely:—

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Robert Hodgson, Kt., \$7,000.*Private Secretary*, R. Robinson Hodgson, \$325.*Provincial Aides-de-Camp*, Lieut.-Cols. J. Longworth and R. R. Hodgson.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President of the Council, Hon. Louis H. Davies (Premier).*Provincial Secretary and Treasurer*, Hon. G. W. De Blois, \$1,600.*Attorney and Advocate-General*, Hon. Louis H. Davies, \$1,600.*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. W. D. Stewart, \$1,600.*Without Department.*

Hon. John Yeo.	Hon. John Lefurgy.
Hon. Alex. Laird.	Hon. J. F. Robertson.
Hon. Daniel Gordon.	Hon. Saml. Prowse.

Clerk, Wm. Des Brisay.*Speaker, Legislative Council.**Speaker, Legislative Assembly.**Railway Commissioners*, Daniel Green, *Chairman*, 266l. 13s. 4d.; William Hasland, 200l.; Lawrence Peters, 200l.*Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands*,*Surveyor-General*,*Registrar of Deeds*, John A. Dingwall.*Road Correspondent and Secretary, Board of Works*, John W. Morrison, 166l. 13s. 4d.*Assistant Colonial Secretary*, P. des Brisay.*Assistant Colonial Treasurer*, John Robins, 100l.*Queen's Printer*, P. R. Bowers.*Collector of Customs at Charlottetown*, D. Currie.*Assistant Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands*, Henry Wadman, 100l.*Auditors of Public Accounts*, Thomas des Brisay, 33l. 6s. 8d.; 33l. 6s. 8d.*Assistant Postmaster*, W. W. McLeod, 100l.*Surveyor of Shipping*, Henry Longworth, fees.*Mayor of Charlottetown*, Neil Rankin, 66l. 13s. 4d.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT, SUPREME COURT.

Hon. Edward Palmer, 400l., *Chief Justice and Judge of Court of Vice-Admiralty.**Hon. James H. Peters*, *Master of the Rolls and Senior Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court*, 333l. 6s. 8d.*Hon. Joseph Hensley*, *Vice-Chancellor and Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court*, 333l. 6s. 8d.*Queen's Counsel.*

Hon. C. Young, LL.D.	John Longworth.
W. Forgan.	Hon. T. Heath Haviland.
John Lawson.	Frederick Brecken.
Hon. Edward Palmer.	Charles Palmer.

Daniel Hodgson, *Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary.**Geo. Alley*, *Judge, County Court, Queen's County.**William Henry Pope*, *Judge, County Court, Prince County.**Denis O'Meara Reddin*, *Judge, County Court, King's County.**William Russel Watson*, *Sheriff of Queen's County.**Richard Hunt*, *Sheriff of Prince County.**Michael McCormack*, *Sheriff of King's County.*



ECCLESIASTICAL.

Archdeacon and Rector of Milton, Rev. J. H. Read, D.D., 166l. 13s. 4d.
Rector of Charlottetown, Rev. D. Fitzgerald, A.B. T. C. D., 200l.

MILITIA ESTABLISHMENT.

Adjutant-General, Col. Hon. J. H. Gray, C.M.G.
Inspecting Field Officer, Captain R. G. Freeland
Assistant ditto, Major Cropley.
Aides-de-Camp, Lieut.-Cols. John Longworth and Robert R. Hodgson.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. David Laird, \$7,000.
Private Secretary, A. E. Forget, \$1,800.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Matthew Ryan, Esq., *Stipendiary Magistrate*, \$3,000.
 Lieut.-Col. Hugh Richardson, *ditto*, \$3,000.
Clerk of Council, A. E. Forget.

Registrar, William J. Scott.
Sheriff,

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Extent and Boundaries.

The Cape of Good Hope, strictly speaking, is a small promontory near the south-west extremity of the continent of Africa. But the extensive Colony of the name is washed by the Atlantic and the Southern or Indian Oceans on the west and south; it is bounded on the north by the Orange River, on the north-east by Natal, on the east by Native Kaffraria. The Cape Colony, with adjacent territories (Basutoland and the Transkei), contains an area of about 250,000 square miles; the area of the Colony being 199,950 square miles.

In 1844 Letters Patent were issued annexing Natal to the Cape, it was, however, in 1856, constituted a separate Colony.

By an Act of the Colonial Legislature, No. 12 of 1871, the country known as Basutoland—which on the 13th March, 1868, had been proclaimed British territory—was annexed to the Cape. In consideration, however, of the peculiar circumstances of the Basuto community, the incorporation of the country was expressly declared not to render it subject to the general law of the Colony; but its affairs are for the present administered by the Governor, who has appointed an Agent and Resident Magistrates in the Territory.

History and Conquest.

On 14th September, 1486, Bartholomew de Diaz, a Portuguese commander, landed in Algoa Bay. Vasco de Gama doubled the Cape 11 years later, from which time it appears to have been resorted to by European navigators of all nations, but chiefly by Portuguese, Dutch, and English. British ships visited the Cape in 1591, and about 1602 the Dutch made it a place of call. In 1620 two English East India Commanders, by a proclamation dated from Saldanha Bay, took possession of the Cape in the name of Great Britain; but no settlement was formed. In 1652 the Colony was settled by the Dutch East India Company, under Van Riebeeck. The aboriginal Hottentots were the people with which the Dutch came in contact, but they re-

trained inland. Between 1655-1690 an immigration of Huguenots took place, but as these refugees did not exceed 300 in number they soon mingled with the inhabitants of the country. The Cape remained in possession of the Dutch till the year 1795, when the British Government took possession, but at the Peace of Amiens, 1802, it was ceded to its former possessors. In 1806 it was again taken by the English, to whom it was confirmed at the General Peace, 1815, and it has since continued a British Colony.

Between 1803-1806, while under the Batavian Government, the Colony made rapid progress, compared with its slow advancement under the Dutch East India Company. In 1820 the British settlers, to the number of 4,000, began to occupy the eastern frontier of the Colony. Eleven years later the first Kaffir war commenced, and it was not ended until 1835. 1838 is noticeable for the abolition of slavery. Between 1846 and 1847 the second native war devastated the land, and the peace which followed was of short duration, since in 1850 the struggle was again renewed, and the last but most terrible Kaffir war was not brought to a close until 1853. The first Cape Parliament held its opening session in the following year.

Climate.

The climate of the Cape is very favourable to people of European birth: the temperature at Cape Town, by tables compiled by Sir Thomas Maclear, Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope, is shown to be less variable than in most countries: the average temperature in winter is but 14-86° below that of summer: the mean temperature is 61-28°, the highest is 96-8°, the lowest 37-70°. The summer begins in November and lasts till April, when winter commences.

Consumption, in its early stages, has been entirely eradicated by residence at the Cape.

In the western portions of the Colony the rain falls during the winter months; but in other parts the summer is the wet season.

Industries.

The colonists at the Cape are chiefly employed in the production of wool, wine, wheat, barley, oats, tobacco and maize, and in the breeding of horses, cattle, goats, ostriches, and sheep. The wheat of this Colony is not surpassed in quality by any grown elsewhere. Valuable forests cover large areas, and are extensively worked.

Ostrich breeding is now carried on with marked success in many parts of the Colony, and bids fair to rescue the finest and most valuable of existing struthious birds from otherwise inevitable extinction. Artificial incubation of ostrich eggs has been successfully introduced in several districts.

The chief exports of the Colony are aloes, argol, copper ore, grain, ostrich feathers, fish, dried fruit, angola hair, hides, horns, ivory, diamonds, skins, wine, and wool.

The progress of the Colony may be judged from the Tables further on, which show the imports to have risen in nineteen years from a million and a-half to more than five millions and a-half.

Railways and Public Works.

Under Act 15 of 1872, the Government took over the Wellington Railway at a cost of 780,000l., since then the Uitenhage Railway at 63,760l., and under Act 8 of 1876 it has acquired the Wynberg Line for 75,000l.

By an Act of 1874, the Cape Government was

authorized to spend a sum not exceeding 4,805,080*l.* in Railway Extension. The contemplated extensions amount to about 790 miles of iron road, and as originally devised, are shown in the accompanying map of South Africa.

Western Railway System.—The Worcester line is now open for traffic as far as Worcester, 109 miles from Cape Town. On the Beaufort Western Extension, 34 miles of earthworks completed, and good progress made with two tunnels, etc. A direct line of 17 miles long has also been finished, joining Klapmütz and Dinton Road, the old line being continued as a loop. On the Malmesbury line 9 miles of earthworks constructed.

East London and Queenstown Railway.—39 miles permanent way have been laid; 57 miles telegraph finished, and 61 miles of earthworks. Stations, etc., are in a forward state. Part of the rolling stock is ready for use. It was the expectation that the line would be opened to King William's Town, 40 miles from East London, before the end of 1876.

The Midland line runs through Uitenhage (21 miles from Port Elizabeth), and will shortly be open to Centlivres, 10 miles from Uitenhage.

On the North-Eastern Railway trains run as far as Sand Flats, 54 miles from Port Elizabeth, but the permanent way is completed up to the 66th, and earthworks to 75th mile. A branch line to Grahamstown is also in progress.

The total expenditure by Government on railways up to the 31st December, 1875, was:—

	£
Western System	659,802
Midland and North-Eastern ..	805,631
East London and Queenstown ..	367,199
General charges	1,577

There are upwards of 2,640 miles of telegraph open, and about 350 miles are in course of construction.

The total amount expended by the department of the Chief Inspector of Public Works (for roads, bridges, buildings, etc.) in 1875 was 220,068*l.*

Harbour works on an extensive scale are being carried out at Cape Town, East London, Port Alfred, and Port Elizabeth. The Government outlay to December 31, 1875, on harbour improvements was: East London, 95,163*l.*; Port Elizabeth, 46,298*l.*; Port Alfred, 45,795*l.* The Breakwater and "Alfred Docks" in Table Bay were executed at a cost of 443,201*l.* A graving dock 420 feet long, 65 and 90 feet wide, and 27 feet deep, is being made at an estimated cost of 69,000*l.* A railway from the docks to the Cape Town terminus.

Mines and Minerals.

A rich mine of Manganese ore, yielding seventy to ninety per cent., is being worked in the mountains opposite the Paarl, a town 35 miles distant from Cape Town by rail. An aerial wire tramway, 5 miles long, runs from the mine.

The Ookiep mine of the Cape Copper Company, in Namaqualand, is believed to be one of the richest in the world. The yield is 1,000 tons a month, with percentage of 33. Between Port Nolloth and Ookiep the same Company has constructed a railway of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge, ninety miles long, at a cost of £158,100.

Coal beds are very extensive in the Stormberg Mountains to north of Queenstown. The coal has proved itself equal to Welsh. From one mine 457 tons of coal were raised. Near Uitenhage is a salt

pan, valued at 18,000*l.*; the annual yield of salt is worth 2,500*l.*

Education.

The educational progress of the colony has kept pace with its advancement in wealth and prosperity. In the colony, Transkei and Basutoland, at end of 1875, there were 641 Government schools, attended by 54,167 children, on which the State expended 38,754*l.*, the local expenditure being 43,595*l.* 91 schools, with 10,266 scholars, and having 7,593*l.* spent on them, supplied in 1854 the educational wants of the people at the Cape.

Under Act No. 16 of 1878, was established the University of the Cape of Good Hope, which has power to confer the degrees of B.A., M.A., LL.B., LL.D., M.B., and M.D.

Chancellor, Hon. Wm. Porter, C.M.G.; Vice-Chancellor, Langham Dale, Esq., LL.D., M.A.

The Council consists of 20 members. The graduates number 59, and the undergraduates 119. The University is aided by a Government grant, and its revenue is made up by endowments, etc.

Conveyance.

Negotiations have been concluded for the establishment of weekly communication between England and the Cape, and *vice versa*, under contracts with Messrs. Donald Currie & Co. and the Union Steamship Company. The steamers will leave England on Fridays and the Cape on Tuesdays; the limit of the passage is 26 days, but premiums are offered for quicker runs. The distance by sea from England to the Cape varies from 5,866 to 6,146 miles, according to the course followed. Steamers leave Table Bay twice a month for Natal (about 1,000 miles), calling at Port Elizabeth and East London, to land and embark passengers. They usually leave about 48 hours after the arrival of the arrival of the English mail. Passage to Port Elizabeth takes two days, East London three, Natal four to five. Steamers leaving Table Bay once a month go on to Zanzibar, touching at Delagoa Bay, Inhambane, Quillimane, and Mozambique. Arrangements are in progress for establishing a weekly mail communication with Natal.

Chief Towns.

Cape Town, which has a population of 33,239, and with suburbs, 45,240, is laid out at right angles, and contains numerous handsome shops, offices, and churches. The finest building is the edifice containing the Library and Museum, the former of which has upwards of 40,000 volumes on its shelves.

Port Elizabeth, the second town of the Colony, has a population of 13,049; and Graham's-town, one of 6,903; King William's Town, 5,169; Paarl, 5,760; Graaff Reinet, 4,562.

Government.

The Government of the Cape from 1806 to 1835 was administered by a Governor, aided by a few Executive Officers; but in that year an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, appointed by the Crown, comprising certain office-holders and some unofficial members, were created.

By Letters Patent, dated 23rd May, 1850, the Governor and Council were empowered to enact Ordinances for the establishment of a Representative Government; three years later, that form of Government was brought into force. By an Act of the Colonial Legislature passed in the session of 1872, the introduction of the system of Local Parliamentary (or "Responsible") Government was pronounced advisable, and the Royal Assent to

the measure was given by an Order in Council dated the 9th August, 1872. The first Ministry under Responsible Government was formed in November, 1872. There is a Legislative Council of 21 elected Members, presided over, *ex officio*, by the Chief Justice, and a House of Assembly of 68 elected Members, representing the country districts and towns of the Colony; 42,983 electors in 1874. The Colonial Ministers are the Colonial Secretary (who is Premier), the Treasurer-General, the Attorney-General, the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, and the Secretary for Native Affairs, all of whom are Members of the Legislature, and also have seats in the Executive Council, of which the Governor is President. There is an election at the end of every five years for the Council, when eleven and ten Members are elected for western and eastern divisions respectively.

Act No. 18 of 1874 (which does not take effect for five years) provides for the division of the Colony into seven electoral provinces, each electing three members for the Legislative Council for seven years. The qualification for Members is possession of immovable property of 2,000*l.*, or movable property worth 4,000*l.* With the exception of paid office-holders (other than the Ministers) and others specified in the Order in Council, any person may be elected a Member of Assembly. Members of both Houses are elected by the same voters, who are qualified by possession of property, or receipt of salary or wages, of not less than 50*l.* per annum, or not less than 25*l.* with board and lodging.

By an Act No. 5 of 1875, the Ecclesiastical Endowments provided by the Civil List Ordinance of 1852, were abolished prospectively, the life interests of incumbents being respected.

The Judicial establishment comprises the "Supreme Court" of three Judges, who hold Sessions in Cape Town and Circuit Courts in the Western Districts, and "The Eastern Districts Court," the two Judges of which hold Sessions in Grahamstown and Circuit Courts in the principal towns of the Eastern Districts.

The Roman Dutch Law prevails in the Colony as modified by Colonial Legislation.

Native Affairs.

Everywhere increase of tillage, trade, and personal property are reported, and a growing desire for European clothes and other commodities of civilized life. The sole vice of the people appears to be a tendency to brandy drinking, but this is not carried to outrageous excess. The most marked progress is reported from Basutoland, which is under the able superintendence of Mr. C. D. Griffith, Governor's Agent. This territory, when taken over by Great Britain, was in a pitiable state of desolation and anarchy. It is now peaceable and prosperous, and a feeling of attachment to the British Government is everywhere manifested by the people, if not by their chiefs.

The country is about 150 miles long and 50 wide, and contains about 8,000 square miles.

This land of mountain and grass is well watered and enjoys a delicious climate. The scenery is grand and in many parts extremely beautiful.

Population, 1875.—European, 378

Native 127,323

Stock, *etc.*—85,357 horses, 207,732 cattle, 303,080 sheep, 215,485 goats, 15,635 pigs, 2,749 ploughs, 238 harrows.

Revenue, 1875.—16,523*l.*

Expenditure, 1875.—12,773.

Productions.—Wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir

corn. There are indications of iron and copper, and coal have been found and is used in some parts.

Considerable progress has also been made in settling the affairs of native Kaffraria beyond the Kei. The Fingoes of this country are, indeed, regarded as evincing a greater aptitude for civilisation than any other branch of the Kaffir race. Letters Patent have been issued for the annexation of Fingoland, Idutywa Reserve, and No-man's-land (Griguland, E.), and the Cape Parliament in 1876 adopted resolutions advising annexation of Tembuland (Transkei), and country near Walwich Bay (north of the Orange river). The Governor of the Colony in 1875, accepted from Adam Kok a surrender of his functions of government over the East Griquas, settled in No-man's-land at the northern end of the Transkei Territory. The affairs of the central part or basin of St. John's River are not so settled. The Pondos, who are the most powerful tribe in that quarter, have not a British resident with them, and disturb the peace of neighbouring tribes.

TRANSKEI.

Population, *etc.*, Returns.

	Persons	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Goats.
Fingoland (1874).....	43,971	4,976	37,398	182,869	50,240
Idutywa Res. (1874)	16,587	2,524	17,695	57,302	14,909
St. John's Territory (1875).	21,995	3,660	26,073	28,318	15,282
Tembookieland (1875) (Emigrants.)	40,078	5,348	38,749	84,201	47,300
Griguland, E. (1874)	31,900	6,223	65,139	47,754	40,124
	154,531	22,721	184,954	394,444	167,865

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1886	158,697	147,599
1846	201,624	189,494
1856	348,362	833,151
1866	554,297	640,384
1867	617,825	671,071
1868	642,322	668,086
1869	580,025	648,732
1870	668,239	735,695
1871	744,788	764,914
1872	1,047,747	922,567*
1873	1,218,620	2,159,658†
1874	1,907,951	1,357,455
1875	2,246,179	2,272,275

Public Debt, 2,425,358*l.* 10s. 9d.

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1856	1,588,393	1,327,175
1866	1,940,281	2,590,348
1867	2,405,409	2,514,385
1868	1,956,154	2,215,885
1869	1,973,091	2,139,689
1870	2,352,043	2,569,499
1871	2,585,298	3,581,609
1872	4,388,728	4,757,494
1873	5,130,065	3,907,911
1874	5,558,215	4,233,561
1875	5,731,319	4,207,594

* Including 259,900*l.* loans repaid.

† Including 360,231*l.* loans repaid.

Population of Cape Colony, 1875.

European or White	236,783
Malay	10,817
Hottentot	98,561
Fingo	73,506
Kafir and Betschuana	214,138
Mixed and others	87,184
Total, 1875	720,984
Total, 1865	496,381

Stock.

	Total, 1875	Total, 1865.
Horses	205,985	226,610
Mules and Asses	29,318	24,279
Draught Cattle	421,762	249,307
Other Cattle	689,951	443,207
Woolled Sheep	9,986,240	8,370,179
Other Sheep	990,423	1,465,886
Angora Goats	877,988	121,424
Other Goats	2,187,214	2,316,020
Pigs	116,738	78,666
Ostriches	21,750	80

Governors.

- 1795 J. H. Craig.
 1797 Earl Macartney.
 1798 Sir Francis Dundas (Lieutenant-Governor).
 1799 Sir George Young.
 1801 Sir Francis Dundas (Lieutenant-Governor).

Under the Batavian Government.

- 1803 Jan Willem Jansens.

British Governors.

- 1806 Sir David Baird.
 1807 Hon. H. G. Grey (Lieutenant-Governor).
 1807 Du Pré, Earl of Caledon.
 1811 Hon. H. G. Grey (Lieutenant-Governor).
 1811 Sir John Francis Cradock.
 1813 Hon. Robert Meade (Lieutenant-Governor).
 1814 Lord Charles Henry Somerset.
 1820 Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin (*acting* during the absence of Lord Charles Henry Somerset).
 1821 Lord Charles Henry Somerset, returned.
 1826 Richard Bourke (Lieutenant-Governor).
 1828 Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole.
 1834 Lieut.-Col. T. F. Wade (*acting*-Governor).
 1834 Sir Benjamin D'Urban.
 1836 Sir Andries Stockenstrom, Bart. (Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern Province).
 1838 Sir George Thomas Napier, K.C.B.
 1839 Colonel John Hare (Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern Province).
 1843 Sir Peregrine Maitland.
 1847 Major-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart.
 1847 Sir H. F. Young, Kt. (Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern Province).
 1847 Lieut.-General Sir Henry G. W. Smith, Bart.
 1852 Lieut.-General the Hon. G. Cathcart.
 1852 Ch. H. Darling (Lieutenant Governor).
 1854 Sir George Grey, K.C.B.
 1859 Lieut.-General R. H. Wynyard, C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor).
 1860 Sir G. Grey, K.C.B.
 1861 Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B.
 1870 Sir Philip Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 1877 Sir H. Bartle E. Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.

Legislative Council.

J. H. de Villiers, *President.*

J. J. Barry.	E. Hughes.
J. Murison.	C. Brown.
J. Christie.	R. Godlonton.
Dr. White.	G. Wood.
M. L. Neethling.	F. K. Te. Water.
G. J. de Korte.	S. Cawood.
W. de Smidt.	J. A. Burger.
D. Cloete.	J. Geard.
J. R. Marquard.	J. Miller.
J. H. Hofmeyr.	J. C. Chase.
E. Landsberg.	

Clerk to Council, J. A. Fairbairn, 525l.

Usher of the Black Rod, F. W. Reitz, 300l.

Shorthand Writer and Clerk, W. Buchanan, 360l.

Messenger, J. Reilly, 120l.

House of Assembly.

D. Tennant, Esq., *Speaker, 800l.*

Adams, John.	Laing, John.
Aling, Robert Nicolaas.	Liesching, Frederick L.
Ayliff, William.	Louw, Michiel Joseph.
Auret, D.	Maasdorp, Andries F. S.
Bam, Johannes Andries.	Manuel, John Charles.
Barry, Thomas Daniel.	Marais, Johannes S.
Barry, Chas. van Renen.	Merriman, John Xavier.
Borgh, Michael.	Molteno, John Charles.
Botha, Rudolf Philippus.	Moodie, Thomas
Boyes, John St. George.	Moore, William Edward.
Blaine, G.	Myburgh, P. A.
Brabant, Edward Yewd.	Neethling, Hendrik L.
Bradfield, John Linden.	Paterson, John.
Brink, J. S. O.	Peacock, John Michael.
Brownlee, Charles.	Pritchard, Charles.
Chiappini, A. B. M. G.	Probart, Samuel Alfred.
Cole, A. W.	Proctor, Johannes J.
De Wet, Jacobus A.	Ross-Johnson, Henry C.
Dowling, Richard.	Reynolds, L. G. von B.
Fairbridge, Charles A.	Scanlen, Thomas Chas.
Frost, John.	Shawe, Samuel.
Gibson, John.	Sauer, Jacobus Wilhelm.
Gird, Henry William.	Solomon, Saul.
Guest, William Charles.	Sprigg, John Gordon.
Gush, Joseph.	Stigant, Philip John.
Hockley, William Henry.	Tait, Murdoch M.
Hopley, Frederick H.	Tennant, David.
Human, Johan Zacharias.	Vincent, Lewis.
Human, Johannes U.	Walter, William.
Jacobs, Simeon.	Watermeyer, Philip J. A.
Keyter, Bernardus J.	Watermeyer, C. P., jun.
King, Thomas Alfred.	Watson, David.
Kirkwood, J. S.	Wright, Ebenezer Cron.
Kleyn, Jan Hendrik F.	
J. Noble, <i>Clerk to the House, 500l.</i>	
J. C. Koopmans, <i>Sergeant-at-Arms and Librarian, 360l.</i>	

H. J. de Wet, *Assistant Clerk, 240l.*

H. W. Bidwell, *Shorthand Writer and Clerk, 300l.*

J. A. Smuts, *Clerk of the Papers, 180l.*

J. Felton, *Messenger, 120l.*

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 5,000l., and 1,000l. as High Commissioner, 300l. for House. Colonial Aide-de-Camp and Acting Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Capt. J. G. B. Stopford, 32nd L.I., 360l. Private Secretary, A. C. S. Barkly, 360l., 50l. for House.*

Clerk to the Executive Council and Confidential Clerk, Hampden Willis, J.P., 500l.

* Sir H. Barkly will be succeeded in the spring of 1877 by Sir H. Bartle Frere.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, Hon. J. C. Moltano, M.L.A.,
1,200*l*.

Under Colonial Secretary, Charles Mills, 900*l*.

Chief Clerk, Henry de Smidt, 400*l*.

Clerks of the Second Class:—

John William Bertram, 250*l*.

Charles B. Graham, 250*l*.

Lorenzo Chiappini, 220*l*.

Augustus Charles Dale, 210*l*.

Charles Currey, 210*l*.

George Piers, 190*l*.

T. A. C. Hatchard, 190*l*.

Clerks of the Third Class:—

Fred. Baker,

J. G. Nicholson, 145*l*.

Ernest F. Kilpin, 150*l*.

Office-Keeper, W. Keal, 120*l*. and quarters.

Messengers, S. Dudley, 87*l*. ; C. Bridges, 100*l*.

Accountant's Branch.

Accountant, Spencer Todd, 400*l*.

Clerk (Third Class), T. Blake Turner, 145*l*., allow-
ance 50*l*. as *Secretary to Tender Board*.

Convict Department.

Chief Clerk, Wm. T. Hawthorn, 450*l*.

Clerk, Lifford Harries, 180*l*.

Storekeeper, W. Keal, 60*l*.

Treasury.

Treasurer of the Colony, Hon. Dr. White, M.L.C.,
1,900*l*.

Assistant Treasurer, H. M. H. Orpen, 800*l*., 50*l*. as

Stamping Commissioner.

Accountant, Wm. Thwaites, 400*l*.

Assistant ditto, A. F. Robertson, 225*l*.

Clerks, W. Gadney, 200*l*.

R. C. Allman, 180*l*.

A. P. Ham, 150*l*.

M. B. Robinson, 145*l*.

Calcott M. Stevens, 145*l*.

Savings Bank Controller, 350*l*.

Inspector of Chests.

Inspector, E. A. Judge, 700*l*., 300*l*. allowance.

CONTROL AND AUDIT OFFICE.

General Branch.

Controller and Auditor-General, C. Abercrombie
Smith, M.A., 900*l*.

Assistant ditto, J. E. B. Rose, 600*l*.

Inspector and Accountant, George Reynolds, 325*l*.

Clerk, F. Stapleton, 120*l*.

Revenue Branch.

Inspector and Accountant, T. F. W. de Villiers, 330*l*.

Examiner of Accounts, W. F. Beck, 190*l*.

Assistant ditto, H. E. Blanckenberg, 190*l*.

" " E. B. Watermeyer, 190*l*.

" " W. Bovell, 120*l*.

" " J. F. Marshall, 120*l*.

" " N. Scholtz, 80*l*.

Expenditure Branch.

Inspector of Accounts, Arthur Tweed, 500*l*.

Accountant, C. Wolfe, 400*l*.

Examiner of Accounts, W. C. Stapleton, 360*l*.

Arthur Kay, 250*l*.

Assistant ditto, F. J. Hohne, 210*l*.

" " P. E. de Roubaix, 190*l*.

Assistant-Examiner of Accounts, V. Sampson, 190*l*.

" " " J. C. Spyker, 160*l*.

" " " F. V. Binson, 160*l*.

" " " E. F. Collard, 160*l*.

" " " C. B. Fair, 165*l*..

Stamp Branch.

Distributor of Stamps, S. J. Brodribb, 520*l*.

Clerk, P. Borchers, 190*l*.

Treasury Messenger, J. Alchin, 80*l*.

Registrar of Deeds' Office.

Registrar of Deeds, J. E. Montagu, 700*l*.

Chief Clerk, R. Le S. Fischer, 500*l*.

Surveyor, T. W. F. Risler, 400*l*.

Clerks, C. A. McLeod, 350*l*.

H. Ford, 220*l*. (temporarily detached).

W. Bergh, 190*l*.

W. F. Roux, 145*l*.

C. S. Smuts, 145*l*.

Messenger, J. Eager, 65*l*. allowance 30*l*.

General Post-Office.

Postmaster-General, G. W. Aitchison, 700*l*., house
allowance, 100*l*.

Accountant and Secretary, J. W. Morgenrood, 450*l*.

Clerks, Arthur Biden, 190*l*.

C. E. Pillans, 160*l*.

C. Borchers, 145*l*.

James Piers, 120*l*.

Ditto Money Order and Stamp Branch, G. Cloete,
300*l*.

Assistant, W. Moorby, 160*l*.

Controller, Circulation Branch, J. C. Carstens, 300*l*.,
allowance 50*l*.

Clerks, W. E. Thomas, 200*l*. allowance 40*l*.

W. Sewell, 145*l*. and 30*l*. allowance.

Department of Crown Lands and Public Works.

Commissioner, Hon. J. X. Merriman, M.L.A., 1,000*l*.

Assistant do., C. B. Elliott, L.L.B., 600*l*.

Accountant, H. McNaughton, 500*l*.

Clerks, A. H. English, 240*l*.

W. H. Sealey.

Office of Railway Engineer.

Railway Engineer, W. G. Brounger, C.E., 1,200*l*.

Chief Clerk, J. McNaughton, 450*l*.

Clerk, H. Straith, (on probation) 150*l*.

Accountant (the Beaufort Extension Railway), A. N.
Bamberger, 250*l*.

Surveyor, P. Oak, 220*l*. ; 10*s*. per day allowance.

Western Railway Working Department.

Clerk, D. J. Dyke, 800*l*.

Resident Engineer, H. J. Pauling, C.E., 800*l*.

Clerk, J. Penn, 190*l*.

Traffic Manager, J. Dell, 600*l*.

Locomotive Superintendent, M. Stephens, 475*l*.

Audit Clerk, W. Jerram, 275*l*.

Storekeeper, C. Andrew, 400*l*.

Railway, Midland and North-Eastern.

Resident Engineer, J. Bisset, 800*l*., 150*l*. allowance.

Accountant, H. R. Bowler, 350*l*.

Paymaster, Fred. Baker, 220*l*.

Railway, East London and Queenstown.

Paymaster and Accountant, W. T. C. Thwaites, 350*l*.

Storekeeper, W. van Linsengen, 200*l*.

Telegraph Department.

General Manager, J. D. Den, 550*l*., 100*l*. allowance.

Chief Clerk and Accountant, B. Duff, 350*l*.

Office of Chief Inspector of Public Works.

Chief Inspector of Public Works, James Fforde,
C.E., 1,000*l*.

Office Assistant, J. Flack, 500*l*.

Accountant, H. R. Horne, 300*l*.

Assistant Accountant, J. de Villiers, 250*l*.

Clerks, D. May, 300*l*., R. R. Torbett, 250*l*.

P. Janisch, 145*l*.

T. Harker, 120*l*.

(on probation) C. Henry, 120*l*.

Foreman of Works, J. Elton, 330*l*., and 25*l*. allowance.

Storekeeper, J. Art, 250*l*.

Inspectors of Roads, T. Bain, 550*l*., allowance 75*l*.

A. G. de Smidt, 500*l*., allowance 75*l*.

Superintendent, White Sands Plantation, J. S. Lister

(on probation) 120*l*., allowance 55*l*.

Clerk of Works, East London, G. M'Kay, 275*l*., allowance 15*l*.

Surveyor-General's Office.

Surveyor-General, A. de Smidt, 800*l*.

Examiner of Diagrams, L. Marquard, 550*l*.

Assistant Surveyor-General, J. T. Horne, 500*l*.

Chief Clerk, J. P. de Wet, 475*l*.

Clerks, W. H. Horne, 325*l*.

G. R. Wentzel, 325*l*.

T. Maclear, 225*l*.

F. R. de Wet, 180*l*.

E. Stapleton, 150*l*.

Chief Draftsman, W. C. Kings, 300*l*.

Assistant ditto, M. J. Brink, 225*l*.

Assistant Draftsman, A. S. Van Helsdinger, 200*l*.

Compiler of Index Maps, C. N. Thomas, 350*l*.

Assistant ditto, C. Henkel, 200*l*.

Assistant Examiner of Diagrams, L. Marquard, 120*l*.

Customs Department.

Collector of Customs, the Treasurer of the Colony.

General Management Department.

Assistant Collector, G. E. Goodban, 550*l*.

1st Clerk, J. J. Christie, 250*l*.

2nd Clerk, C. H. Pennell, 220*l*.

3rd Clerk, G. Hawkins, 180*l*.

4th ditto, W. Long, 145*l*.

5th ditto, J. Heckwood, 145*l*.

PORT OF CAPE TOWN.

Sub-Collector and Surveyor, F. Burrowes, 700*l*., 100*l*. allowance.

Chief Clerk and Warehousekeeper, E. S. D'Arcy, 400*l*.

2nd Clerk, R. W. Wehr, 200*l*.

3rd ditto, F. C. Cole, 160*l*.

Additional ditto, R. Pennell, 145*l*.

Chief Examining Officer, J. H. Macaulay, 425*l*.

2nd ditto, W. M. Morris, 360*l*.

3rd ditto, H. Le Seur, 270*l*.

4th ditto, P. van Breda, 235*l*.

5th ditto, H. H. Pitt Denning, 175*l*.

1st Locker, G. F. Baumann, 180*l*.

2nd ditto, W. Miller, 145*l*.

3rd ditto, J. Young, 132*l*.

4th ditto, M. Coughlan, 132*l*.

Locker and Tide Waiter, W. A. Page, 132*l*.

2nd Tide Waiter, P. Hayes, 120*l*.

3rd ditto, H. Lyons, 120*l*.

4th ditto, J. Fillent, 112*l*.

5th ditto, R. Woodlands, 100*l*.

6th ditto, J. J. Kunz, 100*l*.

7th ditto, H. Russell, 100*l*.

8th ditto, J. H. Glynn, 100*l*.

9th ditto, J. Breakay, 100*l*.

10th ditto, J. J. Reeve, 90*l*.

11th ditto, J. Farrell, 90*l*.

12th ditto, W. G. Townsend, 90*l*.

Officer of Gunpowder Magazine, Capt. Davies, 300*l*.

PORT OF SIMON'S TOWN.

Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, F. J. van der Riet, 800*l*. and 100*l*. allowance.

Tide Waiter and Locker, T. Thomas, 120*l*.

HONDEKLIP BAY (STATION).

Sub-Collector, Charles Barber, 250*l*.

PORT NOLLOTH (STATION).

Sub-Collector, G. C. Bayne, 200*l*.

PORT OF PORT BEAUFORT.

Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, R. B. Manuel (Acting), 360*l*.

PORT OF MOSSEL BAY.

Sub-Collector, G. Hudson, 300*l*.

Examining Officer, G. J. Smith, 400*l*.

Locker and Tide Waiter, J. Egan, 120*l*.

Tide Waiter, T. Brant, 100*l*.

PORT OF PORT ELIZABETH.

Sub-Collector and Surveyor, M. Jennings, 700*l*., allowance 100*l*.

1st Clerk and Warehousekeeper, C. W. Pearson, 400*l*.

2nd ditto, M. J. Bedford, 300*l*.

3rd ditto, F. K. Chase, 145*l*.

4th ditto, H. Marshall (probation), 120*l*.

1st Examining Officer, J. A. Bell, 375*l*.

2nd ditto, H. Smyth, 300*l*.

3rd ditto, J. D. Overbeck, 275*l*.

4th ditto, C. D. E. Bell, 230*l*.

5th ditto, G. C. Chase, 200*l*.

1st Locker, J. Fleming, 170*l*.

2nd ditto, N. Lynch, 160*l*.

3rd ditto, F. O. Sweeney, 120*l*.

1st Tide Waiter, T. Marchand, 120*l*.

2nd ditto, J. Gover, 110*l*.

3rd ditto, P. Brophy, 100*l*.

4th ditto, M. Kenny, 100*l*.

5th ditto, F. Sinnegan, 100*l*.

6th ditto, C. F. Blink, 100*l*.

7th ditto, A. Bernicott, 100*l*.

8th ditto, R. H. Nevin, 100*l*.

PORT OF PORT ALFRED.

Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, A. R. Innes, 300*l*., allowance 60*l*.

Clerk and Examining Officer, W. H. Haswell, 220*l*.

Locker and Tide Waiter, G. Bing, 120*l*.

PORT OF EAST LONDON.

Sub-Collector, A. R. Orpen, 250*l*.

Examining Officer, H. C. G. Fielding, 360*l*.

2nd ditto, A. H. C. Morkel, 275*l*.

Clerk, A. H. Wilshire, 190*l*.

Tide Waiter and Locker, A. Duncan, 140*l*.

Tide Waiter, D. M. Clear, 100*l*.

Ditto, H. Kohn, 100*l*.

Ditto, S. E. M. Ross, 100*l*.

Port Office.

Port Captain, H. Wilson, 200*l*.

Shipping Master, J. S. Hemming, 400*l*.

Health Officer of Table Bay, W. H. Ross, M.D.

Vide Police Branch, Cape.

SIMON'S BAY.

Port Officer, T. Bynon (provisionally), 200*l*.

MOSSEL BAY.

Port Officer, Captain Bird, 200l.

PORT ELIZABETH.

Harbour and Shipping Master, F. Skead, 425l.

Clerk to Shipping Master, A. Bristow, 200l.

PORT ALFRED.

Harbour Master, R. Clifford (acting), 300l.

EAST LONDON.

Harbour Master, C. G. Thomson, 300l., allowance, 50l.

Department of Native Affairs.

Secretary, Hon. C. Brownlee, M.L.A., 1,000l.

Chief Clerk, H. E. R. Bright, 400l.

Finance Clerk, Beverley Davies, 200l.

Northern Border Magistracy.

Special Magistrate, D. B. Hook, 200l.

N.B.—Mr. Hook is also an Inspector in the Frontier Armed and Mounted Police.

Clerk, W. W. Hare (on probation), 145l., and allowance of 90l. per annum.

DIVISION OF ALBANY.

Kafir Interpreter and Superintendent of Native Location, S. Barret (provisionally), 150l.

DIVISION OF FORT BEAUFORT.

Superintendent of Fingoes, Herald Town, (vacant), 200l.

DIVISION OF QUEENSTOWN, &c.

Superintendent of Fingoes, E. C. Jeffery (provisionally), 175l.

Officer in Charge of Queenstown Location, C. H. Driver, 250l.

Clerk, S. Williams, 80l.

DIVISION OF KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, &c.

Clerk at Keiskama Hoek, R. La T. Lovedale (provisionally), 135l.

Interpreter, H. Tzatzoe, 95l., with allowance.

Clerk and Interpreter with Toise, Siwani, Tzatzoe, Jali, and Special Magistrate, Izeli District, R. G. Tainton, 350l., with allowance.

Provisional Clerk to ditto, G. Janion, 120l.

Clerk with Sandilli. Acting Clerk with Anta and Oba, T. Liefeldt, 290l., allowances 25l.

Special Magistrate, Middledrift, R. M. B. Fielding, 260l., allowance 96l.

Clerk and Interpreter to ditto, E. Sandilli, 130l., with allowance.

TRANSKEIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Tambooke Agent, C. J. Lavey (provisionally), 254l., allowance 96l.

Clerk, C. Sweeney (provisionally), 120l.

FINGOLAND.

Fingo Agent, J. Ayliff, 600l.

Resident with Krelis, T. A. Cumming, 500l.

Clerk, W. W. Fynn, 150l.

IDUTYWA RESERVE.

Superintendent, Idutywa Reserve.

Clerk, W. Brownlee, 120l., and 25l. allowance.

ST. JOHN'S TERRITORY.

Resident, (vacant).

Clerk, F. Gladwin, 150l., Acting Resident at 250l.

„ A. McDiarmid (provisionally), 150l.

„ A. Moliffe, 60l.

Assistant Magistrate, Gatberg, J. R. Thomson (provisionally), 175l., 25l. allowance.

Clerk, W. Morris (provisionally), 100l., 25l. allowance.

Magistrate with Umhlonhlo, M. B. Shaw (provisionally), 400l.

Clerk, W. Read (provisionally), 120l., 25l. allowance.

Assistant Magistrate with Makwala, J. H. Garner (provisionally), 300l., 50l. allowance.

TEMBULAND.

Resident, W. Wright, 475l., with allowance.

Clerk, A. H. Stanford, 120l.

Magistrate at Unutata, Major J. Boyes, 400l.

Clerk, A. Chalmers (temporary), 120l., 25l. allowance.

Magistrate with Dalasile, W. E. Stanford, 300l., 50l. allowance.

Clerk, W. Cumming (provisionally), 120l., 25l. allowance.

Magistrate with Bucela, J. Scott (provisionally), 300l.

Clerk, H. S. Vice (provisionally), 120l.

GRIQUALAND EAST.

Chief Magistrate, Captain M. Blyth, 700l., 100l. allowance.

Chief Clerk, G. W. Hawthorn, 250l.

Magistrate at Matatiele, M. Liefelot, 200l., 50l. allowance.

Clerk, C. Garner (provisionally), 100l., 25l. allowance.

Magistrate Umzimkulu District, D. Strachan (provisionally), 400l.

Clerk, G. P. Stafford, 100l.

BASUTOLAND.

Governor's Agent in Basutoland, Magistrate of District of Thaba-Bosigo, and Chief Magistrate of Basutoland, C. D. Griffith, 900l. and 150l. allowance.

Assistant Magistrate, Thaba Bosigo, E. Rolland, 450l. and 50l. allowance.

Magistrate (District of Cornet Spruit), J. Austen, 450l. and 50l. allowance.

Magistrate (District of Leribe), C. H. Bell, 450l. and 50l. allowance.

Magistrate (District of Berea), W. H. Surmon, 450l. and 50l. allowance.

Clerk to Governor's Agent, H. L. Davies, 145l., allowance 50l.

Clerk to Resident Magistrate, Thaba Bosigo, C. J. Marten, 145l.

Clerk to Assistant Magistrate, Thaba Bosigo, H. Hope, 170l.

Clerk to Magistrate, Cornet Spruit, M. Carlisle, 145l.

Clerk to Magistrate, Leribe, C. G. H. Bell, 145l.

Ditto, Berea, F. E. C. Bell, 145l.

District Surgeon, Dr. Hartley, 200l.

Deputy Postmaster, Masern, H. Davies, 20l.

Inspector of Basutoland Police, G. Moshesh, 120l.

Educational Department.

Superintendent-General of Education, L. Dale, LL.D., M.A., 900l., and 100l. allowance.

Secretary, G. Maconochie, 400l.

Deputy-Inspectors of Schools, A. N. Rowan, F. H. Ely, C. Clarke, 400l. each, and 1l. per day travelling expenses.

Accountant, A. J. Kuys, 400*l*.
Sub-ditto, J. Spyker, 200*l*.
Clerk (temporary), Arthur H. B. Stevens, 120*l*.

South African Museum.

Curator, Roland Trimen, F.L.S., F.Z.S., 400*l*.

Judicial Establishment.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, His Honour J. H. de Villiers, 2,000*l*.
Clerk to ditto, F. G. Watermeyer (acting), 250*l*.
1st Puisne Judge, P. J. Denyssen, 1,500*l*.
Clerk to ditto, L. S. Cole, 200*l*.
2nd Puisne Judge, J. D. Fitzpatrick, 1,500*l*.
Clerk to ditto, W. Porter, 200*l*.
Registrar, J. B. C. Serrurier, 500*l*.
Assistant Registrar, G. St. V. Cripps, 300*l*.
Master and Guardian of Orphans, J. H. Hofmeyr, 600*l*.
Interpreter, D. P. Faure, 500*l*.

Eastern Districts Court.

3rd Puisne Judge, E. Dwyer, 1,500*l*.
Clerk to ditto, R. P. Venning, 200*l*.
4th Puisne Judge, C. T. Smith, 1,500*l*.
Clerk to ditto, E. Philpott, 200*l*.
Registrar and Master, J. J. Graham, 400*l*.
Clerk, H. F. Hewett, 145*l*.
Interpreter, R. Ayliff, 500*l*.

Vice-Admiralty Court.

Judge, J. H. de Villiers, C.J.
Proctor, C. A. Fairbridge.
Registrar, H. Reid.
Marshal, J. M. Hoets.
Surrogate, P. Elizabeth, A. C. Wyde.

Master's Office, Supreme Court.

Orphan Chamber Branch.

Book-keeper, G. E. Overbeek, 360*l*.
Clerks, J. A. le Camp, 350*l*.
 C. J. Muller, 145*l*.
 C. F. Silberbauer, 145*l*.

Insolvent Branch.

Clerks, D. G. Cloete, 350*l*.
 R. Shaw, 190*l*.

Attorney-General's Office.

Attorney-General, Hon. S. Jacobs, M.L.A., 1,000*l*.
1st Clerk, J. M. Crosby, 450*l*.
2nd ditto, Horace Cole, 190*l*.

Solicitor-General's Office.

Solicitor-General, J. P. de Wet, 600*l*.
Clerk, F. Graham, 190*l*.

High Sheriff's Office.

High Sheriff, P. Vigors, 700*l*.
1st Clerk, A. Watson, 360*l*.
2nd ditto, F. Russouw, 180*l*.

Government Medical Establishment.

Colonial Medical Committee.

President, Henry A. Ebdon, M.D., 141*l*.
Members, J. Z. Herman, M.D., Peter G. Stewart, M.D., H. D. Shea, M.R.C.S., R.N., Wm. H. Ross, M.D., 50*l* each.
Secretary, Phillip Landsberg, M.D., 100*l*.

Somerset Hospital.

Resident Surgeon, T. H. Wood, 390*l*, quarters and rations.
Visiting Medical Officers, J. Z. Herman, 100*l*; A. L. Chiappini, 100*l*.
Dispenser and Dresser, Mr. Helps (provisionally), 135*l*, quarters and rations.
Clerk, J. Eagle, 145*l*, etc.

Old Somerset Hospital.

Officer in Charge, P. Landsberg, M.D., 100*l*.
Keeper, S. Needham, 120*l*, quarters and rations.

Robben Island Asylum for Lepers, Lunatics, &c.

Surgeon Superintendent, F. L. C. Biccard, M.R.C.S. Eng., 500*l*, quarters and rations.
Assistant Surgeon, Dr. F. J. Parson, 250*l*, etc.
Chaplain, Rev. J. Baker, 250*l*, quarters and rations.
Clerk, J. Reid, 215*l*, and ditto.
Steward, T. Raaff, 100*l*.
Assistant Clerk, A. Farquharson (probation), 100*l*.

Lunatic Asylum, Grahamstown.

Surgeon Superintendent, R. Hullah, M.R.C.S., 300*l*, allowance 100*l*.
Clerk and Storekeeper, W. Swanson, 100*l*, allowance 50*l*.

Hospital at King William's Town.

Superintendent, J. Fitzgerald, M.D., 500*l*, 70*l* allowance, quarters and rations.
Dispenser, T. Daines, 240*l*, quarters and rations.
Steward and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Hardy, 145*l* and quarters.

COLONIAL DEFENCE.

Armed Mounted Police Force.

Commandant, J. H. Bowker, 30*s* a day, and travelling allowance of 1*l* a day.
Paymaster and Accountant, Inspector Hutchinson, 550*l*.
Inspectors, J. M. Grant, 1*l*, J. Surmon, 1*l*, D. B. Hook, 1*l*, C. Bailie, 1*l*, R. A. Nesbitt, 1*l*, E. B. Chalmers, 19*s*, M. A. W. Davies, 19*s* a-day each.

NOTE.—All these Inspectors receive travelling allowance of 5*s* a day.

Honorary Inspectors, A. Fraser, 228*l*, J. C. Robinson, R.A., 273*l* 15*s*, and allowance 10*s*, W. A. Sharpe, 292*l* and 5*s* per day allowance.

NOTE.—Captain Fraser is Drill and Musketry Instructor, Lieutenant Robinson, Artillery Drill Instructor, and Mr. Sharpe, Surgeon of the Force.
Sub-Inspectors, F. W. K. Wyde, 15*s*, J. Leatherland, 15*s*, A. Maclean, 15*s*, J. T. O'Connor, 15*s*, J. H. Bourne, 13*s*, J. Maclean, 13*s*, H. Fynn, 13*s*, W. S. Holden, 13*s*, W. McCarter, 12*s* 6*d*, J. C. Waring, 11*s*, H. S. Montagu, 11*s*, A. Maclean, 11*s*, E. Wyde, 11*s*, B. Mitchell, 11*s* each per diem.

10 Sergeants, at 9 <i>s</i> a-day,
19 " 8 <i>s</i> "
21 " 7 <i>s</i> "
310 Privates, at 6 <i>s</i> "
320 " 5 <i>s</i> "
106 " 4 <i>s</i> 6 <i>d</i> "
29 " 2 <i>s</i> 6 <i>d</i> "

CIVIL AND JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

CAPE TOWN.

Resident Magistrate, Cape Town, J. Campbell, 700*l*, allowance 100*l*.
Clerk, J. W. H. Russouw, 295*l*.

Police Branch.

Clerk, G. Herholdt, 360*l*.
2nd ditto, James Ford, 190*l*.
Surgeon and Health Officer, W. H. Ross, 250*l*, 50*l*. allowance.
Inspector of Police, T. Sayle, 240*l*, etc.
4 Sub-Inspectors, 3 at 145*l*. and 1 at 120*l*. and quarters.

CAPE DIVISION.

Civil Commissioner, C. Piers, 350*l*.
Clerks, J. Truro Wyldes, 250*l*.
 S. J. Galloway, 190*l*.

DISTRICT OF SIMON'S TOWN.

Resident Magistrate, F. J. Van der Riet, 200*l*.
Clerk, J. Hoets, 180*l*.

DISTRICT OF WYNBERG.

Resident Magistrate, C. Piers, 350*l*.
Clerk, S. Tinley (probation), 120*l*.

DIVISION OF STELLENBOSCH.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, G. van R. van Oudtshoorn, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, R. J. Crozier, 360*l*.
2nd ditto, R. Howe (temporary), 5*s*. per diem.

DIVISION OF THE PAARL.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, W. H. Auret, 600*l*.
Clerks, A. J. Van Reenen, 210*l*.
 R. J. Van der Riet, 205*l*.

DIVISION OF MALMESBURY.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, E. S. Ford, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, G. G. Rainier, 310*l*.
2nd ditto, P. J. Truter, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF PIQUETBERG.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, Alex. Bisset, 500*l*.
Clerk, F. Korsten, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF CLANWILLIAM.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, L. H. Meurant, 600*l*. (on leave).
1st Clerk, J. G. Frieslich (Acting Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate), 250*l*.
2nd Clerk, Ryk Meiring, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF NAMAQUALAND.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, L. Boyes, 600*l*.
Clerk, A. W. Baker, 190*l*, allowance 25*l*.

DISTRICT OF HONDEKLIP BAY.

Resident Magistrate, Charles Barber, 200*l*.

DISTRICT OF PORT NOLLOTH.

Resident Magistrate, G. C. Bayne, 200*l*. (50*l*. as Harbour Master).
Clerk (on probation), A. Montagu, 120*l*.

DIVISION OF CALVINIA.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. D. Hugo, 600*l*.
Clerk, J. Calder, 300*l*.

DIVISION OF TULBAGH.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. H. Collard, 500*l*.
Clerk, Chas. G. Piers, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF WORCESTER.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, C. B. Cox, 600*l*. and quarters (on leave).
1st Clerk, B. Osler, 300*l*, Acting Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate.
Acting 1st Clerk, W. van R. van Andtshoorn, 190*l*.
2nd ditto (on probation), H. E. Dixon, 120*l*.

DIVISION OF FRASERBURG.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, F. E. Balston, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, F. O. Morris, 190*l*.
2nd ditto, C. W. Maynard (on probation), 120*l*.

DIVISION OF VICTORIA WEST.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, F. Herold, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, P. Barrow, 190*l*.
2nd ditto, C. Morris, 145*l*.

DISTRICT OF CARNARVON.

Resident Magistrate, F. P. Pett, 400*l*.
Clerk, W. Van der Riet, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF BEAUFORT.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, E. Garcia, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, J. A. Munnik, 275*l*.
2nd ditto, J. F. Oliff, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF PRINCE ALBERT.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. N. P. de Villiers, 500*l*.
Clerk, J. E. Robertson, 190*l*.

DISTRICT OF WILLOWMORE.

Resident Magistrate, M. A. van Breda, 400*l*.
Clerk, M. White, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF CALEDON.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, R. C. R. Boyes, 600*l*.
Clerk, J. E. C. Hodges, 215*l*.

DIVISION OF BREDASDORP.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, P. J. de Smidt, 500*l*.
Clerk, G. vos Bergh, 300*l*.

DIVISION OF ROBERTSON.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, F. J. Hodges, 500*l*.
Clerk, J. C. Stapleton, 210*l*.

DIVISION OF SWELLENDALE.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, T. Tinley, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, G. B. Blackall, 300*l*.
2nd ditto, R. C. Ferris, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF RIVERSDALE.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, M. Garcia, 500*l*.
Clerk, W. D. Rainier, 300*l*.

DISTRICT OF LADYSMITH.

Resident Magistrate, J. C. Faure, 400*l*.
Clerk (on probation), J. W. Haw, 120*l*.

DIVISION OF MOSSEL BAY.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, G. Hudson, 200*l*.
Clerk, P. Bergh, 320*l*.

DIVISION OF GEORGE.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, James Fichat, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, J. Foster, 190*l*.
2nd ditto, W. Hare (on probation), 120*l*.

DISTRICT OF UNIONDALE.

Resident Magistrate, J. F. Webb, 400*l*.
Clerk (on probation), J. G. Mertert, 120*l*.

DIVISION OF OUDTSHOORN.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, G. R. Duthie, 500*l*.
1st Clerk, J. Ford, 190*l*.
2nd ditto (on probation), L. M. Harison, 120*l*.

DIVISION OF KNYSNA.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, S. Goldsbury, 500*l*.
Clerk, A. G. Blake, 190*l*.
Conservator of Forests, C. Harison, 350*l*, 75*l* allowance.

DIVISION OF HUMANSDORP.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, A. Smyth, 600*l*.
Clerk, M. H. Bloxam, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF Uitenhage.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, E. Philpott, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, H. J. de W. van Breda, 250*l*.
2nd ditto, F. Kretzschmar, 145*l*.

DISTRICT OF JANSENVILLE.

Resident Magistrate, J. J. Watson, 400*l*.
Clerk, F. Reitz (on probation), 145*l*.

DIVISION OF PORT ELIZABETH.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, A. C. Wyld, 700*l*, allowance 55*l*.
1st Clerk, H. M. Edye, 300*l*.
2nd ditto, E. Anderson, 190*l*.
3rd ditto, W. Philpott, 145*l*.
4th ditto, J. G. Blanckenberg (on probation), 120*l*.
Postmaster, A. Wilmot, 500*l*, allowance 84*l*.
Assistant ditto, J. P. Jaquet, 290*l*, allowance 40*l*.
Clerk, G. Bremner, 180*l*, allowance 20*l*.

DIVISION OF ALEXANDRIA.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, B. H. Holland, 500*l*.
Clerk, F. Strathearn Murray, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF ALBANY.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, C. H. Huntley, 700*l*.
1st Clerk, W. R. Piers, 220*l*.
2nd ditto, W. G. Llewellyn, 145*l*.
Postmaster, H. T. Cole, 350*l*, petty expenses, 24*l*.

DIVISION OF BATHURST.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, A. R. Innes, 200*l*.
Clerk, C. Huntley, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF PEDDIE.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. C. Hunt, 500*l*.
Clerk, F. E. Wollaston, 190*l*. (on leave).
Clerk, J. H. Gould (acting), 120*l*.

DIVISION OF VICTORIA (EAST).

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, P. Nightingale, 600*l*.
Clerk, A. S. Hoole, 190*l*.
Clerk and Interpreter, S. Mazimbo (acting), 80*l*.

DIVISION OF STOCKENSTROM.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, P. B. Borchers, 600*l*.
Clerk, J. f. L'Estrange, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF FORT BEAUFORT.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. F. J. Wrensch, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, J. W. Honey, 350*l*.
2nd Clerk, C. F. P. Martin (probationary), 120*l*.

DIVISION OF BEDFORD.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, A. Stewart, 500*l*.
Clerk, A. H. Garcia, 220*l*.

DIVISION OF SOMERSET.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, S. V. Cloete, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, C. Horne, 190*l*.
2nd Clerk, P. H. Barange (on probation), 120*l*.

DIVISION OF CRADOCK.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, W. B. Chalmers, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, Cecil Darcy, 200*l*.
2nd Clerk, M. Smuts, 175*l*.

DISTRICT OF STEYNSBURG.

Resident Magistrate, W. M. Fleischer, 400*l*.
Clerk (on probation), G. T. White, 120*l*.

DIVISION OF MIDDELBURG.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, W. W. Maskew, 500*l*.
Clerk, C. R. Haw, 190*l*.

DIVISION OF GRAAFF-REINET.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, H. Hudson, 700*l*.
1st Clerk, G. G. Munnik, 210*l*.
2nd Clerk, B. J. van Renen, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF MURRAYSBURG.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, A. Henderson, 500*l*.
Clerk, A. M. Meiring, 190*l*.

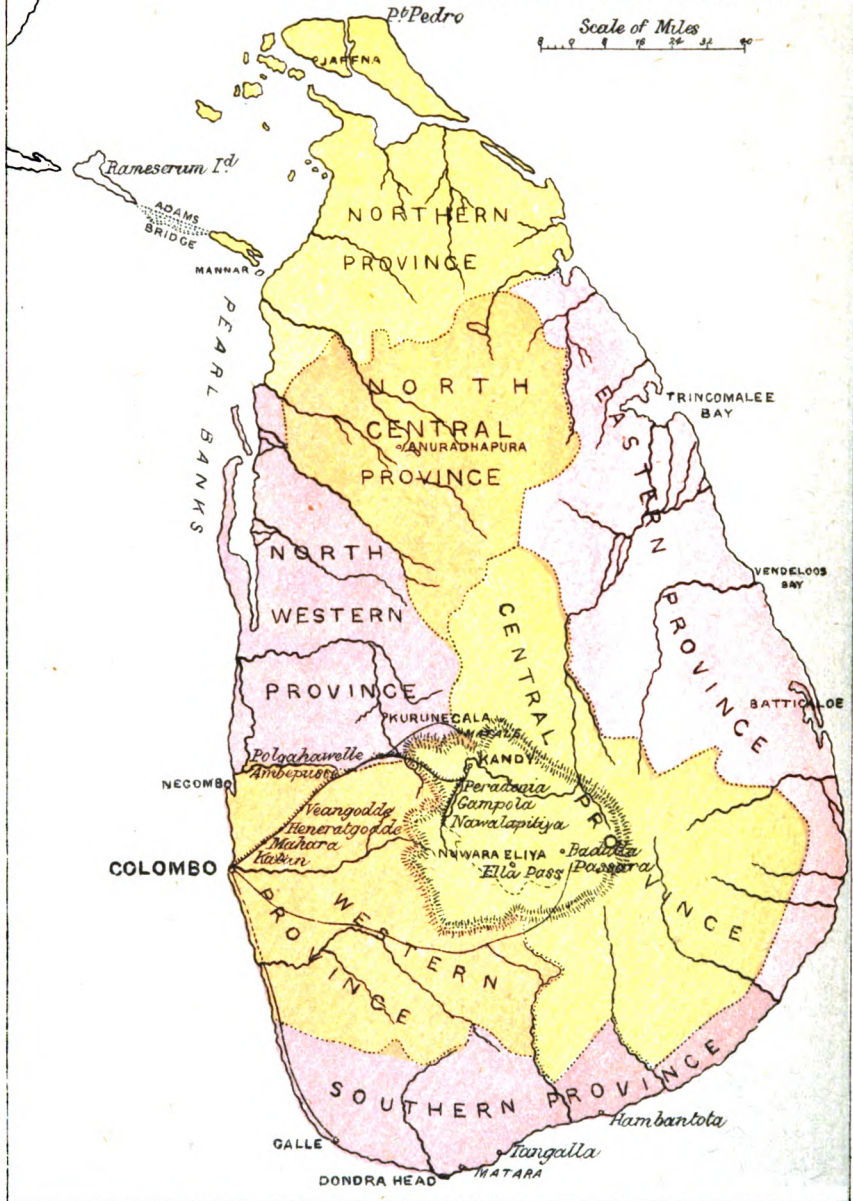
DIVISION OF RICHMOND.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, M. J. Jackson, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, M. Smuts, 190*l*.
2nd Clerk, C. J. Roux (probationary), 120*l*.

DIVISION OF HOPE TOWN.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, H. F. Burton, 600*l*.
1st Clerk, H. Scholtz, 190*l*.
2nd Clerk, W. R. Pease, 145*l*.

ISLAND OF CEYLON.



DIVISION OF COLESBERG.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, P. A. Mader, 600*l*.
 1st Clerk, H. Okes, 295*l*.
 2nd Clerk, W. B. Wiley (probationary), 145*l*.

DISTRICT OF HANOVER.

Resident Magistrate, C. R. Beere, 400*l*.
 Clerk (on probation), W. A. Hudson, 120*l*.

DIVISION OF ALBERT.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, C. W. Andrews, 600*l*.
 1st Clerk, H. Halse, 190*l*.
 2nd Clerk, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF ALIWAL NORTH.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. Hudson, 600*l*.
 1st Clerk, F. Philpott, 285*l*.
 2nd Clerk, F. P. Jervis, 145*l*.

DISTRICT OF HERSCHEL.

Resident Magistrate, J. H. Halse, 400*l*.
 Clerk, G. C. Dreyer, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF WODEHOUSE.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, T. R. M. Cole, 500*l*.
 1st Clerk, Herbertson Jenner, 190*l*.
 2nd Clerk, A. S. van Coller, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF QUEEN'S TOWN.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, J. Hemming, 600*l*.
 1st Clerk, W. B. Blenkins, 220*l*.
 2nd Clerk, E. A. Fielden, 145*l*.

DISTRICT OF CATHOART.

Resident Magistrate, G. G. Meurant, 400*l*.
 Clerk (on probation), H. McA. Blakeway, 120*l*.

DIVISION OF KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.

Civil Commissioner, Resident Magistrate, and Registrar of Deeds, J. R. Innes, 600*l*.
 1st Clerk, Acting *Civil Commissioner*, L. G. Rawstorne, 400*l*.
 2nd Clerk, H. Pugh, 300*l*.
 Clerk and German Interpreter, L. Gerardy, 300*l*.
 3rd Clerk, G. M. Edye, 145*l*.

DIVISION OF EAST LONDON.

Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, A. R. Orpen, 350*l*. (on leave).
 1st Clerk, W. H. English, 300*l*. (Acting *Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate*).
 2nd ditto, H. J. Shea, 145*l*.
 Acting ditto, A. G. Gile (temporary), 145*l*.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop of Capetown and Metropolitan, Most Rev. W. W. Jones, D.D.
Dean of Capetown, Very Rev. C. W. Barnett Clarke, M.A., 400*l*.
Archdeacon of the Cape, Ven. H. Badnall, D.D., 150*l*.
Archdeacon of George, Ven. P. P. Fogg, 200*l*.
Bishop of Grahamstown, Rt. Rev. W. J. Merriman.
Dean of Grahamstown, Very Rev. F. H. Williams, 400*l*.
Archdeacon of Grahamstown, Ven. H. M. White, M.A., 400*l*.

Archdeacon B. Kaffraria, Ven. H. Kitton.
Bishop of Bloemfontein, Orange River Free State Rt. Rev. Dr. Webb.
Roman Catholic Bishop, Capetown, Rt. Rev. Dr. Leonard.
Roman Catholic Bishop of Grahamstown, Rt. Rev. Dr. Ricards.

Convict Stations.

TABLE BAY BREAKWATER WORKS.

Visiting Magistrate, J. Campbell, 36*l*.
Superintendent, J. Dallas, 275*l*. and allowances.
Chaplain, G. H. R. Fisk, 275*l*. and allowances.
Surgeon, W. H. Wood, M.D., 132*l*.

KOWIE.

Visiting Magistrate, A. R. Innes, 25*l*.
Superintendent, A. Aitchison, 200*l*.
Chaplain, Douglas Dodd, 150*l*. and allowances.
Surgeon, T. J. Dillon, M.D., 55*l*. and allowances.

EAST LONDON.

Visiting Magistrate, A. R. Orpen, 50*l*.
Superintendent, J. Dallas, 220*l*. and allowances.
Chaplain, J. W. Sloane, 54*l*. 12*s*.
Surgeon, J. Paley (acting), 200*l*.

GARCIA'S PASS.

Visiting Magistrate, M. Garcia, 25*l*.
Superintendent, J. Webb, 165*l*. and allowances.
Visiting Surgeon, Dr. Reid, 75*l*.
Chaplain, J. A. Hewitt, 25*l*.

Royal Observatory.

(Expenses defrayed from Admiralty Chest.)
 Latitude, 33° 56' 3"; longitude, 1h. 13m. 55s. east of Greenwich.

Astronomer Royal, E. J. Stone, M.A., F.A.S., &c.
 1st Assistant, W. H. Finlay.
 2nd Assistant, G. W. H. Maclear,
 3rd Assistant,
 4th Assistant, J. Freeman.

CEYLON.

An island situated in the Indian Ocean, off the southern extremity of Hindostan; lying between 5° 55' and 9° 51' N. lat., and 79° 41' and 81° 54' E. long.: its extreme length from north to south, i.e., from Point Palmyra to Dondra Head, is 266 miles; its greatest width 140½ miles, from Colombo on the west coast, to Sangemankande on the east.

The climate for a tropical country is comparatively healthy; the heat in the plains, which is nearly the same throughout the year, being much less oppressive than in Hindostan. Along the coast the annual mean temperature is about 80° Fahr.; at Kandy, 1,465 feet above sea level, it is 76° (average of ten years); at Colombo the annual variation is from 76° to 86°; at Galle 70° to 90°; and at Trincomalee 74° to 91°. In the mountain ranges there is of course a great variety of climate, the thermometer at the hill station, Nuwara Eliya, which is some 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, falling at night as low as 32°.

Ceylon was visited in early days by the Greeks, Romans, and Venetians: in 1505 the Portuguese formed settlements on the west and south of the island: in the next century they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1795-6 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements in the island. They

were then annexed to the Presidency of Madras, but five years later, in 1801, Ceylon was constituted a separate Colony. In 1815 war was declared against the native Government of the interior; the Kandyan King was taken prisoner, and the whole island fell under the rule of the British.

By letters patent under the Great Seal, April, 1881, a Council of Government was appointed, and by a supplementary commission to the then Governor (March, 1883) the form of Government almost as now existing was established.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members, viz., the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Queen's Advocate, the Treasurer, and the Auditor-General; and a Legislative Council of 15 members, including the members of the Executive Council, four other office-holders, and six unofficial members.

In the Legislative Council no vote or resolution can be passed, and no question be admitted to debate, when the object of such ordinance, resolution, or question is to dispose of or charge any part of the revenue of the Island, unless the Governor shall have first proposed such vote.

£130,000 per annum is paid to the Imperial Government as a Military Contribution.

The population of Ceylon was ascertained by the Census taken in 1871 to be 2,401,066, exclusive of military and shipping, the total being made up as follows:—

British, 2,703; Burghers, 5,771; Eurasians, 3,431; Moors, 534,339; Sinhalese, 1,669,998; Tamils, 534,339; others, 21,308.

The number of Indian coolies on coffee estates was estimated at 115,092, but the number employed at present is probably over 150,000. They are under no indentures, and are free to quit on giving a month's notice.

The area of the Island is 24,702 square miles, or 15,809,280 acres; and rather more than one-sixth of this, after deducting backwaters, &c., is under cultivation, the most important productions being:—

Rice, 700,000 acres; other Grain, roughly estimated at about 100,000 acres; Coffee, 290,000 acres; Cocoanuts, 260,000 acres; Cinnamon, 26,000 acres; Tobacco, 19,000 acres; Areka, Palmyrah, and other Palms, 60,000 acres.

The upset price of Crown land is ten rupees an acre, and forest land suitable for coffee cultivation has fetched as much as 230 rupees.

The revenue is principally derived from Customs duties, land sales, a tax on the production of Grain (usually one-tenth), Licences (under which head is entered the amount realised by the sale of Arrack Rents), Salt (which is a Government monopoly), Stamps, and Railway Receipts.

The statement of revenue for 1875 shows the following amounts under these heads:—

Imports (there is no duty on exports), 2,936,533 rupees; Land Sales, 900,887; Grain Tax, &c., 984,056; Licences, 2,061,820; Salt, 810,633; Stamps, 1,157,093; Railway Receipts, 2,965,459—against which should be set off Contribution to Sinking Fund and Interest on Debentures, 618,218 rupees, and Working Expenses, &c., 1,088,857 rupees.

The grand total—14,443,980 rupees—is exclusive of the local revenues raised by the Municipalities of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle.

The imports were valued at 57,186,554 rupees, of which 12,858,505 rupees is represented by specie,

and the exports (deducting specie, 1,001,701 rupees) at 56,336,005 rupees, of which 51,725,566 rupees is returned for Ceylon produce, and 4,610,439 rupees for imports exported. Coffee to the value of 45,069,019 rupees, or about four-fifths of the total exports, passed through the Customs; the bulk of it, to the value of 36,117,103 rupees, being shipped to England. The aggregate tonnage of the shipping entered inwards and cleared outwards during the year was 1,129,219 and 1,087,184 tons, respectively. A large increase may be expected when the Breakwater at Colombo, already commenced, has been finished.

For purposes of general administration, the Island is divided into seven Provinces, presided over by Government Agents, who protect the rights of the Crown and promote the welfare of the people, and, with their Assistants and subordinate Headmen, are the channel of communication between the Government and the natives.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court, which has an original criminal jurisdiction and decides appeals from the inferior Courts both in civil and criminal cases; the Police Courts and Courts of Requests, which dispose, respectively, of trivial criminal and civil suits; and the District Courts, which have a criminal jurisdiction intermediate between that of the Supreme Court and the police Courts, and a civil jurisdiction in all cases not cognizable by the Courts of Requests. In addition to these there are the Gansabawas, or Village Councils, instituted under the Ordinance No. 26 of 1871, with powers to deal with petty offences and trifling claims. They have worked admirably, being thoroughly adapted to the genius of the people, and, besides settling a considerable amount of litigation, have provided a valuable machinery for carrying out local improvements. They are empowered to make rules, subject to the approval of the Governor and the Executive Council, relating to their village economy, and it is noticeable that in many instances they have not only voluntarily provided school buildings and undertaken the cost of the necessary upkeep and repairs, but have made elementary education compulsory.

Satisfactory progress is being made in education, the number of scholars at the end of 1875 in schools aided and inspected by Government being 35,193, and the cost 352,849 rupees, as compared with 1868, when the number was 6,879, and the expenditure 161,660 rupees. The improvement is due to the institution of a Department of public instruction, and the adoption of the system of payments for results.

In the matter of communication, great efforts have been made to keep pace with the growing requirements of the Colony. The principal towns are connected by the telegraph. There is a railway from Colombo to Kandy (74 miles) and a branch line of 17 miles into the coffee districts. Of metalled roads, there are 905 miles; of gravelled and natural roads, 529 and 922 miles. This is exclusive of roads within Municipal limits and of minor roads which are not in the charge of the Department of Public Works. The cost of construction is great, and the expenses of upkeep enormous, owing to climatic influences and the inferior quality of the metal available. The upkeep of a mile of metalled road costs, on an average over 900 rupees (£90) per annum, and it has not unfrequently exceeded 2,000 rupees where the traffic has been very heavy. Every male between the ages of 18 and 55 is bound to perform six days' labour in the year on the roads, or to contribute a

rupee and-a-half by way of commutation; but the amount derived from this source is inconsiderable, as compared with the outlay. The total expenditure on public works (not including the railway) in 1875 was 4,238,862 rupees; the cost of the establishment bring 372,648 rupees, or about 9 per cent. on the estimates.

The daily average number of criminals in jail during the year 1875 was 2,582, of whom 50, or about -019 per cent., were women. The strength of the Police was 1,360; and the cost, 381,524 rupees.

A fortnightly mail service is carried on by the steamers of the P. and O. Company between Ceylon and Brindisi, Venice, Southampton, and intermediate ports and Bombay on one side, and Madras, Calcutta, Straits, and China on the other; also a monthly service between Ceylon and Australia. There is also a fortnightly mail service by the steamers of the M. M. Company between Ceylon and Marseilles, and between Ceylon and Calcutta, Straits and China. The passage to Southampton generally occupies about 80 days, to Brindisi or Marseilles 23 or 24 days, and to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, and China 4, 2, 6, 7, and 15 days respectively.

Further facilities are afforded by the British India Steam Navigation Company for communication with ports in India. These steamers leave Colombo weekly for Bombay and Calcutta, calling at intermediate ports.

British Governors.

- 1796 The Honourable the Governor of Madras in Council.
- 1798 The Honourable Frederick North (late Earl of Guildford).
- 1805 Lieutenant-General Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland, G.C.B.
- 1811 Major-General John Wilson, Lieutenant-Governor.
- 1812 General Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart., G.C.B.
- 1820 Major-General Sir Edward Barnes, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor.
- 1822 Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, K.C.B.
- 1822 Major-General Sir James Campbell, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor.
- 1824 Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Barnes, K.C.B.
- 1831 Major-General Sir John Wilson, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor.
- 1831 The Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Bart., G.C.H.
- 1837 The Right Hon. James Alexander Stewart Mackenzie.
- 1841 Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B.
- 1847 Sir J. E. Tennent, K.C.S., Lieutenant-Governor.
- 1847 The Right Hon. the Viscount Torrington.
- 1850 C. J. MacCarthy, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor.
- 1850 Sir George William Anderson, K.C.B.
- 1855 C. J. MacCarthy, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor.
- 1855 Sir Henry George Ward, K.C.M.G.
- 1860 Sir C. J. MacCarthy, Knt.
- 1865 Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, Knt., G.C.M.G.
- 1871 The Right Hon. Sir William Henry Gregory, K.C.M.G.
- 1877 Sir James R. Longden, K.C.M.G.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1866	962,878	917,669
1867	969,936	927,982

	£	£
1868	925,265	974,950
1869	946,494	881,873
1870	1,091,606	1,026,871
1871	1,121,679	1,064,184
1872	1,174,698	1,062,994
1873	1,290,918	1,176,258
1874	1,324,328	1,184,192
1875	1,444,398	1,301,526

Public Debt, January, 1877.

	£
6 per cent. Debentures issued in England for Railway Construction . . .	600,000
4½ per cent. Debentures issued in England for the construction of Colombo Harbour, being part of a loan of 400,000 <i>l.</i> authorised by Law . . .	100,000
Borrowed from the Public Works Loan Commissioners for Colombo Harbour (being part of a loan of 250,000 <i>l.</i> authorised by Act of Parliament), bearing interest at 3½ per cent. . .	75,000
Debentures issued in the Colony, to be repaid out of Revenue in 1877 . . .	23,719
Total	798,719

Amount of Sinking Fund applicable to the repayment of the 6 per cent. Debentures (November, 1876) . . . 370,619

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1866	4,961,060	3,586,452
1867	4,504,338	3,530,224
1868	4,408,177	3,786,721
1869	4,635,023	3,631,065
1870	4,634,297	3,808,731
1871	4,797,952	3,634,853
1872	5,169,524	3,139,060
1873	5,574,538	5,439,591
1874	5,691,860	4,687,388
1875	5,718,655	5,733,770

Executive Council.

- The Right Hon. Sir William H. Gregory, K.C.M.G., Governor.
- Major-General J. A. Street, C.B., *Commanding the Forces.*
- A. N. Birch, C.M.G. *Lieutenant - Governor and Colonial Secretary.*
- R. Cayley, *Queen's Advocate.*
- G. Vane, *Treasurer.*

, Auditor-General.

G. T. M. O'Brien, *Clerk of the Council.*

Legislative Council.

- The Right Hon. Sir William H. Gregory, K.C.M.G., Governor.
- Major-General J. A. Street, C.B. *Commanding the Forces.*
- A. N. Birch, C.M.G., *Lieutenant - Governor and Colonial Secretary.*
- R. Cayley, *Queen's Advocate.*

, Auditor-General.

- G. Vane, *Treasurer.*
- Sir C. P. Layard, K.C.M.G., *Government Agent, Western Province.*
- J. Parsons, *Government Agent, Central Province.*
- Lieut.-Col. A. B. Fyers, R.E., *Surveyor-General.*
- W. D. Wright, *Collector of Customs.*
- Sir M. Coomara J. D'Alwis.
- Swamy, Knt. R. R. Downall.
- D. Wilson J. Van Langenberg.
- W. W. Mitchell.

Clerk, J. A. Swettenham.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, &c., The Rt. Hon. Sir William H. Gregory, K.C.M.G., * Rs. 70,000.
Private Secretary, W. E. Hearn.
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Thackwell, 73rd Regt.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, A. N. Birch, C.M.G., Rs. 20,000.
Principal Assistant, G. T. M. O'Brien, Rs. 10,000.
Second ditto, J. A. Swettenham, Rs. 6,000.
Writers, commencing at Rs. 3,000 per annum :—
 E. T. Noyes, R. H. Sinclair, E. F. Hopkins,
 P. Arunachalam, C. J. R. Le Mesurier, H. P. Baumgartner, C. M. Lushington, G. D. L. Browne, C. Edmonds.
Maha Mudaliyar, J. C. Pereira, Rs. 2,500.
Government Printer, W. H. Herbert, Rs. 5,000.
Assistant ditto, G. J. A. Skeen, Rs.

Treasurer's Department.

Treasurer, G. Vane, Rs. 15,000.

Audit Office.

Auditor-General, , Rs. 15,000.
Assistant ditto, C. Dickman, Rs. 4,000.

*Government Agencies.***WESTERN PROVINCE.**

Government Agent, Sir C. P. Layard, K.C.M.G., Rs. 15,000.
Office Assistant, Colombo, J. A. R. Smyth, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Ratnapura, E. N. Atherton, Rs. 8,000.
Ditto, ditto, Kégalla, A. R. Dawson, Rs. 6,000.
Ditto, ditto, Negombo, R. S. Pargiter, Rs. 6,000.
Ditto, ditto, Kalutara, H. H. Cameron, Rs. 6,000.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, R. W. T. Morris, Rs. 12,000.
Office Assistant, Kurunégala, H. L. Moysey, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam, P. A. Templer, Rs. 8,000.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, F. B. Templer, Rs. 14,000.
Office Assistant, Galle, W. Penny, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, T. Steele, Rs. 8,000.
Ditto, ditto, Mátara, F. C. Fisher, Rs. 6,000.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, W. W. Hume, Rs. 12,000.
Office Assistant, Batticaloa, S. Haughton, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, R. W. D. Moir, Rs. 8,000.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Government Agent, W. C. Tynam, 15,000.
Office Assistant, Jaffna, , Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Mannár, E. Elliott, Rs. 8,000.
Ditto, ditto, Mullattivu, F. H. Campbell, Rs. 6,000.

NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Government Agent, J. F. Dickson, Rs. 9,000.
Office Assistant, Anurádhapura, R. W. Jevvers, Rs. 4,500.

* Sir W. H. Gregory will be succeeded in the Spring of 1877 by Sir J. R. Longden, K.C.M.G.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Government Agent, J. Parsons, Rs. 15,000.
Office Assistant, Kandy, H. W. Green, Rs. 4,500.
Assistant Government Agent, Badulla, W. E. T. Sharpe, Rs. 8,000.
Ditto, ditto, Mátalé, G. S. Williams, Rs. 6,000.
Ditto, ditto, Nuwara Eliya, Æ. A. King, Rs. 6,000.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice (vacant), Rs. 25,000. Sir G. C. Anderson (acting).
Private Secretary (vacant), Rs. 2,700.
Senior Puisne Judge, C. H. Stewart, Rs. 18,000.
Private Secretary, R. O. S. Morgan, Rs. 1,800.
Junior Puisne Judge, L. B. Clarence, Rs. 18,000.
Private Secretary, H. Wilson, Rs. 1,800.
Queen's Advocate, R. Cayley, Rs. 15,000.
Deputy ditto, C. L. Ferdinands, Rs. 10,000.
Deputies to the Queen's Advocate :—

Law Officers of the Crown in the Colony.

Kandy, O. W. C. Morgan, Rs. 4,000.
Jaffna, H. Thwaites, Rs. 4,000.
Galle, L. Nell, Rs. 4,000.
Kuménégala, G. de Livera, Rs. 3,000.
Batticaloa, C. S. Hay, Rs. 3,000.
Registrar of Supreme Court, W. J. Carver, Rs. 6,000.
Deputy ditto, ditto, W. M. Conderlag, Rs. 3,500.
2nd Deputy ditto, J. R. Loos, Rs. 3,000.

*District and Minor Courts.***DISTRICT OF COLOMBO AND MIDLAND CIRCUIT.**

District Judge, Colombo, T. Berwick, Rs. 12,000.
District Judge and Joint Commissioner of Requests, Kandy, A. C. Lawrie, Rs. 12,000.
District Judges, Commissioners of Requests, and Police Magistrates, at :—
Anurádhapura, J. F. Dickson, (additional Magistrate), R. W. Jevvers.
Kalutara, G. W. Paterson, Rs. 8,000.
Kurunégala, J. H. de Saram, 8,000.
Negombo, P. W. Conolly, Rs. 6,000.
Badulla, C. E. D. Pennycook, Rs. 6,000.
Ratnapura, F. J. de Livera, Rs. 6,000.
Kégalla, G. Stewart, Rs. 6,000.
Commissioner of Requests, Colombo, H. Nevill, Rs. 6,000.
Police Magistrate, Colombo, E. M. D. Byrde, Rs. 6,000.
Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates at :—

Kandy, C. A. Murray, Rs. 6,000.
Gampola, J. W. Gibson, Rs. 4,500.
Navalapitiya, R. Temple, Rs. 4,500.
Mátalé, H. C. P. Bell, Rs. 4,000.
Avisáwella, T. M. Gibson, Rs. 4,000.
Gálagadera, G. M. Fowler, Rs. 4,000.
Pánaduré, G. C. Roosmalecocq, Rs. 4,000.
Kalutara, G. L. Williams, Rs. 3,000 (acting).
Nuwara Eliya, Æ. A. King.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

District Judges, Commissioners of Requests, and Police Magistrates, at :—
Galle, A. H. Roosmalecocq, Rs. 12,000.
Tangalla, L. F. Lee, Rs. 6,000.
Mátara, G. W. Templer, Rs. 6,000.
Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates, at :—
Galle, R. Massie, Rs. 6,000.
Hambantota, T. Steele.
Balapitimódara, J. G. Haughton, Rs. 4,000.
Mátara, A. Jumeaux, Rs. 4,000.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

District Judge and Joint Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Jaffna, D. E. de Saram, Rs. 10,000.

District Judges, Commissioners of Requests, and Police Magistrates, at :—

Batticaloa, G. E. Worthington, Rs. 8,000.

Chilaw, W. Wragg, Rs. 6,000.

Trincomalee, R. W. D. Moir,

Mannar, E. Elliott,

Mullaitivu, F. H. Campbell,

Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates at :—

Jaffna, W. J. S. Boake, Rs. 4,500.

Point Pedro and Chivakachchéri, G. A. Baumgartner, Rs. 4,000.

Kayts, J. E. Smart, Rs. 4,000.

Kalpitiya, F. R. Ellis, Rs. 4,000.

Fiscal, Western Province, L. F. Liesching, Rs. 8,000

Ditto, Central Province, C. F. H. L. Liesching, Rs. 6,000.

Customs Department.

Principal Collector, W. D. Wright, Rs. 12,000.

Deputy ditto, W. Halliley, Rs. 8,000.

Landing Surveyor, Colombo, R. Reid, Rs. 6,000.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Collector, R. C. Pole, Rs. 7,000.

Landing and Tide Surveyor, Galle, J. D. Mason, Rs. 4,500.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Collector, W. C. Twynam (Government Agent).

Assistant Collector and Landing Surveyor, Jaffna, C. E. Dunlop, Rs. 4,500.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Collector, W. W. Hume (Government Agent).

Assistant Collector and Landing Surveyor, Trincomalee, H. Wace, Rs. 4,000.

Harbour Department.

Master Attendant, Colombo, J. Donnan, Rs. 5,000.

Assistant ditto B. de Waas, Rs. 1,350.

Master Attendant, Galle, D. Blyth, Rs. 5,000.

Ditto Trincomalee, H. Wace.

Ditto Batticaloa, W. W. Hume.

Ditto Hambantota, T. Steele.

Ditto Jaffna, J. A. Swettenham.

Public Works Department.

Director of Public Works and Director-General of Railway, J. R. Mosse, C.E., Rs. 15,000.

Financial and Office Assistant, R. Tatham, Rs. 10,000.

Irrigation Assistant, Captain C. Woodward, R.E., Rs. 10,000.

Architect Assistant, J. G. Smither, F.R.I.B.A., Rs. 7,500.

Prov. Assistant, Central Province, J. F. Churchill, M.I.C.E., Rs. 10,000.

Prov. Assistant, Southern Province, W. G. Hall, Rs. 8,000.

Prov. Assistant, Eastern Province, J. A. Arniel, Rs. 8,000.

Prov. Assistant, Western Province (Inland), R. MacBride, A.I.C.E., Rs. 8,000.

Prov. Assistant Western Province (Maritime), F. Vine, M.S.E., Rs. 6,000,

Prov. Assistant, North-Western Province, J. D. Young, Rs. 6,000.

Prov. Assistant, Northern Province, C. Prime, A.I.C.E., Rs. 6,000.

Prov. Assistant, North Central Province, R. D. Ormsby, A.I.C.E., Rs. 6,000.

Engineer of the Factory, W. Deed, C.E. (acting), Rs. 4,000.

Second Financial Assistant, A. Murray, Rs. 4,000.

Superintending Officers:—

E. Dalton, Rs. 6,000. H. M. Finch, Rs. 3,500.

S. Rehe, Rs. 4,500. H. C. Christopher, Rs. 3,500.

J. A. Robertson, Rs. 4,500.

E. Case, Rs. 4,000. W. Burton, Rs. 3,000.

Capt. K. H. Cox, Rs. 4,000. J. T. Stewart, Rs. 3,000.

M. Welloopulley, Rs. 3,500. E. J. Christie, Rs. 3,000.

F. Roosmalecocq, Rs. 3,500. S. Fuller, Rs. 3,500.

J. F. Coulson, Rs. 3,000. R. Price, Rs. 2,500.

T. Smith, Rs. 4,000. J. H. Fretz, Rs. 2,000.

E. Holland, Rs. 3,500. A. W. Taffs, Rs. 3,000.

A. Fisher, Rs. 3,000. E. Venning, Rs. 3,500.

H. B. Harvey, Rs. 3,000. H. B. Christie, Rs. 3,500.

W. H. Hawkes, Rs. 3,000. F. Templer, Rs. 2,360.

J. C. Elliott, Rs. 3,000. H. E. Hayes, Rs. 3,000.

M. Macgregor, Rs. 3,000. R. R. Macpherson, Rs. 3,000.

H. W. Varian, Rs. 2,360. H. Dancer, Rs. 3,000.

H. S. Potger, Rs. 3,000. P. Lyman, Rs. 3,000.

E. R. Templer, Rs. 2,360. A. G. Burleigh, Rs. 3,000.

Draftsmen and Framers of Estimates:—

G. Burton, Rs. 5,000.

H. J. Deslandes, Rs. 4,500.

E. MacDonnell, Rs. 4,000.

Officers Commanding Pioneer Divisions:—

F. Armstrong, Rs. 3,000.

T. Johnstone, Rs. 3,000.

L. Creasy, Rs. 3,000.

W. Wrightson, Rs. 3,000.

A. I. Winchester, Rs. 3,000.

H. F. A. Robinson, Rs. 2,360.

H. T. Ward, Rs. 3,000.

I. H. Sennanayake, Rs. 3,000.

C. Koch, Rs. 3,000.

Irrigation Officers:—

A. B. Cruse, Rs. 4,000. E. S. Barber, Rs. 4,000.

J. H. Dawson, Rs. 5,000. N. Faride, Rs. 3,000.

H. Parker, Rs. 4,000. W. Simpkins, Rs. 2,500.

A. J. Cotterill, Rs. 4,000. J. F. Brunton, Rs. 2,500.

Tracing Officers:—

F. Cummins, Rs. 3,500. J. G. Gunn, Rs. 3,500.

C.E.L. Murray, Rs. 2,190. G. Fernando, Rs. 2,190.

Survey Department.

Surveyor-General, Lieut.-Col. A. B. Fyers, R.E., Rs. 12,000.

Assistant Surveyors:—

J. Winzer, Rs. 7,500. J. W. Robertson, Rs. 4,000.

J. E. Daveran, Rs. 6,500. J. Mantell, Rs. 4,000.

J. Stoddart, Rs. 6,000. W. Stoddart, Rs. 3,500.

H. L. Still, Rs. 5,500. G. B. Capper, Rs. 3,500.

W. Rutherford, Rs. 5,000. H. J. MacVicar, Rs. 3,500.

T. J. Reynolds, Rs. 4,500. W. A. Coulter, Rs. 3,250.

G. H. Symonds, Rs. 4,000. F. H. Grinlinton, Rs. 3,250.

G. H. Mantel, Rs. 4,000. W. A. B. Fyers, Rs. 3,250.

H. L. Ward, Rs. 3,250.

Registrar General's Department of Lands.

Registrar-General, J. B. A. Bailey, Rs. 8,000.

Post-Office.

Postmaster-General, T. E. B. Skinner, Rs. 8,000.
Assistant Postmaster-General, F. W. Vane, Rs. 4,000.
Deputy Postmaster-General, Southern Province, C. P. G. de Vos, Rs. 3,000.
Deputy Postmaster-General, Central Province, C. C. Durnford, Rs. 3,500.

Royal Botanic Garden.

Director, G. H. K. Thwaites, F.R.S., Rs. 5,500.
Assistant Director, M. Hartog, Rs. 3,700.

Colombo Museum.

Director, A. Haley, Rs. 5,000.

Department of Public Instruction.

Director, A. Y. Adams, Rs. 10,000.
Inspector of Schools, C. G. Colson, Rs. 5,000.
Ditto, J. A. Marsh, Rs. 5,000.
Principal of the Colombo Academy, G. Todd, Rs. 7,500.
1st Principal Assistant, J. B. Cull, Rs. 4,000.
2nd ditto, A. Walker, Rs. 4,000.
English Normal Master of the Normal Institution, J. Hill, Rs. 4,000.

Medical Department.

Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, W. K. Kynsey, 12,000.
Colonial Surgeons, P. D. Anthonisz, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., F.R.C.S., Edin., M.R.C.P., Lon., Rs. 8,000.
 J. Loos, M.D., Aberd., M.D. & M.R.C.P., Edin., L.R.C.S., Rs. 8,000.
 C. A. Krickenbeck, M.D., Rs. 6,000.
 W. C. Ondaatje, Rs. 6,000.
Superintendent of Vaccination, Colombo, W. C. Ondaatje.

Assistant Colonial Surgeons:—

M. Covington, Rs. 4,500.
 J. W. Margenount, Rs. 4,500.
 R. Andree, Rs. 4,500.
 J. T. Morgan, M.R.C.S.E., Rs. 3,750.
 E. L. Koch, M.D., Rs. 3,750.
 W. Dias, M.D., Rs. 3,750.
 J. L. Vanderstraaten, M.D., M.R.C.P., Rs. 3,750.
 F. Keyt, Rs. 3,750.
 W. G. Vandort, M.D., C.M., Rs. 3,750.
 John Attygalle, M.B.C.M., M.R.C.R., Eng., Rs. 3,000.
 W. C. Rockwood, Rs. 3,000.
 F. A. Van Dersmagt, M.D., Rs. 3,000.
 E. Gratiaen, Rs. 3,000.
 W. E. Misso, M.R.C.S., Edin., Rs. 3,000.
 J. Carbery, M.B.C.M., Rs. 3,000.
 C. J. Krickenbeck, M.B.C.M., Rs. 3,000.
 W. G. Keith, M.B.C.M., Rs. 3,000.
 H. T. Staples, Rs. 3,000.
 G. Gill, Rs. 3,000.
 T. F. Garvin, M.B.C.M., Rs. 3,000.
 T. Gill, Rs. 2,250.
 P. H. Van Cuylenberg, Rs. 2,250.
 M. B. Misso, Rs. 2,250.
 A. G. Maartensz, Rs. 2,000.
 A. H. Toussaint, Rs. 2,000.
 E. Wytealingam, Rs. 1,750.
 J. Danforth, Rs. 1,750.
 W. H. Meier, Rs. 1,750.
Medical Inspector, Coffee Districts, J. D. M. Coghill, M.D., Rs. 5,500.

Police.

Inspector-General of Police, G. W. R. Campbell, Rs. 12,000. Allowances for house, &c., and travelling.

Provincial Superintendent, Galle, Captain D. D. Graham, Rs. 5,000, and allowances.
Ditto Western Province, Major E. F. Tranchell, Rs. 5,000, and allowances.
Ditto, Kandy, Lieut. A. Hansard, Rs. 4,000, and allowances.
Superintendent, W. S. Le Feuvre, Rs. 4,000, and allowances.
 2 *Assistant Superintendents*, Rs. 1,600 and Rs. 1,500.
 27 *Inspectors*, Rs. 840 to Rs. 1,500.

Prisons.

Inspector-General of Prisons, F. R. Saunders, Rs. 10,000.
Superintendent of the Colombo Convict Establishments, Capt. Wyndham A. R. Thompson, Rs. 6,000.

Colonial Store Department.

Colonial Storekeeper, Capt. W. J. Gorman, Rs. 8,000.
Assistant ditto, D. S. Power, Rs. 4,000.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Bishop of Colombo, Rt. Rev. R. S. Coppleston, D.D., Rs. 20,000, and Rs. 22.50 a day travelling allowance.
Registrar of the Diocese, R. O. S. Morgan, Rs. 1,000.
Archdeacon, Ven. W. E. Matthew, Rs. 1,000.

*List of Colonial Chaplains.**Church of England:—*

Rev. J. Bamforth, *Galle*, Rs. 7,000.
 " H. W. Meeres, *Colombo*, Rs. 6,000.
 " W. F. Kelly, *Colombo*, Rs. 6,000.
 Ven. W. E. Matthew, *Kandy*, Rs. 6,000.
 Rev. S. W. Dias, *Colombo*, Rs. 4,000.
 C. de Hoedt, *Colombo*, Rs. 3,000.
 " C. A. Koch, *Jaffna*, Rs. 3,000.
 " S. Ondaatje, *Colombo*, Rs. 2,500.
 " W. Ellis, *Nuwara Eliya*, Rs. 2,000.
 " A. Mendis, *Morotua*, Rs. 1,250.
 " C. Sennanayake, *Galkisse*, Rs. 1,250.

Presbyterian Church:—

Rev. H. L. Mitchell, *Galle*, Rs. 4,500.
 " J. Watt, *Kandy*, Rs. 4,500.
 " J. Burnet, *St. Andrew's Church, Colombo*, Rs. 4,500.
 " J. R. Brochie, *Wolfendahl Church, Colombo*, Rs. 4,500.

Railway Department.

Director-General, J. R. Mosse, C.E.
Locomotive Engineer, E. Strong, M.J.E., Scotland, Rs. 10,000.
Finance and Traffic Manager, E. Robinson, Rs. 10,000.
Storekeeper, W. Mitchell, Rs. 4,500.

DOMINICA.

(See Leeward Islands, p. 96.)

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The Falkland Islands are situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, between 51° and 53° S. lat., and between 57° and 62° W. long.; they consist of the East Falkland (area 3,000 square miles), the West Falkland (2,800 square miles), and about 100 small islands with an area of nearly 1,200 square miles. Mount Adam, the highest ground in the

* Paid from Colonial funds; total amount to be drawn limited to Rs. 5,000 a-year.

colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea.

The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. In 1763 they were taken possession of by France; subsequently, they were held by the Spaniards until 1771, when they were for a time abandoned, and the sovereignty of them given up to Great Britain.

In 1820 the Republic of Buenos Ayres established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831.

In 1833 they were taken possession of by the British Government, for the protection of the Whale Fishery.

The climate is healthy. During the summer a calm day is unusual. The winds rise at about 10 a.m., and fall away again between 4 and 5 p.m. During the middle of the day, the wind often amounts to a gale. The mornings and evenings are delightful. In winter the weather is less boisterous than in summer, and the thermometer seldom falls below 30°. Ice has not been known to exceed two inches in thickness, and snow seldom lies on the low lands. The temperature, on the whole, is equable. The thermometer ranges from 30° to 50° in winter, and from 40° to 65° in summer. The dryness of the atmosphere in summer is remarkable, and evaporation is rapid.

A peculiar feature in the geology of these islands is presented in streams of stones or fragments of quartz, which appear to flow down the sides of the hills. These streams are twenty to thirty feet wide, and the stones vary in size from one to four cubic feet, and are spread out in the valleys to a great extent. Sandstone, in which are beautifully perfect impressions of shells, occurs in beds. The soil is chiefly peat, but near the surface, where the clay is of a lighter quality and mixed with vegetable remains, it is good soil fit for cultivation. Stone of two or three kinds suitable for building is found in different parts of the islands.

There is a great variety of sweet-scented flowers, which in November and December nearly cover the ground. The tussac grows to the height of seven feet, with a breadth of three-quarters of an inch, feeding on which the cattle get very fat; but it cannot be raised without a strong fence, the cattle uprooting it. On all the small islands along the coast the tussac grass still abounds, but it has disappeared on the East and West Falkland since the cattle have been imported. Anti-scorbutics are very plentiful in a wild state, such as celery, scurvy grass, sorrel, &c., cranberries, and a small red fruit, growing like the strawberry, but in appearance and taste more like a half-ripe blackberry, besides a small plant called the tea-plant, known and much used by the sealers and Gauchos.

Rabbits abound in various parts of the islands, and snipe, geese, swans (black and white), wild duck, dotterel, and teal are plentiful—more especially the former. The harbours swarm during the summer months with excellent fish, and trout, weighing from one to two pounds, are to be found in the rivers and lakes of the interior, and hares have recently been imported, and are doing well.

Wild cattle, horses, and pigs are very numerous. Sheep have been introduced, and found to do exceedingly well. The wool is of excellent quality and realizes a high price in the London markets. The exports consist of wool, hides, horns, hoofs, bones, and tallow.

There is mail communication with England eight times a year, via Monte Video, between which point and Stanley the mails are carried by the Falkland

Islands Company's schooner "Black Hawk." The voyage between the Falklands and England takes about six weeks.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive and Legislative Council. The members of both Councils are appointed by the Crown.

The tonnage of vessels entered in 1875 was 26,430 tons.

The export of wool in 1875 was 650,000 lbs., worth 29,800*l*.

Population in 1875.

Males, 710. Females, 340. Total, 1,050.

Governors.

Colonel Moody, 1842.
W. H. Rennie, 1848.
Captain Moore, R.N., 1855.
Captain McKenzie, R.N., 1862.
W. F. C. Robinson, 1866.
Colonel D'Arcy, 1870.
T. F. Callaghan, 1876.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1866	1,186	7,944
1867	2,363	6,455
1868	2,070	6,850
1869	2,163	8,475
1870	3,173	7,839
1871	3,005	8,218
1872	4,368	8,592
1873	4,518	7,852
1874	3,968	9,790
1875	4,133	10,163

There is an annual Parliamentary grant, the present amount of which is 3,500*l*., in aid of Revenue.

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1866	20,946	21,780
1867	22,125	18,230
1868	20,609	12,695
1869	18,172	18,072
1870	20,596	19,894
1871	23,715	24,692
1872	24,441	31,435
1873	36,540	40,386
1874	28,156	41,720
1875	42,460	38,987

Executive Council.

Thomas F. Callaghan, Governor.
G. Travis (acting as Colonial Secretary), Treasurer.
H. N. Watts, Colonial Surgeon.

Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council is composed of the Governor and the two Justices of the Peace whose names stand first on any general Commission of the Peace, who are members of the Board *ex officio*.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Thomas F. Callaghan, 1,200*l*.
Chief Justice, the Governor.
Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Postmaster (acting as Colonial Secretary), G. Travis, 850*l*.
Colonial Surgeon and Public Vaccinator, Horace Watts, M.D., 450*l*., and fees.
Magistrate, Arthur Bailey, 100*l*.

Coroner and Registrar, Arthur Bailey. Fees.
Clerks and Registrars to the Supreme Court, Arthur Bailey, 25*l.*; G. Travis, 25*l.*

Lighthouse Keeper, George W. Brown, 150*l.*

Harbour Master and Storekeeper, C. Melville, 78*l.*

Schoolmaster, J. W. Collins, 100*l.*

Officer Commanding Detachment of Royal Marine Light Infantry, Lieut. J. A. Sweny, Colonial pay, 118*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Imperial pay, 155*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Quarters and rations.

Surgeon to Garrison, John Mulvany, M.D. R.N. Colonial pay, 100*l.* Imperial pay, 365*l.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* a-day lodging allowance.

Bishop, Right Rev. W. H. Stirling, D.D., 600*l.* (paid by the South American Missionary Society).

Colonial Chaplain, the Rev. Lowther E. Brandon.

Presbyterian Minister, the Rev. Anthony Yeoman.

Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. James Foran, 50*l.*

Consul for German Empire and Belgium, Mr. Cobb.

„ „ *United States*, Hon. G. M. Dean.

FIJI.

The Fiji Islands lie between 15° and 22° south latitude, and 175° east and 177° west longitude. They are consequently wholly within the tropics. They were discovered in 1643 by Tasman. They number about 256, of which 80 are inhabited, varying in size from Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, each about 220 miles in circumference, to the mere coral islet, crowned with a single clump of cocoa-nut trees. The larger islands are mostly mountainous, rising abruptly from the shores to an altitude of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet, clothed to the summits with dense forests and rich grasses. The rivers are numerous, and subject to heavy and sudden mountain floods. Skirting the foot of the mountains and fringing the numerous bays which indent the coasts, are rich alluvial plains, stretching sometimes many miles into the interior. The aboriginal population belongs to the darker of the two great Polynesian families, but, living on the confines of the fairer race, its blood has received some admixture. It was estimated in 1859 at 200,000 in number; in 1868 at 170,000; and in 1874 at 140,000. The people were formerly cannibals, but they have now been converted to Christianity by the Wesleyan missionaries, with the exception of some wild tribes in the interior of Viti Levu, whose numbers are variously estimated at from 7,000 to 20,000, and who still are heathens, and perhaps cannibals.

In 1859 Cakobau, otherwise Thakombau, the most powerful chief of Fiji, offered the sovereignty of the islands to Great Britain. This offer, upon the recommendation of Colonel, now General, Smythe, R.A. (who had been sent out to investigate the case), was declined by the Duke of Newcastle in 1862. About that time the demand for cotton, owing to the American civil war, led to an influx of Europeans into Fiji for the purpose of cotton cultivation. The present European capital is Levuka, in Ovalau, with a population of 550. In June, 1871, certain Englishmen set up a Fijian Government, with the principal chief, Thakombau, as king. This government received the adherence of the Europeans, who persuaded the other chiefs to acquiesce in the supremacy thus claimed for Thakombau. A constitution was agreed upon, and a Parliament elected. The Parliament and the Government before long drifted into attitudes of mutual hostility, and the Ministry latterly governed without the aid of the Parliament, and in a manner at variance with the terms of the constitution. The

question of annexing Fiji to Great Britain has been agitated both in Australia and England since 1869 on many grounds, both of local expediency and Imperial obligation; and in August, 1873, the Earl of Kimberley commissioned Commodore Goodenough, commanding the squadron on the station, and Mr. E. L. Layard, Her Majesty's Consul in Fiji, to investigate the facts of the case on the spot, and report as to the best course to be adopted in the matter. These commissioners, on the 21st of March, 1874, reported an offer of the cession of the sovereignty of the islands from the chiefs, with the assent of the Europeans, but on certain terms. Among the principal of these were that Thakombau was to have the title of Tui Viti for his life, and a pension of 2,000*l.* a-year, payable to his three sons in succession; that the King's sons and chiefs were to be constituted practically hereditary executive officers in their several districts at aggregate salaries of 3,400*l.* a-year; that the British Government was to assume the liabilities of that of Fiji; that the Fijian chiefs were to be secured a share in the government; and that the charter of the "Fiji Banking and Commercial Company" was to be confirmed. These terms were not acceptable to Her Majesty's Government, and Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of New South Wales, was despatched to Fiji in September, 1874, to negotiate. This mission was completely successful and the sovereignty of the islands was ceded to Her Majesty by Thakombau, Maafu, and other the principal chiefs, in a deed of cession dated the 10th day of October, 1874; the form of government, the land question, and the various pecuniary questions then pending being virtually left to the discretion of Her Majesty. A charter has been issued by Her Majesty, erecting the islands into a separate colony, and providing for its government. A Legislative Council is established, to consist of not less than two persons, nominated by Royal instructions or warrant. An Executive Council is also established, and the usual powers of appointing and suspending officers, making land grants, and granting pardons, are conferred on the Governor.

Governor Sir A. H. Gordon arrived in the Island in June, but the Government continued to be administered by Mr. E. L. Layard, C.M.G., until the 19th of August, when the Charter was proclaimed, and Sir A. H. Gordon assumed the Government.

In February, 1875, the Islands were visited by a terrible epidemic of measles, which carried off about 40,000 of the inhabitants.

The climate of Fiji is cool and bearable for the tropics, and the country is remarkably free from zymotic and enteric diseases. Dysentery is the only disease to which Europeans are peculiarly exposed in Fiji. The low price of cotton has latterly produced distress among the settlers; but the islands are well adapted for the growth of sugar, the cultivation of which might place their prosperity on a secure footing. They lie in the centre of the highway of commerce between western America and Australia, and their geographical position, their fine harbours, and the advantages which their occupation affords for preventing and punishing the outrages which have too frequently been committed against the Polynesian Islanders, render their inclusion within the British Dominions an important and fortunate event.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, The Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, K.C.M.G., 5,000*l.*
Private Secretary, A. L. Gordon.
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Knollys, 32nd Regiment.

CEDED TO HER MAJESTY. 10TH OCT. 1874.

Harrison & Sons, Ltd. 5, Martins Lane W.C.

Colonial Secretary and Receiver - General (provisional), — Maudsley, 500*l*.

Auditor-General, John Bates Thurston, 500*l*.

Agent-General for Immigration, C. A. W. Mitchell, 500*l*.

Surveyor-General and Director of Works, Colonel Pratt, R.E.

Captain of Engineers, Captain R. W. Stewart, R.E.

Lieutenant of Engineers, Lieut. N. M. Lake, R.E.

Acting Chief Justice, John Gorrie, 1,000*l*.

Attorney-General, J. H. Garrick, 500*l*.

Stipendiary Magistrates, H. G. C. Emberson, W. S. Carew, J. Blythe, A. Eastgate, 300*l*. each; H. Hunter, P. S. Friend, R. S. Swanston, A. Taylor, 250*l*. each.

Chief Medical Officer, Dr. W. McGregor, 350*l*.

Second Medical Officer, Dr. J. Mayo, 300*l*.

Third Medical Officer, Dr. J. Cruickshank, 150*l*.

Acting Inspector of Police, Lieut. Olive, R.M.L.I.

Revenue of King Thakombasi's Government, £

1873 14,221

Expenditure of his Government, 1873 31,266

Debt of the Fijian Government, 1874 85,854

Revenue, 1875 16,255

Expenditure, 1875 42,265

Estimated Revenue, 1876 40,400

Estimated Expenditure, 1876 71,380

The deficit is made up from the proceeds of a loan from the Imperial Government.

Population (Christians) 91,700

Natives (Heathens) 10,000

Europeans 1,700

Area of Fiji, 7,403 square miles.

	1873.	1874.
<i>Imports of Levuka</i>	87,653 <i>l</i> .	109,000 <i>l</i> .
<i>Exports</i> "	84,802 <i>l</i> .	110,000 <i>l</i> .



GIBRALTAR.

The Rock of Gibraltar was captured by the British Forces on the 24th of July, 1704. The territory consists of an elevated promontory, running southwards. Its greatest elevation is 1,439 feet, its length is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its greatest breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile.

The promontory forms one side of a bay, called the Bay of Gibraltar, which is about 4 or 5 miles across, and affords good anchorage for the shipping passing through the straits. Gibraltar is now extensively used as a port of call by such shipping, and it is also an *entrepôt* of the trade between England and the Arabian states of Northern Africa, for which it has many advantages, having been ever since its occupation by the British a free port.

The revenue is derived from port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and trifling dues upon packages and wine, and a few licence duties.

The eastern face of the Rock is an inaccessible precipice. The larger portion of the town lies on the northern portion of the west slope of the Rock. It is one of the most thickly inhabited places in the world, the population being at the rate of 60,000 to the square mile; but, owing probably to a well-devised scheme of drainage and water supply, the town is very healthy.

Works for completing the drainage and water supply of that part of the city called "the South" are now progressing towards completion at the contract price of 26,512*l*., towards which the colony contributes from revenue 16,000*l*., the balance being provided from the Naval and Military Funds.

The two portions of the town are separated by a

picturesque public garden, called the Alameda, the improvement of which is now engaging the attention of the local Government.

There is no Executive Council, nor any legislative body; the Governor, who is also the General commanding the garrison, exercising by himself all the functions of government and legislation.

Total Population (exclusive of Military) according to Census of 1871, 18,695; *Military*, 6,521.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1866	34,744	30,422
1867	36,647	38,316
1868	36,873	36,788
1869	37,833	29,724
1870	36,397	41,920
1871	38,155	42,015
1872	43,204	46,712
1873	48,456	46,491
1874	45,285	42,430
1875	42,143	42,288

	£
<i>Assets of the Government</i> , December, 1875	51,708
<i>Liabilities</i>	7,055

Governor, the Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., 5,000*l*.

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster - General, Colonel M. Dillon, C.B., C.S.I.

Major-General in command of Infantry Brigade, Major-General Somerset, C.B.

Commanding Royal Engineer, Colonel Laffan, R.E.

Colonel Commanding Artillery Brigade, Colonel Connell, R.A..

Civil Establishment

Colonial Secretary, Colonel R. S. Baynes, 900*l*.

Chief Clerk and Secretary to the Board of Health, C. Francis, 200*l*. to 300*l*., as chief clerk, and 50*l*. for Board of Health.

2nd Clerk, Horatio Trennery, 150*l*. to 200*l*.

3rd Clerk, J. C. King, 100*l*. to 150*l*. (and 25*l*. allowance for aiding in Audit duties).

Treasury.

Collector of Revenues and Treasurer, Melfort Campbell, 600*l*.

1st Clerk, George Bassadone, 200*l*. to 275*l*.

2nd Clerk, A. C. J. King, 150*l*. to 200*l*.

3rd Clerk, A. Podesta, 100*l*. to 150*l*.

Port Office.

Captain of the Port, Captain J. D. McCrea, R.N. (*Senior Naval Officer at Gibraltar in charge of the Dockyard*), 266*l*. from Colonial Funds, and 633*l*. from Naval Funds.

Lieutenant of the Port, Commander W. Wooldridge, R.N., 250*l*.

Chief Clerk, James Davidson, 200*l*. to 250*l*.; 4 other clerks.

Colonial Engineer, Lieutenant Buckle, R.E., 400*l*., and 100*l*. allowances (and a foreman of works).

Head Gardener, Alameda Gardens, Andrew Ramsay, 200*l*. and quarters.

Auditor of Public Accounts, R. O. Major (Deputy Commissary General), 100*l*.

Clerk, F. Guibara, 150*l*. to 200*l*.

Judicial Department.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice Admiralty, Sir W. Doyle, 1,000*l*.

Registrar of the Supreme Court, E. J. Baumgartner, 600*l*.

Attorney-General (800*l*.) and *Judge of the Court of Requests* (250*l*.), F. Solly Flood.

Clerks in the Supreme Court, J. B. Reaño, 100*l.* to 150*l.*, A. Sanchez, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
Clerk to the Attorney-General and Court of Requests, J. J. Gordon, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
Police Magistrate, Lieutenant-Colonel Mollan, C.B., 650*l.*; 4 clerks.
Coroner, Clerk to the Magistrates, Registrar of Births, &c., J. M. Duffield, 485*l.* (personal).
Chief Inspector of Police, Captain Samuel Baird, R.A., 340*l.*

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop, The Right Rev. C. W. Sandford, D.D.
Civil Chaplain, Rev. W. F. Addison, M.A., 300*l.*, and allowances, 150*l.*
Inspector of Health, Surgeon-General, H. G. Gordon, M.D., 150*l.*
Superintendent of the Gibraltar Government Telegraph, E. Cresswell (Deputy Postmaster-General at Gibraltar), 100*l.*

THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

The Gold Coast Colony, which comprises the British Settlements on the Gold Coast and at Lagos, was constituted by a Charter under the Great Seal, bearing date the 24th day of July, 1874.

THE GOLD COAST PROPER.

The Gold Coast is the name generally given to a portion of Upper Guinea, between 5° W. long. and 2° E. long., between which points are the settlements of Axim, Dixcove, Secondee, Elmina, Cape Coast Castle, Anamaboe, Accra, and Addah. In 1672 a Company was formed, called the Royal African Company, which built forts at Dixcove, Secondee, Commendah, Anamaboe, Winnebah, and Accra, besides strengthening Cape Coast Castle, which was already in existence. This company was succeeded in 1750 by the African Company of Merchants, constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and to form establishments on the West Coast of Africa, between 20° N. and 20° S. lat. This company was dissolved in 1821 by Act of Parliament, and the forts transferred to the Crown, by whom they were placed under the Government of Sierra Leone.

First Ashanti War.

The then Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Charles MacCarthy, on visiting Cape Coast Castle, found the neighbouring country of the Fantis in possession of the victorious and marauding armies of the Ashantis. He formed the resolve of inciting the Fantis against their oppressors, and himself led an army of them, with a few disciplined soldiers, against the Ashantis at Essamkow, when on the 24th of January, 1824, he was killed, and his force totally routed.

The war which ensued was ended by the victory of the English at Doodewah, near Accra, in 1827. Peace was formally concluded by a tripartite Treaty in 1831 between the English, the Fantis, and the Ashantis.

Government of the Merchants.

In the meantime, Her Majesty's Government, which had been at one time minded to quit the coast altogether, had transferred the government of the forts to the local and London merchants interested, who secured as their Governor Mr. George Maclean, a man of marked energy and capacity. This gentleman, with a force of no more than 100 men at command, and a revenue

of only about 4,000*l.* a-year, contrived to extend and maintain the influence of his government over the whole tract of country lying behind the British forts, and now known as the Gold Coast Protectorate. Here he preserved the peace, remedied injustice, and repressed the cruel customs of the native chiefs and priesthood. In 1843, a clamour having prevailed that the Merchant Government connived at the Slave Trade, the forts were resumed by the Crown, a Lieutenant-Governor being appointed, but Mr. Maclean was continued in the direction of Native Affairs, under the title of Judicial Assessor to the Native Chiefs, which post he held until his death in 1847.

In 1850 the Danish forts at Accra and Quittah were purchased from the King of Denmark for 10,000*l.*

Second Ashanti War.

In 1863 the Protectorate was invaded by an Ashanti force, in revenge for the Governor having refused to surrender to the King of Ashanti two fugitives from his kingdom. A force of West Indian troops was marched to the Prah, where it encamped, but the enemy made no appearance, and the troops were withdrawn, after suffering great loss from sickness.

Acquisition of Dutch Forts.

Interspersed amongst the British settlements had always been a number of Dutch forts. This circumstance was an abiding source of embarrassment to the British Government, as the Dutch settlements being free ports, no appreciable customs duties could be imposed at the British ports without driving trade into those of the Dutch. For these reasons, on our part, and sufficient reasons on the part of the Dutch, a partition of the coast was effected by a Convention, which came into force on the 1st of January, 1868, the Dutch taking the country west of the Sweet river, the British that lying to the east. Under this partition the Dutch acquired Dixcove, Apollonia, Secondee, and Commendah; the British acquired Dutch Accra, Beraco, Apam, Cormantyne, and Moree. Her Majesty also relinquished to the King of Holland Her protectorate over the two Wassaws, Apollonia, and Denkersa.

The Dutch found their new possessions extremely unruly. Their authority was defied by the protected tribes of the interior, and their officers outraged and ill-treated on the coast. And by a convention, signed at the Hague in 1871, they abandoned to Great Britain the whole of their rights on the coast. The Convention was not immediately ratified, but an assurance was sought and received from the King of Ashanti that he had no claim on the Dutch settlements of Elmina. The formidable objection to the transfer arising out of this supposed claim having been apparently removed, the Ratifications were exchanged at the Hague in February 1872, and on the 6th of April, 1872, the actual transfer of the sovereignty of the forts took place, when the Dutch Governor, Ferguson, handed, in the presence of chiefs and people, the ancient gold and ivory baton of De Ruyter to Mr. John Pope-Hennessy, the Acting Governor-in-Chief of the West Africa settlements.

Third Ashanti War.

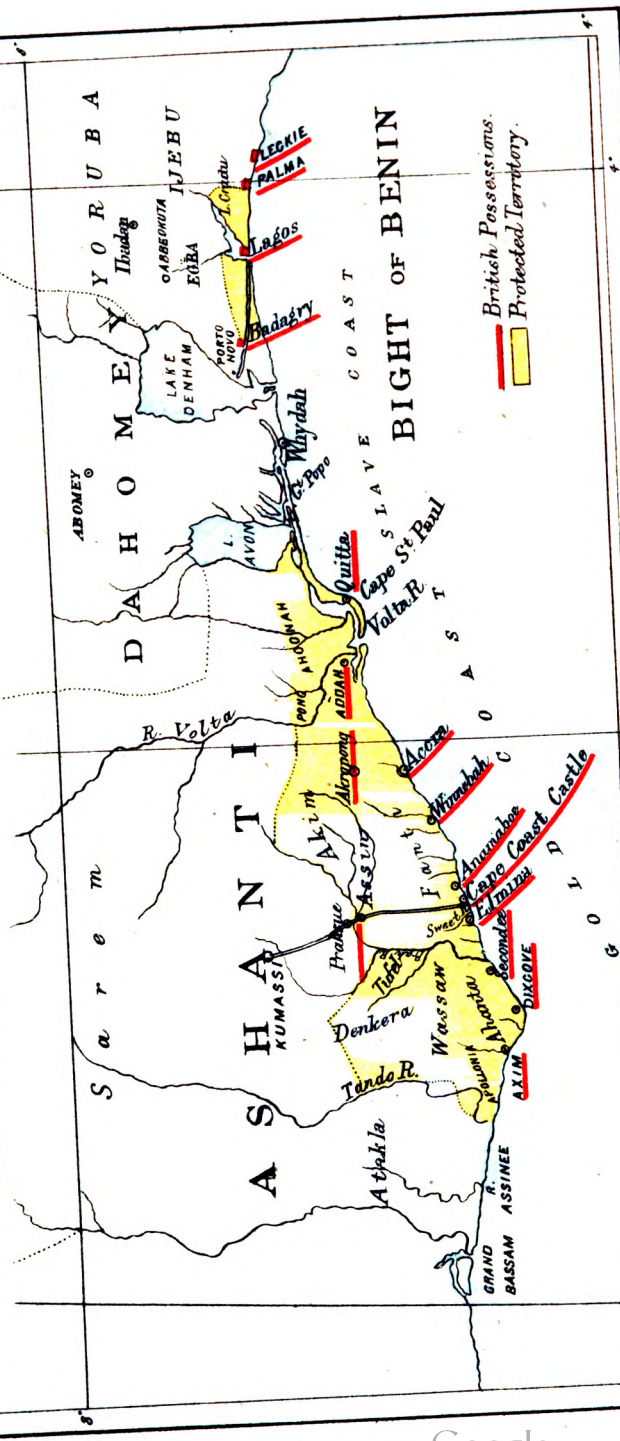
On the 9th of December, 1872, the King of Ashanti despatched from Coomassie an army of 40,000 men to invade the British Protectorate. It is not clearly known what may have been the motives prompting him to this proceeding. He has

GOLD COAST COLONY

(Erected into a Colony, 24th July, 1874)

AND THE
ADJACENT PROTECTORATES.

B A R B A



British Possessions.
Protected Territory.

himself made various statements on the subject, and it may probably be ascribed to a variety of motives—the solicitations of the disloyal people of Elmina, an unfounded fear that the British would subjugate him, and rage on account of having been foiled in an attempt to cheat the Local Government in negotiations then pending for the redemption of the German missionaries, whom he held in captivity.

His army did not cross the Prah until the 29th of January, 1873. It then spread itself slowly over the country, ravaging as it advanced. In April it met and defeated the Fanti allies at Dunquah, and again in June at Jouquah. After this victory the commander had the hardihood to attack the fortress of Elmina, where he was entirely defeated by the seamen and Marines of the Fleet, in conjunction with the Colonial Forces, all under the command of Colonel, now Sir Francis, Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B. After this the war languished for some time, but Her Majesty's Government deemed it incumbent on them to commence operations on a more extensive and systematic plan for concluding the war. In pursuance of this resolution, Captain, now Sir John Glover, G.C.M.G., was commissioned to repair to the eastern districts of the Protectorate, and organise the tribes in that quarter for a flank movement against the Ashanti territory. It was hoped that the end desired might be gained without the necessity of exposing white troops to the deadly miasma of the Gold Coast forests.

At the same time Colonel Sir Garnet Wolseley was despatched to the Gold Coast to concert measures for these objects. He was appointed Civil Administrator, received the local rank of Major-General, and was assisted by a numerous and distinguished staff. But before Captain Glover had been able to make much progress in marshalling his native levies, it was determined to make a further effort for the more immediate expulsion of the enemy from the Protectorate, and his effective punishment; and Sir Garnet Wolseley quickly decided that the native chiefs were wanting in the qualities necessary for his purpose, and reported strongly to Her Majesty's Government that in his judgment it would be necessary to send three battalions of white troops to the Coast. Within 48 hours of the receipt of this despatch in England two battalions were on their way to the Coast. A third followed on the 8th of November. The troops arrived early in December, but a good road to the Prah not having been completed, they were sent to sea again. In the meantime Sir Garnet Wolseley, by the aid of native levies, West Indian troops, and seamen and Marines, had been driving the enemy further and further towards the Prah, which river they crossed on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of November. The white troops returned towards the end of December, and Sir Garnet Wolseley and his head-quarters crossed the Prah on the 20th of January. The King of Ashanti now begged for peace, and sent the captive missionaries and others to the British camp; but as his language and acts were not satisfactory, Sir Garnet Wolseley continued his advance, and on the 31st of January came into general engagement with the enemy at Amoafu, where, after desperate resistance, he drove them from their position. The next days were employed continuously in fighting, until, on the evening of the 4th of February, the British force entered Coomassie. The King had fled to the bush. Negotiations were opened with him, but without result, and on the 6th Sir Garnet Wolseley quitted Coomassie and commenced his march to the Coast, the Royal Engineers firing the

city as the force marched out. In the meantime Sir John Glover had been advancing from the east with Houssas and native allies, and on the 12th he passed through the burning ruins of Coomassie. On the 13th messengers sent by the King signed a peace with Sir Garnet Wolseley at Pommanah, which was afterwards signed with a pencil cross by the King (who cannot write). Thus ended the war. By the Treaty of Pommanah the King of Ashanti renounced all claims on the Protectorate, promised to protect traders, to abandon human sacrifices, to keep up a good road to the Prah, and to pay an indemnity of 50,000 ozs. of gold to the Queen. The King has paid by three instalments about 1,600 ozs. of gold. He has also asked that the Queen would permit him to send his son to be educated in England. This was allowed, and the boy (Kofi Intee) is now at the Surrey County School, near Guildford.

Constitution.

At the conclusion of peace, measures were taken for placing the British Government of the Gold Coast upon a proper footing of efficiency and security.

A new charter was issued, dated the 24th of July, 1874, separating the settlements of the Gold Coast and Lagos from the government of the West Africa settlements, and erecting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony, under a Governor-in-Chief, with an Administrator at Lagos. There is one Executive Council and one nominated Legislative Council for the two settlements. It is intended that there shall be one Superior Court to administer justice amongst the inhabitants of the settlements.

By an Order in Council, dated the 6th of August, 1874, Her Majesty empowered the new Legislature to regulate by Ordinance or Ordinances all such powers as she may enjoy in the protected territories adjacent to the British settlements.

Measures taken since the War.

For the present the tariffs of the two settlements remain distinct, and their Revenue is separately accounted for. The police force, officered by Europeans, numbering nearly 1,000 rank and file, are armed with the Snider, and partly trained in artillery exercise. This force is largely composed of men of the Houssa tribe—a people noted for their military qualities. Peace has been made with the Apollonians, Aquamoos, and Ahoonahs—tribes within or surrounding the Protectorate, who adhered to the Ashantis during the war. The Ahoonahs beyond the Volta have acknowledged their country to be under the Queen's jurisdiction, and a Government and Revenue station has been formed at the important post of Quitah beyond the Volta, as well as at Adah on the Volta.

Since the peace the Adansis, Juabins, and other tribes hitherto tributary to Ashanti, have revolted and refused tribute, and in some cases made overtures of fealty to the British Crown. The relations between Ashanti and Juabin on this question having become most threatening, Capt. Lees, the newly-appointed Administrator of Lagos, volunteered to go to Coomassie, and if possible arrange for the maintenance of peace. His perilous and difficult task proved successful, and the misfortune to trade and civilization of a war in the interior was for the time averted. Unfortunately the peace did not prove lasting, and hostilities took place between the Ashantis and Juabins, which resulted in the defeat of the latter, who sought refuge within the British Protectorate.

The road to the Prah, constructed during the

war by Lieut.-Colonel Home, R.E., C.B., has been maintained by the labour of the natives, under the direction of the armed police. The seat of Government is to be transferred to Accra.

During the year 1875 the special mission of Captain Sale, R.E., to the Gold Coast was brought to a conclusion by a report recommending an extensive scheme of public works, involving the construction of bridges and roads for trade inland, the provision of new Government buildings at Accra, a secure landing place at that station, an increase of the lighthouses of the Colony, and the sanitary improvement of the principal towns of both settlements. Several of these works have already been executed.

Domestic Slavery.

At its first meeting, the Legislative Council, exercising the powers in relation to the Protectorate conferred by Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 6th of August, 1874, passed two ordinances disposing of the question of slavery.

Domestic slavery has existed from time immemorial on the Gold Coast, as in other parts of Africa. The slave population consisted partly of native-born slaves, and partly of Donkos, slaves purchased from Ashanti importers. Slavery was an emanation of parental authority, every man being saleable either by his father or mother, according to the character of the union subsisting between those parents, and the consequent *status* of the mother. In addition to slavery emanating from parental authority, there was a species of slavery called pawning, founded in contract, which arose when a debtor gave to his creditor, as a security, either himself, or a child or slave, to be a temporary slave in the hands of the creditor until debt and interest were paid.

Within the British possessions on the Gold Coast, slavery is abolished by force of the statute 3 & 4 Will. iv., c. 73, but the British territory on the Gold Coast is of very narrow local range, and slavery within the Protectorate was not affected by that statute. Nor was any attempt made on the part of the British Government to proot it. "If the law or usages of those countries," observed Lord John Russell (desp. 14 July, 1841) "tolerate slavery, we have no right to set aside those laws or usages except by persuasion, negotiation, and other peaceful means." But even at that time the harsher usages of slavery were appreciably mitigated by the action of the court of the judicial assessor and other magistrates. And now, since the conclusion of the war, the question has been seriously taken in hand, and it may be hoped settled by the two ordinances in question. One prohibits, under penalties, the introduction of slaves into the Protectorate, and the buying and selling, and pawning of slaves and other persons within the Protectorate; and the second declares, that henceforth no court, native or British, shall take notice of, so as to give effect to the relations between master and slave, except in so far as those relations may be in accordance with the law of England relating to master and servant.

Mail Communication.

The distances from—	Miles.
Lagos to Cape Coast is	288
Cape Coast to Sierra Leone	869
Sierra Leone to Madeira	1,580
Madeira to England (Liverpool).	1,420

The length of voyage from Liverpool to Madeira is about 7 days; and from Madeira to Cape Coast about 14 days.

LAGOS.

The British settlements at Lagos formerly constituted a kingdom which was ceded by the reigning monarch Docemo on the 6th of August, 1861, to the British Crown, he being guaranteed a pension of 1,000*l.* a-year.

They were erected into a separate government by Letters Patent dated the 13th of March, 1862.

By the charter of the 19th of February, 1866, Lagos became a part of the Government of the West Africa Settlements, having a separate Legislative Council, but subject to the Governor-in-Chief at Sierra Leone.

By the charter of the 24th July, 1874, it became an integral part of the Gold Coast Colony.

By this charter the term Lagos is defined to comprise all British settlements lying between 2° and 5° E. long.

The British settlements are—Badagry on the west, Lagos Island in the centre, and Palma and Leckie on the east. Sovereignty is virtually exercised over the intervening sea board; and the adjacent country, as far as we are related with the tribes by treaty, is vaguely said to be a Protectorate, but there is no regular authority exercised inland, as at the Gold Coast.

The waters of Lagos, though the entry to them is rendered perilous by a bar, constitute the only safe harbour along six hundred miles of coast, and the trade of the port, if peace prevailed in the interior, would reach magnificent proportions. The trade, which has suffered more or less ever since the British occupation, from the wars of the Egbas and Ibadans, was paralysed by the action of the Egbas and Jebus in closing their trade paths in 1872. But a more friendly understanding having been arrived at between these tribes and the British Government, the paths are again open and trade has revived.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Gold Coast.

	£	£
1869	24,127	18,836
1870	30,851	35,609
1871	28,609	29,094
1872	40,165	42,785
1873	65,706*	61,207
1874	74,868	47,796
1875	67,368	71,644

Lagos.

	£	£
1869	40,438	39,431
1870	41,688	42,379
1871	45,612	45,611
1872	41,346	41,346
1873	52,240†	52,255
1874	39,350	37,296
1875	43,366	44,379‡

No Debt.

Imports and Exports.

Gold Coast.

	£	£
1869	213,491	281,913
1870	253,397	373,239
1871	250,672	295,207
1872	260,101	386,281

* Exclusive of 40,000*l.* voted by Parliament.

† 20,990*l.* proceeds of loans.

‡ Including 10,000*l.*, repayment of loan, of which the balance 10,000*l.*, has been paid off in 1876.

	£	£
1873	225,525	330,624
1874 no trustworthy returns.		
1875	364,672	327,012

Lagos.

1869	416,895	689,598
1870	400,558	515,365
1871	391,653	589,302
1872	366,256	444,848
1873	258,883	406,986
1874	348,636	486,227
1875	459,736	517,535

Population.

Gold Coast	400,000*
Lagos	62,021

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sanford Freeling, C.M.G., 3,000*l.*, and 500*l.* allowances.
Lieut.-Governor, Charles Cameron Lees, C.M.G.
Private Secretary to Governor, Captain C. Alfred Moloney, 1st West India Regiment, 200*l.*
Aide-de-Camp,

Executive Council.

The Governor, President.
The Administrator of Lagos.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Queen's Advocate.
The Collector and Treasurer.
The Officer Commanding Troops.

Legislative Council.

The Governor, President.
The Administrator of Lagos.
The Chief Justice (or Officer acting as such),
The Colonial Secretary.
The Queen's Advocate.
The Collector and Treasurer.
The Officer Commanding Troops.
Clerk, Captain C. Alfred Moloney, 1st West India Regiment, 50*l.*

Governor's Office.

First Clerk, A. J. Quansah, 100*l.*
Second Clerk, J. A. Williams, 100*l.*
Interpreter, James Davis, 100*l.*
Messenger for Petty Missions to Interior, Quacoe Sago, 36*l.*
Office Messenger, Quamina Agill, 24*l.*

Colonial Secretariat.

Colonial Secretary, John D'A. Dumaesq, 1,000*l.* and free quarters.
Chief Clerk, W. D. Howson, 250*l.*
2nd ditto, Jacob Simons, 150*l.*
3rd ditto, vacant, 60*l.*
4th ditto, J. P. Huydecoper, 50*l.*

Customs and Treasury

Collector and Treasurer, Robert Butler, 700*l.*, and free quarters.
Assistant Collector (acting), L. P. Coussey, 350*l.*
Chief Examining Officer, M. V. D. Stuart, 300*l.*, and free quarters.
Bookkeeper (acting), C. C. Brown, 250*l.*
2nd Clerk, Alfred Mensah, 80*l.*
Warehousekeeper, G. H. Brooks, 100*l.*
Gold Taker, Cudjoe Korsan, 50*l.*

* Estimated and including the Protectorate.

Office Messenger, Cobbena Boodoo, 20*l.*
Port and Examining Officer, Joseph Hagan, 120*l.*, 120*l.* boat allowance.
Assistant ditto, Barend Annan, 50*l.*
2nd ditto ditto, George B. Wood, 50*l.*
Out-door Officer, W. D. Lamaire, 36*l.*
Ditto ditto, Robert Kwofie, 36*l.*
Assistant Examining Officer, Anamaboe, A. J. Cremer, 50*l.*
Sub-Collector, Accra, D. B. Yorke, 175*l.*
Clerk, ditto, J. S. Broenner, 60*l.*
Examining Officer, ditto, Charles Lokko, 100*l.*
Assistant Examining Officer, ditto, C. A. Ologo, 50*l.*
2nd ditto, ditto, G. H. Nelson, 50*l.*, 12*l.* lodging allowance.
Out-door Officer, ditto, Wm. Quartey, 36*l.*
Gold Taker, ditto, Peter Solomon, 50*l.*
Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, Prampram, J. D. Gardiner, 75*l.*
Out-door Officer, ditto, N. J. Dundas, 36*l.*
Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, Addah, H. H. Hilton, 75*l.*
Out-door Officer, Atitideh, J. F. Martin, 36*l.*
Clerk and Examining Officer, Azim, W. E. Anfom, 60*l.*
Assistant Examining Officer, Appolonia, J. A. F. Uizen, 50*l.*
Assistant Examining Officer, Half Assinee, Johannes Welsing, 50*l.*
Sub-Collector, New Town, vacant, 75*l.*
Assistant Examining Officer, ditto, vacant, 50*l.*
Clerk and Examining Officer, Dzacove, J. L. Niezer, 60*l.*
Out-door Officer, ditto, S. M. Edwards, 36*l.*
Clerk and Examining Officer, Elmina, Adams Ennoom, 80*l.*
Assistant Examining Officer, ditto, Joseph Aacht, 50*l.*
Out-door Officer, ditto, Johannes G. Stoové, 36*l.*
Out-door Officer, Elmina, John C. Lutterodt, 36*l.*
Assistant Examining Officer, Commendah, F. A. Mefull, 50*l.*
Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, Quittah, Hendrik Vroom, 170*l.*
Assistant Examining Officer, Elmina Chica, Faustine Herpin, 50*l.*
Assistant Examining Officer, Addafia, W. S. Johnson, 50*l.*
Assistant Examining Officer, Attokoo, J. M. Halm, 50*l.*
Out-door Officer, Quittah, A. Teschemaker, 50*l.*
Clerk and Examining Officer, Saltpond, George A. Sam, 75*l.*
Assistant Examining Officer, ditto, J. M. Stoph, 50*l.*
Out-door Officer, ditto, S. D. Turkson, 36*l.*
Ditto ditto, F. W. H. Stoové, 36*l.*
Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, Mumford, John Walker, 75*l.*
Clerk and Examining Officer, Secondee, J. F. Loo, 60*l.*
Out-door Officer, ditto, George Coleman, 36*l.*
Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, Chamah, Peter A. Welsing, 100*l.*
Assistant Examining Officer, ditto, J. Loo, 50*l.*
Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, Adjah, C. B. Graves, 100*l.*
Assistant Examining Officer, ditto, Isaac Brown, 50*l.*
Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, Winnebah, Albert Viala, 75*l.*
Assistant Examining Officer, ditto, A. A. Ruhle, 50*l.*
Sub-Collector and Examining Officer, Appam, James Wood Croffe, 75*l.*

Audit Office.

Auditor, B. H. Reinecker, 700*l.* and free quarters.
Clerk, J. A. T. Buckle, 100*l.*

Post Office.

Postmaster, Cape Coast, vacant, 150l.
Ditto ditto (acting), W. D. Howson, 75l.
Clerk and Sorter, E. G. Amisshah, 80l.
Clerical Assistant, Joseph Hughes, 12l.
Postmaster, Accra, E. J. Da Costa, 50l.
Clerical Assistant, R. H. Woolley, 15l.

Printing Office.

1st Printer, S. S. Cole, 150l.
2nd ditto, G. T. A. Thompson, 60l.
3rd ditto, J. B. Thomas, 40l.
Pressman, Robert Pompey, 20l.
2nd ditto, E. Badoo, 15l.
Apprentice, T. C. Maxwell, 12l.
Ditto, J. F. Smith, 12l.

Judicial Department (for the whole Colony).

Chief Justice, Sir D. P. Chalmers, 1,800l., free quarters.
1st Puisne Judge, James Marshall, 1,000.
2nd Puisne Judge, Thomas W. Jackson, 900l.
1st Clerk of Court, Thomas Hughes, 100l.
2nd ditto, J. A. Wilson, 50l.
Interpreter and Taxing Master, William Thompson, 200l.
Keeper of Records, William Thompson, 50l.
Queen's Advocate, Thomas Woodcock, 1,600l., free quarters, and private practice.
Clerk, W. A. Thompson, 60l.
Clerk, Thomas H. Halm, 70l.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Colonial Chaplain, Rev. T. Maxwell, 440l.
Sexton, James Classpeter, 18l.
Organist, John O. Ansah, jun., 80l.

Educational.

Schoolmaster, vacant, 200l.
Assistant ditto, T. O. Newman, 50l.
Monitor, T. F. Williams, 40l.
Ditto, J. W. Bunna, 40l.
Ditto, J. E. Addai, 40l.
Schoolmistress, Mrs. E. H. Davison, 72l.
Assistant ditto, Miss Isabella Thompson, 24l.

District Commissioners.

District Commissioner, Accra (acting), Percival Hughes, 400l., 45l. hammock allowance and free quarters.
Clerk and Registrar, Accra, James Richter, 120l.
Interpreter, ditto, William Palmer, 60l.
Clerk, ditto, Thomas F. Bruce, 50l.
Bailiff, ditto, Charles Norman, 20l.
District Commissioner, Anamaboe (acting), Major J. T. Brownell, 300l., 45l. hammock allowance and free quarters.
Ditto, Azim (acting), Alexander Grant, 45l. hammock allowance and free quarters.
Clerk and Interpreter, Azim, J. L. Minnow, 60l.
District Commissioner, Dixcove (acting), S. V. Saulez, 45l. hammock allowance and free quarters.
Clerk and Interpreter, Dixcove, J. D. Abraham, 80l.
District Commissioner, Elmina (acting), G. C. Childs, 45l. hammock allowance and free quarters.
Clerk and Interpreter, Elmina, Maurits Mends, 40l.
District Commissioner, Quittah (acting), Captain L. A. Brydon, 45l. hammock allowance and free quarters.
Clerk, Quittah, A. Fitz John, 50l.
Interpreter, Quittah, W. A. Blavo, 50l.
District Commissioner, Saltpond (acting), S. C. Brew, 200l., 45l. hammock allowance and free quarters.

Clerk and Interpreter, Saltpond, J. P. Mills, 50l.
District Commissioner, Secondee (acting), Samuel Bannerman, 250l., 45l. hammock allowance and free quarters.
Clerk and Interpreter, Secondee, Isaac G. Jones, 50l.
District Commissioner, Addah, James S. Parker, 250l., 45l. hammock allowance and free quarters.
Clerk and Interpreter, ditto, J. Hansen Bannerman, 50l.

Constabulary.

Inspector-General (acting), Capt. C. A. Moloney, 1st W. I. Regt., 600l., 150l. travelling allowance and free quarters.
Artillery Inspector, Capt. F. Craigie Halkett, 400l. and free quarters.

Assistant Inspectors—

Cecil Dudley.
H. H. Graves.
S. V. Saulez.
J. S. Hay.
Alexander Grant.
Captain G. C. Childs.
George Rosser.
Captain H. F. Richmond.
Captain L. A. Brydon.
J. F. Lynch.
G. Loraine Hay.
(350l. each per annum and free quarters.)
Paymaster and Quartermaster, E. G. Woolhouse, 350l., free quarters.
Assistant to ditto, W. R. King, 150l., free quarters.
Clerk, J. S. Rawlins, 54l. 15s.

GOLD COAST.

1 native officer, 73l.
8 sergoant-majors.
44 sergeants.
46 corporals (including 2 drummer corporals).
1 drum-major.
700 privates.
2 interpreters and 4 priests.

LAGOS.

Sub-Intendant, A. C. Willoughby, 250l.
1 native officer.
2 sergeant-majors, 9 sergeants.
9 corporals, and 144 privates.

Drummers.

1 drum-major.
2 corporals, and 10 privates.

Artillery.

2 sergeants, 2 corporals.
16 gunners, 1 armourer.
1 Mahomedan priest, and
1 Mahomedan schoolmaster.

Civil Police.

Charge Clerk, M. M. Thomas, 50l.
4 sergeants, 5 corporals, and 91 constables

Engineer Department.

Colonial Engineer (Special), Lieut.-Colonel F. Tyrrell, 1,200l. and allowances.
Colonial Surveyor, W. J. Mercer, 400l., 100l. commuted travelling allowance, and free quarters.
Assistant ditto, W. T. G. Lawson, 800l., 45l. hammock allowance, and free quarters.

Storekeeper and Issuer, J. A. van der Puye, 75*l*.
Foreman of Works, Cape Coast, R. A. Quansah, 75*l*.
Accountant, W. D. Thorpe, 50*l*.
Clerk, Accra, J. M. Brown, 31*l*. 12*s*., doing duty at Cape Coast.
Storekeeper and Issuer, Accra, R. I. Ghartey, 40*l*., doing duty at Cape Coast.
Clerk and Interpreter, Accra, 48*l*.
Foreman of Works, Accra, A. H. Baxter, 300*l*., 45*l*. hammock allowance and free quarters.
Ditto, ditto, Matthew Jones, 300*l*., free quarters.
Ditto, Aburi, J. C. Leimenstall, 350*l*., free quarters.
Overseer, Accra, John Carter, 150*l*.

Gaols.

Inspector of Prisons (acting), Captain J. S. Hay.
Gaoler, Cape Coast, James O. Peters, 60*l*.
1st Turnkey, ditto, Thomas Bernasko, 50*l*.
2nd ditto, ditto, J. B. Sawyer, 30*l*.
Gaoler, Elmina, G. J. Peters, 75*l*.
Ditto, Anamaboe, J. A. Niezer, 36*l*.
Ditto, Saltpond, W. Nelson, 12*l*.
Ditto, Accra, J. W. A. Sackey, 50*l*.
Turnkey, ditto, Charles Lutterodt, 40*l*.
Gaoler, Secondee, J. Crankson, 12*l*.
Ditto, Dixcove, J. R. Ashung, 12*l*.
Ditto, Azim, J. Duncan, 36*l*.

Medical Department.

Colonial Surgeon (acting), Dr. J. H. Jeans, 450*l*., 90*l*. hammock allowance and free quarters.
Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Dr. H. T. O'Reilly, 400*l*., 45*l*. hammock allowance and free quarters.
Ditto, ditto, John Stuckey, 400*l*., 45*l*. hammock allowance and free quarters.
Dispenser, Cape Coast (acting), Thomas Ashley, 50*l*.
Dresser, ditto, vacant, 36*l*.
Smallpox Hospital Keeper, J. B. Hagan, 50*l*.
Clerk, Isaac D. Graves, 50*l*.
Dispenser, Elmina, J. van der Puye, 60*l*.
Dresser, Accra, vacant, 36*l*.
Dresser, Gaol Hospital, Cape Coast (acting), Thomas Bernasko, 18*l*.

Agricultural Gardens.

Gardener, vacant, 80*l*.
Assistant ditto, ditto, 20*l*.

Sanitary Department.

Inspector of Nuisances, Cape Coast, J. Roman (acting), 40*l*.
Ditto, Elmina, J. S. Anderson, 45*l*.
Ditto, Accra, King Henry (acting), 40*l*.

LAGOS.

Establishment.

Administrator, C. C. Lees, C.M.G., 1,700*l*.
Clerk and Interpreter, W. R. Harding, 120*l*.
Clerk, A. L. Hethersett, 100*l*.

Assistant Colonial Secretary's and Audit Department.

Assistant Colonial Secretary and Local Auditor, Malcolm J. Brown, 800*l*.; 100*l*. is personal.
Chief Clerk (acting), R. S. Williams, 50*l*., half salary.
2nd Clerk, A. W. Campbell, 75*l*.
Messenger, vacant, 24*l*.

Customs and Treasury.

Assistant Collector and Treasurer, C. Pike, 450*l*.
Chief Clerk and Warehousekeeper (acting), S. S. Davies, 175*l*., half salary.

1st Clerk (acting), J. S. Taylor, 125*l*., half salary.
2nd ditto, ditto, C. R. Cole, 75*l*., half salary.
3rd ditto, ditto, J. S. Cole, 37*l*. 10*s*., half salary.
Extra Clerk and Powder Magazinekeeper, J. A. Davies, 50*l*.
Examining Officer, B. J. Gilpin, 175*l*., 12*l*. in lieu of fees.
1st Assistant ditto, John H. Glover, 75*l*., 12*l*. in lieu of fees.
2nd ditto, ditto, P. N. Jones, 60*l*., 12*l*. in lieu of fees.
3rd ditto, ditto, O. H. Turner, 50*l*., 12*l*. in lieu of fees.
4th ditto, ditto, E. F. Harrison, 50*l*., 12*l*. in lieu of fees.
Assistant Examining Officer, Badagry Point (Apapa), L. W. W. Decker, 50*l*.
Messenger, M. E. Craig, 24*l*.
Assistant Examining Officer, Beach Watch-house, M. J. Coker, 50*l*.
Sub-Collector, Badagry, Thomas Tickel, 100*l*. and free quarters.
Examining Officer, ditto, Adolphus Pratt, 50*l*.
Sub-Collector, Palma, F. C. Green, 100*l*., 45*l*. horse allowance.
Examining Officer, ditto, Leckie, W. J. King, 60*l*.

Printing.

Head Printer, M. F. Haffner, 90*l*.
Journeyman, Jacob S. George, 34*l*.
Apprentice, Peter V. Lewis, 15*l*.
Ditto, Isiah London, 15*l*.

Surveyor's Department.

Colonial Surveyor (acting), R. Campbell, 300*l*., 45*l*. horse allowance.
Clerk and Foreman of Works, J. T. Johnson, 80*l*.
Clerk of Grants, J. E. Peters, 80*l*.
Messenger, F. Martin, 24*l*.

Harbour Master's Department.

Harbour Master, T. J. Whittington, 350*l*.
Clerk, G. C. Byron, 48*l*.
Engineer of Government Vessels, Thomas Ball, R.N. 350*l*.

Post Office.

Postmaster, W. E. Cole, 150*l*.
Clerk (acting), G. J. Cole, 25*l*., half pay.

District Commissioners.

Western District, Badagry -
District Commissioner, Thomas Tickel, 250*l*.
Clerk, A. Pratt, 24*l*.

Palma and Leckie—
District Commissioner (acting), John Smith, 350*l*.
Clerk, T. W. Jones, 60*l*.

Registrar of Births, Deaths, &c.

Registrar, J. A. Payne, 100*l*.

Prison Department.

Inspector of Prisons (acting), C. D. Turton, 45*l*. horse allowance.
Gaoler, E. T. Scott, 150*l*. and quarters.
Under Gaoler, T. J. Cole, 72*l*.
2nd ditto, William Kekere, 50*l*.
Turnkey, T. B. Johnson, 30*l*.
Hospital Attendant, Gaol, E. T. Scott, 36*l*.
Gaoler, Badagry, 18*l*. 5*s*.

Judicial Department.

Clerk of Courts, J. A. Payne, 150*l*.
Assistant Clerk, J. S. T. Davies, 100*l*.
Interpreter, T. W. Johnson, 100*l*.
Crown Prosecutor (acting), C. D. Turton, 100*l*.
Bailiff, W. J. Sawyer, 40*l*.
2nd ditto, Thomas Fowler, 25*l*.

Medical Department.

Colonial Surgeon, Dr. Frank Simpson, A.M.S., 500*l*. and allowances.
Assistant ditto, J. H. Jeans (on duty at Cape Coast), 300*l*. and allowances.
Dispenser, R. Z. Bailey, 66*l*.
Clerk and Steward, F. D. Cole, 72*l*.
Coroner, G. Hutchinson, fees.

GRENADA.

(See Windward Islands, p. 169.)

GRIQUALAND WEST.

Griqualand West is situated between 22° and 26° E. long. and 27° and 29° S. lat. Became British territory by cession from the Griqua people, a race of half-castes, in the year 1871, and was proclaimed to have been ceded by the Griqua Government, and to have been accepted in the name of Her Majesty the Queen by His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and Her Majesty's High Commissioner in South Africa, on October 27 in that year.

In the previous year, 1870, the existence of large deposits of diamonds along the banks of the Vaal River had been so conclusively proved, as to attract to Griqualand thousands of Cape and Natal Colonists, together with some practical diggers from Australia, and persons of every rank and condition from Europe and America.

Prior to the acceptance of the Griqua territory by Her Majesty, differences had existed between the Griqua Government and the Government of the Orange Free State respecting boundaries, and endeavours had been made for the settlement of those differences by arbitration, which had failed of success owing to the inability of the parties to agree on a plan of arbitration in detail. While leaving the questions in dispute still open for such settlement, Sir Henry Barkly declared the boundary line between the Free State and the territory ceded to Her Majesty by the Griquas to be that which had existed and been formerly agreed upon between East and West Griqualand prior to the existence of the Orange Free State, viz., from Ramah on the Orange River *à* David's Grave, to Platberg. This was the eastern boundary of the territory. The northern and western boundaries had previously been defined by the "Keate award" of 1871, and the southern boundary (between Griqualand and the Cape Colony) was the Orange River, about which no dispute existed.

The area between these boundaries is in extent about 17,800 square miles, and its population prior to the discovery of diamonds consisted of the Griquas, certain Europeans to whom farms had been assigned by the Griqua Government in a portion of the territory designated South Albania, and citizens of the Orange Free State, who had

acquired lands in the territory under Free State titles, and were almost exclusively occupied in stock farming.

Simultaneously with the issue of the proclamation for incorporating this territory with the British Empire, other proclamations were issued providing for its Government, the administration of the law, and the conduct of public business, pending its annexation to the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1872 the discovery of the four diamond mines known as the "Dry Diggings," in the flat grass country between the Vaal and Modder Rivers, had collected a large population there, which was impatient of control, and greatly dissatisfied with a form of Government which necessitated a reference to Cape Town, more than 600 miles distant, on every question of importance. At length they assumed such an attitude that in September the Governor felt it his duty to proceed to Griqualand, and assume the personal direction of affairs. As a result of his visit he recommended that the territory should be formed into a separate and distinct Government, under a Lieutenant-Governor, and that a Constitution should be granted to it. This recommendation was acceded to by Her Majesty, and Mr. Southey, C.M.G., who had for many years held high office in the Cape Colony, was appointed the first Lieutenant-Governor. In 1875 the condition of the finances rendered it necessary to reduce the civil establishment, and the office of Lieutenant-Governor, as well as that of Secretary to Government, was discontinued, and an Administrator appointed.

The letters patent by which the Constitution was granted, and these territories thereby created a separate and distinct province, bear date at Westminster, the 7th day of February, in the thirty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign; and they provide, among other things, that the Governor of the Cape Colony, or Officer administering the government of that colony, shall be Governor of Griqualand West; that in the absence of the said Governor from the province, the Government shall be administered by a Lieutenant-Governor or Administrator; that for advising the said Governor there shall be an Executive Council, consisting of such persons as shall be duly appointed to it; and that there shall also be within the Province a Legislative Council, composed of four nominated and four elective members.

The claims of the Orange Free State, in the territory of Griqualand West, without being admitted, were set at rest in an amicable manner by a Convention concluded in London, on the 19th of July, 1876, between President Brand and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. By the terms of this convention the Orange Free State agreed to abandon its claims in consideration of a payment by the Province of 90,000*l*., while at the same time a slight modification of the eastern frontier line was accorded to the Orange Free State, which line is to be surveyed and marked by a joint commission.

The Land Question.

The land available for disposal by the Crown is estimated to be about six millions of acres, the value of which is estimated at not less than a million of pounds sterling.

Besides this extent of available land, large reserves have been made to satisfy the claims of the original Griqua and other native inhabitants; as also such claims as may be proved in respect of grants made or promised by the Griqua Govern-

ment, or in respect of the sales made by one Theodor Doms, as the alleged agent of Batlapin Chiefs, or in respect of other grants or sales made or alleged to have been made by any chiefs or persons whomsoever. A special court was established by Ordinance No. 3 of 1875, to dispose of the whole of the complex questions involved in the land difficulty upon equitable terms, and the services of Mr. Andries Stockenström, a leading advocate of the Eastern Districts Court, were secured as Presiding Commissioner.

The Judge has delivered an elaborate judgment disposing of every class of case, but as that judgment is the subject of many appeals, it would be premature to state its conclusions.

The late Lieutenant-Governor has estimated the future land revenue as follows:—

	£
Land rent	14,000
Quit rent	9,000
Transfer dues	2,000
	<hr/>
	£25,000

The lands of the Province afford excellent pasturage for all kinds of stock, and in particular for sheep, horned cattle, horses, and ostriches; and where water is available for irrigation, the cultivation of wheat and other cereals, and almost all kinds of farm and garden produce can be profitably undertaken. The land is fertile, and yields abundant crops.

Mining.

The great industry of diamond seeking has during the last two years continued very remunerative, though the reduced price of diamonds in the English and European markets, and the increased cost of working at the Dry Diggings, as the mines grow deeper, have been disheartening to the poorer diggers and to those who expected a rapid fortune.

The history of these Diamond Fields is briefly as follows:—The first diamond was found by accident, in 1867, and passed through many hands before its value was suspected. Even when it was admitted to be a diamond, doubts were thrown, on its origin, and the existence of rough diamonds in South Africa was so generally discredited, that nothing like an organized or systematic examination of the country was made for a long time.

A few diamonds, however, continued to be found, and in the year 1870 an exploring party, chiefly composed of officers of Her Majesty's 20th Regiment, then stationed at Natal, and one of Cape Colonists from King William's Town, proceeded to dig and wash the alluvial drift along the banks of the Vaal River. They soon found diamonds, and their success brought numerous other parties from all parts of the neighbouring Colonies and Republics. Operations were at this time confined to the river banks, which for many miles were covered with mining camps.

In 1871, however, the discovery had been made that diamonds existed not only in the drift of the old river-bed near the present course of the Vaal, but in the loose red surface-sand covering the flat grassy country between that river and the Modder, a smaller stream which ultimately joins the Vaal. A vigorous, if not systematic, search soon resulted in the opening of the four mines now being worked at and close to Kimberley, and the river banks were soon deserted for the more profitable Dry Diggings, where diamonds were

found in unexampled profusion. There are now 410 claims in this mine, divided amongst about 1,200 claimholders, and the claims are valued for rating purposes at 474,000*l.*, the selling price being about 50 per cent. more than that. No valuation of the claims has been made at the other mines. The total number of claimholders at the Dry Diggings on December 31, 1874, was:—

Kimberley Mine	1,183
Du Toit's Pan Mine	401
De Beer's Mine	234
Bultfontein Mine	175
River Diggings	151
	<hr/>
Total	2,144

The method of diamond seeking at the Dry Diggings was at first of the rudest description. The chief reason for this careless mode of working was the absence of water available for washing the soil. Water, which was at first unattainable, has now to be pumped from the mines to keep the claims clear, and is also supplied from wells, which have been sunk in every direction. The result of this abundant supply of water has been the introduction of simple machines for washing the soil—a process which not only increases the yield by revealing many diamonds which before passed unnoticed, but economizes labour, and renders theft impossible in the sorting.

It is estimated by persons who should be able to judge, that the washing machines, of which there may now be some 400 in operation, washing probably 2,000 tons of soil a-day, produce diamonds to the value of 20,000*l.* a-week.

The largest diamond known to have been found was 288 carats. The highest price given for a single rough stone is 8,000*l.*, being about 100*l.* per carat. The question whether the title of the proprietors of the farms entitles them to the sub-soil diamonds has been violently debated in the Province, and involving as it did consequences of great pecuniary magnitude to the diggers, at one time led them to acts of lawlessness which rendered necessary the despatch of a body of Her Majesty's troops to the Province to ensure respect for authority. Further trouble has been averted by the acquisition of the principal farm, Vooruitzicht, for 100,000*l.* by the Government.

Trade.

There are at present no industries of any importance except farming and diamond seeking; but trade is vigorous and sound, being almost entirely for cash.

Townships.

The towns of Kimberley and Du Toit's Pan are almost entirely composed of temporary buildings of iron, wood, and canvas. Kimberley is, however, as regards size, population, and business, superior to most towns of the Cape Colony. It has numerous churches and chapels, three banks, and three newspapers. Its market, owing to the high prices given for all articles of consumption, is the best in South Africa.

The temporary character of the towns is not due to any want of faith in the mines, but to the absence of title to ground on which to erect permanent buildings.

Labour.

The principal part of the labour used in diamond seeking is supplied by tribes living to the north-

ward of this Province. There are employed many coloured persons of mixed races from the Cape Colony: Zulus from Natal, Basutos, Batlapins, Barolonges, Griquas, Korannas, and others; but the bulk of the labourers come from the shores of the Limpopo and Zambezi.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1872	£58,679	£54,983
1873	66,973	71,161
1874	60,967	91,406
1875	78,093	93,919

Public Debt.

Overdraft at Standard Bank, July, 1876 (in process of reduction), 11,529l.

Due to Cape Colony, December, 1875, 29,242l.

Due to War Department for conveyance of Troops, 19,119l.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, The Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and H.M. High Commissioner for the time being.
Administrator, Major William Owen Lanyon O.M.G., 1,700l.
Private Secretary, F. J. Villiers, 300l.

Executive Council.

The Governor, or Officer administering the Government.

The Recorder of the Supreme Court.

The Attorney-General.

The Treasurer.

Legislative Council.

(Non-elective Members.)

The Governor, or Officer administering the Government.

The Recorder of the Supreme Court.

The Attorney-General.

The Treasurer.

Elective Members.

James Halkett
H. Tucker.

C. F. Davison.
R. W. Murray.

Government Office.

Chief Clerk, Thomas R. Merriman, 800l. and 100l. allowance.

1st Clerk (vacant).

2nd Clerk, James Beaugier, 200l.

3rd Clerk, Arthur B. Beveridge, 183l.

Messenger, D. Hogan, 120l.

Audit Branch.

Auditor, W. H. Ravenscroft 1,000l.

1st Clerk, A. R. Clarence, 250l.

2nd Clerk, J. C. Krynsau, 200l.

Treasury.

Chief Clerk and Accountant, J. L. Truter, 800l. and 100l. allowance.

2nd Clerk, A. G. Robertson, 220l.

Distributor of Stamps, John Carr, late Captain 10th Regiment, 200l. and 75l. allowance, together with 1 per cent. on stamps sold.

Clerk to Civil Commissioner, E. Tymms, 200l. and 50l. allowance.

Entering Clerk (Temporary), at 10s. per diem.

High Court.

Recorder, His Honour J. D. Barry, 1,500l., 200l. personal allowance.

Clerk to Recorder, E. V. Montagu, 50l. allowance.
Master and Registrar, H. B. Wright, 500l. and 100l. allowance.

Clerk to Master and Registrar, E. V. Montagu, 175l. and 50l. allowance.

Sheriff, Talbot Ubsdell, fees.

Crier and Usher, W. Brown, 100l.

Attorney-General's Office.

Attorney-General, S. G. A. Shippard, 600l., and 865l. allowance.

Clerk to the Attorney-General and Clerk of the Peace for the Province, R. J. Scholtz, 200l. and 50l. allowance.

Surveyor-General's Office.

Surveyor-General, F. H. S. Orpen, 600l. and 100l. allowance.

Clerk, A. C. Bailie 200l. and 50l. allowance.

Police.—Griqualand Armed Constabulary.

Inspector, Gilbert Percy, 1l. a-day and 6s. per diem allowance.

Sub-Inspector, W. McKenna, 12s. a-day and 5s. per diem allowance.

7 sergeants, at from 9s. 6d. to 10s. per diem.

6 corporals, at 8s. 9d. per diem.

65 privates, at from 6s. to 7s. per diem.

Foreman of Public Works

W. H. Worrell, 150l. and 50l. allowance.

DIVISION AND DISTRICT OF KIMBERLEY.

Resident Magistrate, R. K. H. D'Arcy, 500l. and 100l. allowance.

Clerk, J. C. Buchanan, 120l., 80l. personal allowance, and 50l. allowance on gun permits.

Clerk, Z. J. De Beer, 160l. and 50l. allowance.

1 Clerk (Temporary), at 10s. per diem.

Messenger, T. Bolger, 100l., and 40l. allowance and fees for service of civil process.

Mining.

Registrar and Surveyor of Du Toits Pan Mine and Inspector of Bultfontein Diggings, H. J. Yonge, 300l. and 100l. allowance.

Clerk to ditto, W. D. Smith, 200l.

2 Temporary Clerks, at 10s. per diem.

Registrar of Kimberley Mine, F. W. Cole, 300l. and 100l. allowance.

Clerk to ditto, T. Thompson, 200l.

1 Extra Clerk (Temporary), at 10s. per diem.

Surveyor of Kimberley Mine, W. Ward, 400l. and 75l. allowance.

Surveyor, De Beer's Mine, G. W. Ward, 250l. and 50l. allowance.

Inspector of Claims, Barkly, Major J. F. Boyes, 350l. and 25l. personal and 75l. travelling allowance.
12 mining constables, at 120l.

Postal Department.

Postmaster, Kimberley, A. N. Bressensdorff, 300l., and 50l. personal allowance and 50l. for stationery.

Chief Clerk, R. G. Lawrence, 200l. and 50l. allowance.

4 Additional Clerks, at from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per diem.

Messenger 65l.

Postmaster, Du Toits Pan, C. M. Bult, 250l., and 36l. allowance for stationery.

Clerk, W. Cock, 150l. and 50l. allowance.

Postmistress, Douglas, Mrs. Hughes, 10l.

Post Office Agent, Belmont, 10l.

Ditto, Thornhill, E. B. Cooke.

Ditto, Junction, — Adendori.

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Civil Commissioner's Department, Barkly.

*Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, W. C. Palgrave, 500*l.* and 100*l.* allowance.*
*1st Clerk, Charles Campbell, 225*l.* and 75*l.* allowance.*
*Messenger, A. Giani, 100*l.* and 40*l.* allowance.*

Civil Commissioner, District of Upper Hay.

*Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, at Griquatown, H. B. Roper, 400*l.* and 100*l.* allowance.*

*Revenue Officer at Junction of Orange and Vaal Rivers, F. H. Somersset, 250*l.**

District of Lower Hay.

Assistant Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, at Langford, Capt. Marshall.

Additional Resident Magistrate's Department, Du Toits Pan.

*Additional Resident Magistrate, Colin Campbell, 400*l.**

*Clerk, J. G. Hartsenberg, 150*l.* and 65*l.* allowance.*
*Messenger, B. Haybittel, 100*l.* and 40*l.* allowance.*
*Interpreter, Piet Cotta, 84*l.**

*Medical.**Medical Department, Kimberley.*

*Medical Inspector, W. Grimmer, 400*l.* and 50*l.* allowance.*

*Sanitary Inspector, R. A. Masters, 150*l.**

Medical Department, Du Toits Pan.

*District Surgeon, J. E. Dyer, M.D., 100*l.**

Hay.

District Surgeon, J. Wright (acting).

ABORIGINES.*Registry of Natives, Kimberley.*

*Registrar, W. G. Coleman, 250*l.* and 100*l.* allowance.*
*Clerk, at 10*s.* a day.*

Registry of Natives, Du Toits Pan.

*Registrar, G. M. Butt, 100*l.* and 50*l.* allowance.*

Gaols.

*Inspector of Prisons and Native Police, Thos. Maxwell, 500*l.* and 100*l.* allowance.*

*Gaoler at Kimberley, J. W. Cathro, 150*l.* (and quarters).*
*Matron, Mrs. Bunce, 36*l.**

*2 Turnkeys, 240*l.**

*Gaoler at Barkly, James Parks, 120*l.**

*Matron, 36*l.**

*Gaoler at Du Toits Pan, J. Mason, 120*l.**

*Matron, Margaret Mason, 36*l.**

*Gaoler at Douglas, W. H. Kirkland, 90*l.* (and quarters).*

HELIGOLAND.

An island situated in the North Sea, in 7° 51' E. long. and 54° 11' N. lat., opposite, and about 25 miles from, the mouth of the Elbe. Area, inclusive of the adjacent island termed "Sandy," three-quarters of a square mile. The population, as taken at the census of 1871, was 1,912.

Heligoland was surrendered to the British arms in 1807, and formally ceded to Great Britain by Denmark in the Treaty of Vienna, 1815. It continued to be governed under its antique Frisian

usages until 1864, when a new and more directly representative form of Government was substituted; but this constitution not having been found to work in a manner conducive to the interests of order and good government, the legislative and executive authority were centred in the hands of the Governor, by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, bearing date 29th February, 1868. By this Order in Council an Executive Council was established to afford advice to the Governor.

The inhabitants in former times existed solely by fishing; but since 1830 Heligoland has become a fashionable bathing-place, and the old seafaring population of the island is rapidly decreasing. The Heligolanders now turn their attention to building and letting lodging houses, on the profits of which they exist through the winter months.

The inhabitants have a pure but unwritten language of their own, and are of Frisian origin.

Heligoland is a place of rendezvous for the English North Sea fishing-smacks, as many as 70 or 80 being at times at anchor in the roads.

*Governor and Com.-in-Chief, Bt. Lieut.-Col. Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley Maxse, C.M.G., 500*l.**

*Government Secretary, H. Gütke, Esq., 120*l.**

*Town Clerk, Nicholas Block, 30*l.**

*Medical Officer, Dr. von Aschen, Hon. Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty, 36*l.**

Stipendiary Magistrate and Wreck Receiver, W. Mains, Esq., R.N.

*Postmaster, E. Pilger, 29*l.**

*Treasurer, M. Jaspers, 41*l.**

*Government Interpreter, Louis Gütke, 40*l.**

Registrar of Shipping, P. Michels, jun.

Pilot Inspector and Harbour-Master, P. Michels.

Revenue.* Expenditure.

	£	£
1868	4,769	6,333
1869	6,446	6,446
1870	8,183	7,840
1871	4,087	4,133
1872	10,207	12,782
1873	7,363	8,580
1874	7,586	6,636
1875	9,848	9,265

Public debt, 5,000*l.*

HONDURAS.

British Honduras is a colony on the east coast of Central America, bounded on the north by Yucatan, on the west by a straight line drawn from the rapids of Gracias a Dios on the River Sarstoon, to Garbutt's Falls on the River Belize, and thence due north to the Mexican frontier—being the western boundary, as defined by the Convention of 1859 with Guatemala—on the south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Bay of Honduras. The coast was discovered in 1502 by Columbus, and its early settlement is supposed to have been effected from Jamaica, by adventurers, who were attracted by the fine timber (logwood and mahogany) which grew on the banks of the Hondo and other rivers.

From that date until almost the close of the last century, the Spaniards made frequent but ineffectual attempts to expel the woodcutters by force of arms; and treaty after treaty was con-

* The Revenue includes the amount of a Parliamentary grant of 1,000*l.* a year.

cluded, which had little other effect than to stimulate the enterprise of the settlers by the recognition, thus step by step accorded, of the footing they had gained for themselves in Central America, without, in the first instance, any thought of territorial aggrandisement, but solely in pursuit of the industry in which their fortunes were embarked.

Such, in brief, is the political history of the settlement in its earlier days, and the only subsequent events of external significance which need here be noticed, are the definition, as above, of its general boundaries (of which a survey has been partially executed), and the frequent border troubles, connected with the revolt of the Indian population of Yucatan against the Spanish inhabitants, the result of which has been that the Indians are now *de facto* in possession of the country to a considerable distance north of the Hondo, and subsequently with the quarrels of the Ycaiché and Santa Cruz tribes of Indians, in which it has been involved.

In 1861 it was finally determined to place the settlement in every respect on the footing of a colony, though subordinate to the Government of Jamaica, from which it is distant about 660 miles.

This was done in response to a memorial from the inhabitants, and as a matter of internal regulation only. It was felt that the designation hitherto borne by it had in course of time become inappropriate; that, in fact, for many years past it had been a misnomer; the repulse, by a ship of the Royal Navy and the settlers, of the attempt in 1798, on the part of Spain, to take possession of Honduras, followed by the revolt of the Spanish dependencies in South America, the acknowledgment of their independence by Spain herself, and the relinquishment by her of all exercise and even assertion of dominion in that part of the world, having *de jure* as well as *de facto* entitled what had originally, indeed, been a "settlement" by British subjects within Spanish territory, but what was properly so no longer, to a revision of its name and *status* as a part of Her Majesty's dominions, wherein, for an unbroken series of years, the territorial and imperial authority of Great Britain had been openly and unrestrictedly exercised.

A commission was accordingly issued to the officer then administering the Government of Jamaica (Mr. Darling), appointing him to be Governor, and to Mr. Seymour, the then Superintendent, appointing him to be Lieut.-Governor of the Colony of British Honduras; these arrangements taking effect from the 12th of May, 1862.

The Constitution of the Colony is regulated by a local Act of 1870. By this enactment, a Legislative Council is established, consisting of five official, and not less than four unofficial members, to be named by the Queen, or provisionally appointed by the Lieut.-Governor, subject to Her Majesty's approval. The official members are the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Senior Military Officer (if of or above the rank of major), the Treasurer, and the Attorney-General. The Lieut.-Governor is President of the Council.

There is also an Executive or Privy Council, consisting of the Senior Military Officer (if of or above the rank of major), the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General. (If below the rank of major the Senior Military Officer ranks last).

The area of the Colony is 7,562 square miles, including Albion Island in the River Honduras, (about 26 square miles), and the Cays, 212 square miles, a large portion of the latter being mangrove swamps without any soil. In its physical outlines it resembles other parts of Central America, the land

being flat and swampy throughout the greater portion of the coast line, and gradually rising as the interior is approached, from the Savannah, through the Pine Ridge, the Cahoon Ridge, and the Forest, to the central mountain zone.

The northern district, of which the Hondo forms the natural boundary, is but little raised above the sea; but towards the south the character of the country becomes more elevated, until in the Cockscorn Mountains a height of some 4,000 feet is attained. That district of the Colony, it should be added, remains wholly unexplored, and is believed to be without human inhabitants beyond a very few miles inland.

The Pine and Cahoon Ridges afford abundant pasturage for cattle, and the higher grounds would doubtless produce, at altitudes varying from 600 to 2,000 feet, as marketable a quality of coffee as any that is brought for export from the neighbouring Republics. For the present, however, and until more capital and labour shall have been introduced, and in the advance of roads, it is to the rich virgin soil of the valleys and lower plains that the settlers must look for remuneration from their agricultural pursuits. Upon this soil the most luxuriant crops of sugar are being grown from cane that will ration for years.

There seems to be no tropical product to which the climate and soil are not adapted. In the forests and wilds are found the cedar, rosewood, bullet-tree, fustic, lignum vitæ, sapodilla, Santa Maria, ironwood, red and white pine, india-rubber and gutta-percha trees, and the sarsaparilla, cochineal-cactus, Agave or *Pita*, indigo, and many other useful plants or shrubs. The cocoanut flourishes, as does the Cahoon palm (of which the oil will shortly, it is hoped, bring increased prosperity to the Colony), and the ground-nut, locally known by the name of Pinder (*Arachis hypogæa*), so extensively grown in and exported from Western Africa, which produces an oil equal to olive oil for domestic purposes, and is also excellent as fodder for horses and cattle; and there are the usual varieties of tropical fruit, cereals, and vegetables, plantains, maize, yams, casava, cocoa, and tobacco, to contribute to the food and enjoyment of the people.

The climate, though damp, is, for the tropics, healthy. Visitations of malignant fever or cholera are of rare occurrence, and an equable temperature, with a prevailing sea-breeze, is experienced throughout the greater part of the year.

Land may be purchased from the Crown at 5s. the acre, upset price.

Administrators of the Government of British Honduras.

- 1786 Previous to this year, by Magistrates elected annually.
- 1786 Colonel Edward Marcus Despard.
- 1790 Colonel Peter Hunter.
- 1790 to 1797, by Magistrates elected annually
- 1797 Colonel Thomas Barrow.
- 1800 General Sir Richard Basset.
- 1805 Lieutenant-Colonel Gabriel Gordon.
- 1806 Lieut.-Col. Alexander Mark Kerr Hamilton.
- 1809 Lieutenant-Colonel John Nugent Smyth.
- 1814 Major George Arthur.
- 1822 Major-General Allan Hampden Pye.
- 1823 Major-General Edward Codd.
- 1829 Major Alexander McDonald (acting).
- 1830 Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Cockburn.
- 1837 Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander McDonald.
- 1843 Colonel Charles St. John Fancourt, K.H.
- 1851 Philip Edmund Wodehouse.

1854 William Stevenson.
 1857 Frederick Seymour.
 1861 Frederick Seymour.
 1864 J. Gardiner Austin.
 1867 J. R. Longden.
 1870 W. W. Cairns.
 1871 Lieut.-Col. Harley, C.B. (acting).
 1872 W. W. Cairns.
 1874 Captain Mitchell, R.M. (acting).
 1874 Major Mundy, R.A., C.M.G.
 1876 Captain Mitchell, R.M. (acting).

The above were styled "Superintendent of British Honduras," until Feb. 3rd, 1862, when the settlement was declared a colony.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1865	26,529	35,614
1866	27,333	31,094
1867	32,360	30,506
1868	42,416	39,720
1869	36,629	30,408
1870	33,080	26,220
1871	42,880	25,453
1872	38,719	29,350
1873	51,946	34,407
1874	43,722	40,068
1875	41,906	40,839

Public Debt, 14,662l. (exclusive of debt to War Office of 7,333l. 8s. 3d.)
 Sinking Fund, 4,419l.

The population on 25th December, 1871, was as follows:—

In Northern District	5,986
" North-Western District	4,566
" Central District (Belize, &c.)	10,908
" Southern District	3,250

Total 24,710

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1865	210,675	323,169
1866	169,033	277,155
1867	190,495	186,269
1868	177,483	203,659
1869	151,189	175,033
1870	184,337	171,987
1871	180,662	207,672
1872	167,809	203,560
1873	236,615	216,993
1874	178,897	240,628
1875	175,321	202,512

Executive Council.

F. H. Barlee, *Lieut.-Governor*.
 Major R. S. Turton, *Officer Commanding the Troops*.
 Capt. C. B. H. Mitchell, R.M., *Colonial Secretary*.
 Thos. Graham, *Treasurer*.
 S. S. Plues, *Attorney-General*.

Legislative Council.

President, The Lieutenant-Governor.

Members:—

The Chief Justice.
 The Colonial Secretary.
 The Officer Commanding the Troops.
 The Treasurer.
 The Attorney-General.

Honourables:—

J. H. Phillips.
 T. J. Blockley.
 V. N. McDonald (on leave).
 P. Leckie (on leave).

Civil Establishment.

Lieut.-Governor, F. H. Barlee, 1,800l.
Private Secretary, R. W. Pickwood, 150l.
Colonial Secretary, Captain C. B. H. Mitchell, R.M., 600l.
Clerk to Colonial Secretary and to Legislative Council, R. W. Pickwood, 200l.
Treasurer, T. Graham, 600l.
Clerk in Treasury, R. S. Weir, 200l.
Surveyor-General, M. J. Griffiths, 350l.
Surveyor of Public Works, J. W. Blakely, 300l.
Public Medical Officer, A. Hunter, 350l. and private practice (on leave).
Acting ditto, F. Gabb, M.R.C.S.E.
Northern District Surgeon, L. H. Hill, M.D., 100l. and private practice.
Revenue Officers, J. H. La Croix, 200l., J. A. Craig, 180l.
Postmaster, W. J. McKinney, 180l.
Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, &c., A. W. Cox, fees.
Gaoler, W. P. Phillips, 200l.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, W. A. Parker, 1,000l.
Attorney-General and Advocate in Admiralty, S. S. Plues, 500l., and private practice.
Clerk of Courts, &c., and Registrar of Vice-Admiralty Court, T. W. H. Dillet, 500l.
Clerk Assistant, D. Taylor, 120l.
Procureur-Marshal, H. C. Usher, 300l.
Marshal of Vice-Admiralty Court, H. C. Usher, fees.
Police Magistrate, S. Cockburn, 600l.
Coroner, A. W. Cox, fees.
Clerk to Police Magistrate, R. Walsh, 150l.
Magistrate, Northern District, E. Adolphus, 400l.
Additional ditto, G. Von Ohlafen, 200l.
Magistrate, Southern District, R. J. Downer, 200l.
Spanish Interpreter, A. Aranda, 100l.
Inspector of Police (and Clerk of Markets), W. Wilson, 200l.
Keeper of the Cemetery, R. W. Pickwood, 25l.

Ecclesiastical.

Presbyterian Minister, D. Arthur, 300l.
 (After the death or retirement of this gentleman all endowment of religion will cease.)

HONG KONG.

Hong Kong is one of a number of islands situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River. Hong Kong is about 40 miles east of Macao, and lies between 22° 9' and 22° 1' N. lat., and 114° 5' and 114° 18' E. long. The island is an irregular ridge, stretching nearly east and west; its broken and abrupt peaks rising to a great height above the sea level. Its length is about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, its area rather more than 29 square miles. It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Ly-ee-moon Pass, which does not exceed half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kow-loon was ceded to Great Britain by a Treaty entered into by Lord Elgin in 1861 with the Government of China; and now forms part of the colony. The general aspect of the island is extremely beautiful. It possesses

one of the most magnificent harbours in the world, having an area of ten square miles, the picturesque hills which surround it rising between 3,000 and 4,000 feet high, the whole offering a *coup d'œil* which blends the wild scenery of Scotland with the classic beauty of Italy. The City of Victoria extends for four miles at the base of the hills, which protect the south side of the harbour, and contains upwards of 6,000 houses of stone and brick. The residences of the foreign merchants are numerous, and most of them are large and handsome mansions. Being built on the slope of the hills facing the sea, the general aspect of the town is perhaps more striking and picturesque from the water than that of any other city in the east, whilst many of the streets are now shaded with well-grown and handsome trees.

The minimum annual rainfall for the last 16 years was 56 inches and the maximum 99 inches, the annual average being 78·54 inches, while the average range of the thermometer is from 43° to 89°.

The Colony was first ceded to Great Britain in January, 1841; the cession was confirmed by the Treaty of Nankin, in August, 1842; and the charter bears date 5th April, 1843.

Hong Kong is valuable to Great Britain mainly as a factory for our commerce with China, and as a military and naval station for the protection of that commerce. Its distance from Singapore is about 1,520 miles.

Hong Kong is the centre of trade in many kinds of goods. Amongst the principal are opium, sugar, and flour, produced in Tungkoon. Salt, earthenware, oil, amber, cotton, and cotton goods, sandalwood, ivory, betel, vegetables, live stock, granite, &c., &c. The transactions of the tea and silk trade are mainly controlled by Hong Kong firms.

As Hong Kong is a free port, it is impossible to give a correct return of imports and exports, but the enormous extent of the trade with which it is connected, may be approximately estimated from the fact that the amount of Foreign and British tonnage entering and leaving the port annually averages two millions of tons. To this must be added the immense fleets of native craft of all sizes and forms, by which much of the coasting trade of the Chinese Empire is carried on, and also that of Siam, Cochin China, and the Straits. The number of native vessels—independent of several thousand smaller boats, which visit Hong Kong annually—is about 52,000, with a tonnage of nearly 1,300,000, raising the total tonnage, foreign and native, of arrivals and departures in each year, to upwards of three millions and a half.

Hong Kong is well provided with dock accommodation. There are five docks and three ships which are well supplied with shears, engineer's and carpenter's shops, foundries, and every requirement for making large repairs to ships of war and merchant vessels.

There is telegraphic communication with nearly the whole world; and there is a very extensive steam communication with Europe, America, and Australia.

In addition to the regular mail lines of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and the Messageries Maritimes which convey the European mails weekly, the Pacific Mail Steam Navigation Company have a fortnightly service, via Yokohama, Japan, with San Francisco, and the Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company have a monthly service with the Australian Colonies.

Hong Kong's distances from the following places are about:—

	Miles.	Length of voyage.
Canton	80	6½ hours.
Manila	620	3 days.
Saigon	910	8 "
Shanghai	800	4 "
Singapore	1,500	7 "
Yokohama, Japan	1,620	7 "
Sydney (mail route), San Francisco, via Yokohama	5,700 6,480	29 " 30 "

There is daily steam communication between Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton, and about twice a-week with the ports of Swatow, Amoy, Foo Chow, Shanghai, and other ports more northerly on the coast of China. The communication with Japan is a little over a weekly one.

The occupation of Hong Kong at its outset was effected at considerable cost to Imperial funds, the vote from Parliament in the year 1845 being nearly 50,000*l.*, in addition to military expenditure.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of five officials besides the Governor. The Legislative Council is presided over by the Governor, and is composed of the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, and four unofficial members nominated by the Crown on the recommendation of the Governor.

There is a Police force in the Colony numbering 650 men, of whom 110 are Europeans, 176 Indians, and 340 Chinese.

Hong Kong pays 20,000*l.* a-year to the Imperial Government as military contribution.

Governors.

1843	Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B.
1844	Sir John F. Davis, Bart., K.C.B.
1848	Sir George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B.
1852	Major-General Jervois (acting).
1853	Sir George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B.
1854	Sir John Bowring, Knt.
1854	Lieut.-Colonel Caine (Lieut.-Governor).
1859	Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, Knt.
1862	William T. Mercer (acting).
1864	Sir Hercules Robinson, Knt.
1865	W. T. Mercer (acting).
1866	Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B.
1869	Major-Gen. Whitefield, Lieut.-Governor.
1871	Sir R. G. MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1872	Sir Arthur Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1875	J. G. Austin, Administrator.
1876	Sir Arthur Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1877	John Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1846	27,046	60,351
1856	35,500	42,426
1866	163,359	196,458
1867	179,143	152,780
1868	236,272	206,503
1869	192,469	192,309
1870	190,620	182,755
1871	175,962	186,675
1872	192,714	174,681
1873	176,579	165,100
1874	173,107	192,398
1875	186,818	181,337

Population.

European and American.	Chinese, &c.	Total.
1862	1,604	121,907
1872*	4,931	117,054
		123,511
		121,985

Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered at Ports in Hong Kong.

Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1867	23,233
1868	27,500
1869	25,480
1870	27,891
1871	34,550
1872	31,394
1873	29,376
1874	25,481
1875	26,068
	2,562,528
	2,501,815
	2,525,408
	2,836,436
	3,360,622
	3,777,676
	3,424,950
	3,150,202
	3,562,774

Executive Council.

John Pope Hennessy, C.M.G., *Governor, &c.*
 Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir F. Colborne, K.C.B., *Officer Commanding the Troops.*
 J. G. Austin, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary.*
 Geo. Phillippo, *Attorney-General.*
 Cecil C. Smith, *Registrar-General and Treasurer.*
 Clerk, H. E. Wodehouse.

Legislative Council.

John Pope Hennessy, C.M.G., *Governor.*
 Sir J. Smale, *Chief Justice.*
 J. G. Austin, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary.*
 George Phillippo, *Attorney-General.*
 Cecil C. Smith, *Treasurer.*
 Unofficial Members, P. Rynee, W. Keswick, H. Lowcock.
 Clerk, H. E. Wodehouse, \$960.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, John Pope Hennessy, C.M.G., \$24,000.
Private Secretary to Governor, Capt. O'Callaghan, \$1,440.

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Colonial Secretary, J. G. Austin, C.M.G., \$7,200.
Chief Clerk, H. E. Wodehouse, \$2,400.
1st ditto, J. M. D'Almada, e Castro, \$2,880.
2nd ditto, J. M. Alves, \$1,440.
Interpreter, A. K. Traversa, \$1,344.
Extra, P. H. Rozario, \$600.

Treasurer's Department.

Treasurer, Cecil C. Smith, \$960 additional to salary as Registrar-General.
1st Clerk and Cashier, J. A. Carvalho, \$2,400.
2nd Clerk and Accountant, A. F. Alves, \$1,560.
3rd Clerk, A. Madar, \$840.
4th Clerk, P. M. Alves, \$480.

Auditor-General's Department.

Auditor-General, J. G. Austin, C.M.G., \$1,200.
Clerk, J. M. A. Silva, \$2,500.
2nd Clerk, F. V. Ribeiro, \$1,200.

Surveyor-General's Department.

Surveyor-General, J. M. Price, \$5,760, and \$480 for horse and chair allowance.
Assistant Surveyor-General, E. Bowdler, \$3,360 and \$288 for chair allowance.
Draughtsman, W. Danby, \$2,400, and \$504 for quarters and chair allowance.

* Inclusive of naval, military, and shipping.

Clerk of Works, W. Prestage, \$1,440, \$144 for chair allowance, and free quarters.

1st Clerk, G. L. Tomlin, \$2,400, and \$360 for quarters.

2nd ditto, F. Chagas, \$1,440, acting *1st Clerk*.

3rd ditto, M. Guttierrez, \$1,080.

Inspector of Buildings, S. R. Neate, \$1,920, \$216 for chair allowance, and \$360 for quarters.

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General, Cecil C. Smith, \$3,840.

Acting Registrar-General, M. S. Tonnochy.

Clerk, John Gerrard, \$2,160, and \$240 as Assistant Marriage Registrar.

2nd Clerk, G. Northcote, \$1,440.

Registration Clerk, C. Osmond, \$1,440.

Harbour-Master's Department.

Harbour-Master, Marine Magistrate, Emigration and Customs Officer, Henry G. Thomsett, R. N., \$4,200 and \$600 as Superintendent of Gunpowder depôt

Assistant Harbour-Master, J. P. McEuen, N.R., \$1,920, and \$480 as Collector of Light Dues.

1st Clerk, W. Lording, \$1,920.

2nd ditto, F. J. Machado, \$1,440.

3rd ditto, J. L. de S. Alves, \$1,440.

Boarding Officer, A. F. Sampson, \$1,500 and free quarters.

2nd ditto, J. Speechly, \$1,880, free quarters.

Postmaster-General's Department.

Postmaster-General, A. Lister, \$3,840 (\$480 of which is paid from Imperial Funds).

Assistant Postmaster-General, S. Barfi, \$2,400.

Accountant, J. G. da Rocha, \$1,680.

Postmaster, Yorkohama, F. G. Machado, \$1,920.

Postmaster, Shanghai, J. P. Martin, \$2,880.

Clerk, G. S. da Silva, \$1,200.

Stamp Department.

Collector, A. Lister, \$960.

1st Clerk, J. S. Rodrigues, \$1,380.

2nd ditto, E. H. d'Aquino, \$1,200.

*Judicial Establishments.**Supreme Court.*

Chief Justice, Sir J. Smale, \$12,000.

Puine Judge, F. Snowden, \$8,160.

Registrar, the Hon. C. B. Plunket, \$4,800.

Deputy Registrar, F. S. Huffam, \$2,160.

Clerk, C. F. A. Sangster, \$1,920.

Judge's Clerk, W. H. Mossop, \$1,440.

Interpreter, R. A. Rozario, \$1,920.

Bailiff and Usher, P. Le Marquand, \$960.

Assistant ditto, T. R. McBean, \$480.

Sheriff, M. S. Tonnochy, \$720.

Appraisers, F. S. Huffam, and *Attorney-General*, George Phillippo, \$4,800 and private practice.

Crown Solicitor, E. Sharp, \$2,400 and private practice.

Vice-Admiralty Court.

Judge, the Chief Justice.

Queen's Advocate, the Attorney-General.

Registrar, F. S. Huffam.

Queen's Proctor, E. Sharp.

Marshal, M. S. Tonnochy.

Surrogates, F. S. Huffam and H. J. Holmes.

Police Court.

Police Magistrate, Charles May, \$3,840.

Ditto, James Russell, \$3,840.

1st Clerk, A. Seth, \$1,920.

2nd Clerk, J. Parker, \$1,440.
 1st Chinese Interpreter, Bedell Le Yun, \$960.
 2nd Chinese Interpreter, Li Hung Mi, \$480.
 Usher and Process Server, G. Saunders, \$540.

Gaol Department.

Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, M. S. Tonnochy, \$3,360.
 Acting Superintendent, G. Tomlin.
 Warden, A. Grey, \$1,440.

Police.

Captain Superintendent of Police, W. M. Deane, \$3,840 and quarters
 Deputy-Superintendent, C. V. Creagh, \$3,120 and quarters.
 Assistant Superintendent (vacant).
 1st Clerk, C. Wagner, \$1,440.
 2nd ditto, C. Duggan, \$960.

Educational Department.

Inspector of Schools and Head Master of Central School, F. Stewart, \$3,120, and quarters.
 2nd Master, A. Falconer, \$1,920, and quarters.
 3rd Master, W. Gair, \$1,440, and quarters.
 4th Master, J. D. Ball, \$1,440, and quarters.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Bishop, Right Rev. T. S. Burdon, 1,000*l.* (from Colonial Bishopsrics Fund).
 Colonial Chaplain, Rev. R. H. Kidd, \$3,840.

Medical Department.

Colonial Surgeon, P. B. Ayres, \$2,880, and private practice.
 Surgeon of Lock Hospital, \$864.
 Superintendent of Civil Hospital, C. J. Wharry, M.D., \$2,160.
 Health Officer, W. S. Adams, M.D., \$2,000.
 Apothecary, A. A. Botelho, \$1,140.
 Registrar of Companies, H. S. Hufam, \$192.
 Coroner, James Russell, \$720.
 Superintendent of Fire Brigade, C. May, \$960.

JAMAICA.

An island situated in the Caribbean Sea, and to the southward of the eastern extremity of the Island of Cuba, within N. lat. 17° 40' and 18° 30', and W. long. 76° 10' and 78° 30'. It is the largest of the British West Indies, being 140 miles in length, and 50 in extreme breadth, and containing about 4,200 square miles.

Jamaica was discovered by Columbus on the 3rd May, 1494. He called it St. Jago. It remained in the possession of the Spaniards for 161 years, when it was attacked by a force sent by Cromwell, under Admirals Penn and Venables, against Hispaniola. It capitulated, after a trifling resistance, on the 3rd May, 1655. After the capture of the island, until the Restoration of Charles II., Jamaica remained under military jurisdiction. In 1660 the first establishment of a regular civil government was made by Charles II., who appointed G. D'Oyley Governor-in-Chief, with an Elective Council. In 1670 peace was made with Spain, and the title of England to Jamaica was recognized by the Treaty of Madrid. In 1807 the Slave Trade was abolished, at which time there were 323,827 slaves in Jamaica. During the last eight years of the trade, 86,821 slaves were imported. On the abolition of slavery in 1833, Jamaica received 6,161,927*l.* of the

20,000,000*l.* granted by the Imperial Government as compensation to the slave-owners; being rather more than 1*l.* a head on a slave population of 309,338.

Climate.

There is great variety of climate; the medium heat at Kingston is about 80°, and the minimum 70° Fahrenheit throughout the year; at an elevation of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet, the average mean range is 60° to 70°, the minimum in winter being 44°; on the Blue Mountain Peak ice of some thickness has been found in March. Owing to the lofty mountains which run down the middle of the whole Island, it is possible, in a few hours, to get to a climate resembling that of Europe. From Kingston, the capital, a change of 30° in temperature can be attained by a ride of three hours. In the St. Andrew's mountains the variation is never more than ten degrees between night and day; and the same between summer and winter. The hottest days in summer being never above 80°, and the coldest nights in winter never below 60°. Jamaica is singularly free from hurricanes or earthquakes. The rainy seasons are in May and October, and last for about three weeks, with intervals of fine weather. The May seasons are irregular, but the October seasons seldom fail. The rainfall varies throughout the Island from about 50 inches to 150 inches during the year.

Constitution.

The Constitution, which, after existing for nearly 200 years in Jamaica, was abrogated in 1866, was a representative one, consisting of a Governor, a Privy Council, a Legislative Council, and an Assembly of 47 elected members. The abolition of this form of government, and the substitution for it of a new form, resulted from the serious disturbances amongst the black population which occurred in October, 1865.

After the suppression of disaffection in St. Thomas's-in-the-East, Governor Eyre, at the meeting of the Legislature, urged the unsuitability of the then existing form of Government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change, by which a strong Government might be created.

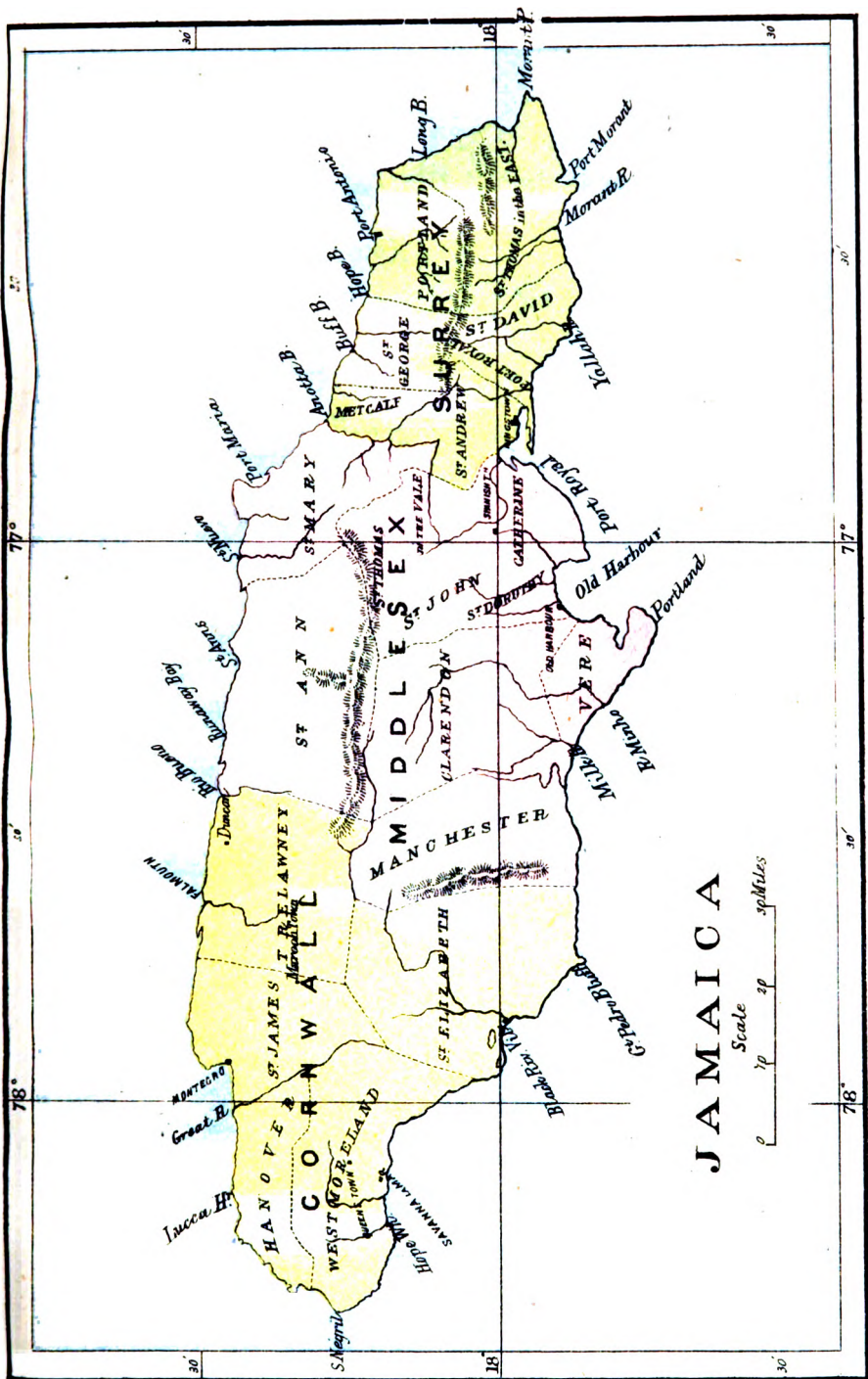
The Legislature unanimously responded, abrogated all the existing machinery of legislation, and left it to Her Majesty's Government to substitute any other form of Government which might be better suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony.

An Act of the Imperial Parliament and an Order in Council of the 9th April, 1866, were passed providing a new Constitution for Jamaica, which is that now in force, and is as follows:—

A Legislative Council was, by Orders in Council of the 11th June, 1866, and 11th November, 1869, established, consisting of six official and six unofficial members. The official members to be the senior military officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, together with such other officers or persons as Her Majesty may think fit, and certain unofficial members not exceeding six in number.

There is also established a Privy Council.

The members of the Privy Council are, the Lieutenant-Governor, or senior military officer in command, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and such other persons, not to exceed eight in number, as may be named by the Queen, or provisionally appointed by the Governor subject to the approval of Her Majesty. The Governor is to preside at each meeting, and the Governor and



two members form a quorum. The Governor is to consult in all cases with the Councillors, excepting only when the matter to be decided would in his judgment sustain material prejudice by consultation, or be too unimportant to require their advice: and he is to propose all questions on which they are to advise and decide; but any member may apply in writing for permission to propose a question, and a written answer, granting or refusing the request, is to be returned. The Governor is authorized to act in opposition to the advice and decision of the Privy Council, "if in any case it shall appear right so to do," and to report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies "the grounds and reasons" of his opposition, and any member may record on the minutes the nature of the advice or opinion offered and rejected.

With regard to the Legislative Council, the following rules and regulations are to be observed, in the transaction of business and in the passing of laws. The official members are to be the same as those mentioned for the Privy Council; the Governor is to appoint one or more persons to act provisionally as unofficial Councillor or Councillors, when the number appointed by her Majesty shall be less than six; and all the Councillors are to hold office during the Royal will and pleasure. Any member may propose questions for debate, excepting only that no law shall be enacted, nor any vote or resolution passed, nor any question admitted to debate, when the object is to dispose of or charge any part of the revenue, unless the proposition be made by the Governor, or the proposal expressly allowed or directed by him. All laws passed are to be styled, "Laws enacted by the Governor of Jamaica, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof."

Recent Changes.

For many years the expenditure of the island exceeded the revenue by large amounts. This state of the finances has been now corrected by reduction of expenditure and increase of taxes. In 1867-8 the revenue equalled the expenditure; and in 1868-9 there was a large surplus of revenue.

The number of parishes has been reduced from twenty-two to fourteen, and made as equal as possible in area and population.

A new establishment for the collection of the revenue has been formed, under a system of supervision and gradation.

A constabulary force, consisting at present of 19 officers, 108 sub-officers, and 514 constables, has been formed.

District courts for the trial of small causes have been constituted. The island has been divided into seven districts, in each of which a district court has been established. The judges are barristers or advocates from the United Kingdom. These courts are framed in respect of small common law and equity cases upon the model of the English county courts. They have jurisdiction in cases of disputed possession; and a limited jurisdiction in cases of disputed title to land and probate. They have also a limited jurisdiction in criminal cases; and they are the insolvent courts of the colony.

Each court has a head station, with out-stations, at which a monthly court is held.

A medical establishment has also been created, to ensure the location of medical practitioners throughout the rural districts. The Government medical officers receive a fixed salary for attending sick paupers, parochial hospitals, and almshouses,

the constabulary, the district prisons and gaols, and for vaccination. They also advise the Government on questions affecting the public health, and they attend indentured immigrant labourers upon sugar estates. They are not restricted as to private practice.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1865	295,398	314,296
1866	327,359	395,597
1867	393,441	333,125
1868	368,101	358,795
1869	441,439	387,724
1870	440,523	410,497
1871	460,024	426,910
1872	494,563	477,807
1873	514,766	523,458
1874	541,798	537,261
1875	590,937	586,520

Public Debt, 869,915.

Population.

	Coloured.	White.	Black.	Total.
1871. . .	100,346	13,101	392,707	506 154
1861. . .	81,065	13,816	346,374	441,255

Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1865	1,050,984	912,004
1866	1,030,976	1,152,898
1867	859,186	1,045,093
1868	1,024,565	1,138,804
1869	1,224,413	1,162,768
1870	1,300,212	1,283,026
1871	1,331,185	1,196,531
1872	1,559,601	1,418,443
1873	1,733,121	1,226,011
1874	1,762,817	1,442,080
1875	1,759,942	1,410,485

Governors.

1660 G. D'Oyley.	1801 Lt.-Gen. Nugent.
1661 Lord Windsor.	1806 Lieut.-General Sir Eyre Coote.
1666 Sir T. Modyford.	
1670 Sir T. Lynch.	1808 Dk. of Manchester.
1675 Lord Vaughan.	1829 Earl of Belmore.
1678 Earl of Carlisle.	1832 Earl of Mulgrave.
1682 Sir T. Lynch.	1834 Marquis of Sligo.
1684 Sir P. Howard.	1836 Lieut.-Gen. Sir L. Smith.
1687 Duke of Albemarle.	
1690 Earl of Inchiquin.	1839 Sir C. Metcalfe.
1702 William Selwyn.	1842 Earl of Elgin.
1710 Lord A. Hamilton.	1847 Sir Charles Grey.
1716 Peter Heywood.	1853 Sir Henry Barkly.
1718 Sir N. Lawes.	1857 Sir C. H. Darling.
1722 Duke of Portland.	1862 E. J. Eyre.
1728 Maj.-Gen. Hunter.	1865 Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. K. Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
1735 H. Cunningham.	
1738 G. Trelawney.	
1752 Charles Knowles.	1866 Sir John P. Grant, K.C.B.
1758 George Haldane.	
1762 W. H. Littleton.	1870 E. E. Rushworth (administering).
1767 Sir W. Trelawney.	
1773 Sir B. Keith.	1870 Sir John P. Grant, K.C.B.
1777 Maj.-Gen. Dalling.	
1782 Major-Gen. Campbell.	1872 E. E. Rushworth, Lieut.-Governor.
1790 Earl of Effingham.	1873 Sir J. P. Grant.
	1873 W. A. G. Young (administered the Government).
1795 Earl of Balcarras.	1874 Sir William Grey.
	1877 Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G.

Civil Establishment.

NOTE.—All salaries over 100*l.* a year are by Law No. 11 of 1874 subject to a deduction of 4 per cent. payable to a widows' and orphans' fund.
Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., 7,000*l.*
Private Secretary, William Grey Wilson, 300*l.*

Privy Council.

The Senior Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Regular Troops.
 The Colonial Secretary.
 The Attorney-General.
 General the Hon. J. R. Mann, R.E., *Director of Roads and Surveyor-General*.
Clerk to the Privy Council, John C. Mackglashan, 100*l.*

Legislative Council.

President, Sir A. Musgrave, K.C.M.G., *Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief*.

Official Members.

The Senior Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Regular Troops.
 The Colonial Secretary.
 The Attorney-General.
 General the Hon. J. R. Maun, R.E., *Director of Roads and Surveyor-General*.
 The Hon. C. H. Jackson, *Island Secretary*.
 The Hon. D. P. Trench, *Collector General*.

Non-Official Members.

The Hon. Louis F. Mackinnon.
 The Hon. J. H. McDowell.
 The Hon. James M. Gibb.
 The Hon. G. Solomon.
 The Hon. H. Westmorland.
Clerk of the Legislative Council, Thomas Oughton, 400*l.*
Librarian and Official Reporter, John Revie Macnab, 400*l.*

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, E. E. Rushworth, D.C.L., C.M.G., 2,000*l.*

[The Colonial Secretary holds a Lieutenant-Governor's Commission empowering him to administer the Government in the absence of the Governor.]

Assistant Secretary, E. N. Walker, 800*l.*
Chief Clerk, J. Allwood, jun., 400*l.* to 600*l.*
Clerks, 1st Class, R. B. Llewellyn, S. P. Smeeton, S. P. Musson, and L. R. Fyfe, 300*l.* to 400*l.*
Clerks, 2nd Class, F. S. Sanguinetti, Wm. Allwood, J. Currie Swainson, and J. B. Lucie Smith, 150*l.* to 300*l.*
Clerks, 3rd Class, E. J. Wortley, C. L. Mais, W. G. Nunes, and A. C. Cork, 80*l.* to 150*l.*
Island Secretary and Administrator-General, Charles Hamilton Jackson. Paid by fees in both cases.

Department of the Director of Roads and Surveyor-General.

Director of Roads and Surveyor-General, General J. R. Mann, R.E., 1,200*l.* salary, and 300*l.* travelling allowance.
Deputy Director of Roads, Capt. Ferguson, R.E., 800*l.*
Engineer for Kingston, Francis Dawson, C.E., 600*l.*
Engineer, Eastern District, John Parry, 600*l.*
Ditto, Northern District, E. C. Tilly, C.E., 450*l.* to 600*l.*
Assistant ditto, ditto, J. G. Doorly, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

Engineer, Southern District, S. T. Scharschmidt, 450*l.* to 600*l.*

Assistant ditto, ditto, Charles Renwick, 250*l.* to 300*l.*
St. Catherine's and Irrigation Engineer, James Richmond, 600*l.* and 150*l.* travelling allowance.

Government Surveyor, Thomas Harrison, 400*l.* and travelling allowance.

Assistant to ditto, J. H. Dodd, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

Clerk of Works and Draughtsman, John Death, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

Assistant Draughtsmen, T. A. Smith and R. R. Williams, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

Accountant, J. Sherbon, 400*l.* to 600*l.*

Chief Clerk, C. W. Tait, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

1st Class Clerk, Edwin Whitehorne, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

2nd ditto, G. Mitchell, R. Arrowsmith, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

3rd ditto, C. O. Magnan, C. L. Depass, and W. Messias, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Audit Office.

Auditor-General, John C. Mackglashan, 750*l.* to 1,000*l.*

Chief Clerk, Ross Jameson Livingston, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

Clerks, 1st Class, E. A. Foster, W. Duff, W. Arrowsmith, G. W. Livingston, and E. S. Sanguinetti, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Clerks, 2nd Class, E. J. Andrews, B. V. Hall, J. F. Owen, W. B. Mais, and E. Dumont, 200*l.*

Clerks, 3rd Class, Robert Harris, H. E. Laidman, J. B. Heath, A. S. Finzi, and F. R. Surridge, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Treasury.

Public Treasurer, H. W. Livingston, 600*l.*

Chief Clerk, John Harris, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

Bookkeeper, R. A. Henderson, 250*l.* to 300*l.*

Cashier, H. D'C. Mitchell, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Clerks, 1st Class, T. S. Harvey, A. K. Wright, and C. W. Chapman, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Clerks, 2nd Class, A. M. Marshall, Gerald Waldron, and R. G. McLelland, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

Clerks, 3rd Class, T. B. Hendricks, R. W. Harris, and E. W. Astwood, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Government Savings' Bank.

Manager, H. W. Livingston, 100*l.*

Accountant, L. F. Mackinnon, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

Cashier, J. Sinclair, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

2nd Class Clerk, J. M. Tuckett, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

3rd ditto, F. Pouyatt and C. Morton, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Stamp Office.

Stamp Commissioner, P. E. Chapman, 400*l.* to 500*l.*

Treasurer's Clerk, Stamp Office, G. E. Hitchins, 150*l.*

Junior Clerk, G. Thomson, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Post Office.

Postmaster for Jamaica, Frederic Sullivan, 600*l.*

Chief Clerk, G. H. Pearce, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

Supervisor, District Post Office, Wm. F. Mackinnon, 200*l.* to 250*l.* salary, and travelling allowance.

1st Class Clerks, R. Lord, R. W. Smith, and T. H. McBayne, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

2nd Class ditto, J. N. Campbell, S. G. Figueres, W. Thomson, E. N. Marshall, and D. C. Parsons, 100*l.* to 200*l.*

3rd Class ditto, H. W. H. Girod, P. C. Cunha, J. M. Paine, E. C. Burton, and J. E. Erck, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Revenue Department.

Collector-General, Daniel Power Trench, 1,000*l.*

Supervisor of Revenue Offices, Charles Haigh, 500*l.* to 600*l.*, and 2*l.* per day when travelling.

Chief Clerk, Robert Batten, 300*l.* to 400*l.*

1st Class Clerks, J. Pasmore, R. Gillard, jun., B. C. Orgill, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
 2nd Class ditto, Nathan Badley, S. Groom, and W. C. Harris.
 3rd Class ditto, A. H. Miles, W. O. R. Fogarty, D. F. Melhado, 80*l.* to 100*l.*
 Government Stationery Clerk, H. A. Hitchins.
 Locker and Gauger, Kingston, Peter Brooks, 150*l.*
 Assistant ditto, C. A. Pasmore, 100*l.*

Customs Branch.

Kingston, Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, R. Gillard, 750*l.*
 Inspector of Invoices, and Chief Landing Surveyor, Charles Goldie, 400*l.* to 500*l.*

Clerks in Collector's Office:—

Chief Clerk, F. J. Stephenson, 300*l.* to 400*l.*
 1st Class Clerks, John Graves, Louis Lewis, E. E. Lewin, 200*l.* to 250*l.*
 2nd Class ditto, H. Bogle, and G. G. Nix, 100*l.* to 200*l.*
 3rd Class Clerks, R. B. Prendergast, C. Street, J. S. Brown, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Assistant Surveyor and Chief Tide Surveyor, James A. Fowles, 300*l.*

Landing Waiters, Solomon Da Costa, G. A. Williams, W. Magill, A. W. Hitchins, R. E. Nunes, B. Daniel, and E. A. Savage (acting), 150*l.* to 250*l.*

Out-door Officers, 1st Class, W. J. L. Rutherford, J. Samuels, A. R. Fitch, W. Gutzmer, and C. Wood, 90*l.* to 100*l.*

Ditto, 2nd Class, Martin Gutzmer, E. C. Price, R. A. Mowatt, F. J. Soady, S. Bing, J. H. Dunkerley, J. Smythe, R. Walker, 75*l.* to 85*l.*

Ditto, 3rd Class, J. S. Williams, H. J. Katon, B. B. Cockburn, Melbourne, Campbell, E. Archer, W. Plummer, H. Bogle, J. Hidalgo, 60*l.* to 70*l.*

Tide Surveyor, Port Royal, W. M. James, 150*l.* to 200*l.*

Locker, St. Ann's Bay, R. J. Steer, 100*l.* to 120*l.*

Landing Waiter, Salt River, W. Burke, 150*l.*

Ditto, Port Morant, J. A. S. Monaghan, 130*l.* to 150*l.*

Falmouth—Third Class Collector, E. 300*l.*

Senior Landing Waiter, S. E. Payne, 200*l.*

Clerk and Warehouse-keeper, F. E. Paine, 175*l.*

Junior Officer, T. J. Breakspear, 175*l.*

Tide Waiters, John O'Halloran, G. T. Huie, 60*l.* to 80*l.*

Savanna-la-Mar—Third Class Collector, J. G. Chisholm, 300*l.*

Clerk and Warehouse-keeper, J. G. Parkinson, 150*l.*

Locker, J. McLarence, 100*l.*

Montego Bay—3rd Class Collector of Customs, F. S. Chamberlaine, 300*l.*

Second Officer, R. M. Wilson, 200*l.*

Clerk, A. G. Facey, 110*l.*, and 12*l.* allowance.

Tide Waiter, W. S. Spence, 80*l.*

1st Class Collectors of Taxes, Wm. Gray, Herman J. Burger, Geo. Ffrench, W. A. Hamilton (500*l.* and house provided), 500*l.*, and 50*l.* house allowance.

2nd Class Collectors, W. B. Salmon, W. T. Jamison, W. L. Stewart, R. C. J. Baquie, J. W. Gruber, 400*l.*, and 50*l.* house allowance.

3rd Class Collectors, Wm. Cork, Geo. A. Hague, Theodore Bravo, W. A. Doorly, and C. W. Kennedy, 300*l.*, and 50*l.* house allowance.

1st Class Assistant Collectors, W. L. Boxer, 250*l.*; J. A. Marshall, 250*l.*, and 100*l.* travelling; T. F. Clarke, 250*l.*, and 100*l.* travelling allowance; A. Robertson, 250*l.*, and 50*l.* allowance; and G. C.

Hutchings, 250*l.*, and 75*l.* allowance; E. H. E. MacLavery, 250*l.*

2nd Class Assistant Collectors (salary 200*l.*), A. Cooper, 50*l.* travelling; C. Baquie, 75*l.* travelling; A. M. Jackson and W. P. Trench, 100*l.* travelling; H. James, travelling 50*l.*; J. S. Trench, travelling 100*l.*; D. McKenzie, travelling 100*l.*

3rd Class Assistant Collectors (150*l.* salary), (one vacant), 50*l.* travelling; R. H. S. Spalding, 100*l.* travelling; H. D. Fletcher, 50*l.* travelling; T. H. Bunting, R. N. Berwick, 50*l.* each travelling allowance; L. A. Rattigan, 100*l.* travelling allowance; E. C. Baines, 75*l.* travelling allowance; G. B. Caldwell, and E. Wilson.

Clerks of Parochial Boards, S. Bonito, J. S. Clachar, J. Allwood, E. P. Pullar, G. W. Stricker, R. A. Williams, M. A. Seatou, T. A. Hoskins, A. W. Lundie, L. M. Lynch, F. H. Hawkins, A. G. Ffrench, and W. J. Pearson, 130*l.* to 150*l.*

1st Class Clerks, A. G. Davidson, H. James, D. Bailey, B. D. Lindo, C. F. Nairne, J. A. Brown, J. C. Richards, Alexander Taylor, R. A. Kinkead, S. Binns, A. R. Facey, C. M. Gifford, and R. P. Collymore, 100*l.* to 120*l.*

2nd Class Clerks, J. E. O'Donnell, E. S. Ffrench, C. P. Foote, O. L. B. Cumming, C. J. Hamilton, J. H. Gregory, J. S. Collymore, J. C. Bunting, G. C. Gifford, G. H. Davidson, M. J. Kelly, L. Smythe, J. J. Orgill, A. R. Dawes, G. P. M. Taaffe, C. P. Tivy, J. S. Baum, and F. B. Bowen, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Immigration Department.

Agent in India, W. M. Anderson, 1,000*l.*

Agent-General in Jamaica, A. H. Alexander, 500*l.*, and 2*l.* a-day when travelling.

Sub-Agents:—

1st Class, M. Bravo, and C. L. Ripoll, 250*l.* and travelling allowance.

2nd Class, W. Y. Garsia, L. Karney, E. W. Pigou, D. S. B. Mackenzie, and P. C. Cork, 200*l.* and travelling allowance.

3rd Class, H. G. Jervis, 150*l.* and travelling allowance.

1st Clerk, R. G. Huey, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

2nd Clerk, N. Stines, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Jamaica Constabulary.

Inspector General, Major J. H. Prenderville: salary 600*l.*, travelling allowance 200*l.*, forage 82*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, house allowance 50*l.*; total 932*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

First Class Inspectors, Thomas Mitchell, W. McLeod, George McGrath, St. Leger A. Tivy: salary 300*l.*, forage 82*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, servant 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

2nd Class ditto, G. E. C. Field, T. P. Hart, St. John S. B. Hepburn, T. Gordon Black, L. Crosbie: salary 250*l.*, forage 82*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, servant 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

3rd Class ditto, Thos. Alexander, C. H. Austin, T. de Pass, G. F. Coward, G. N. Broderick: salary 200*l.*, forage 82*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, servant 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Sub-Inspectors, R. L. Rivett, P. H. James, A. A. H. Webster-Wedderburne, A. C. Carey Brenton, F. G. Turner, Cecil H. T. Hildyard, S. H. Bravo, G. A. Lamb: salary 130*l.*, forage, 41*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, servant 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

[All the officers have quarters provided for them.]

Clerks.

Chief and Pay Clerk, A. C. Sinclair, 400*l.*

1st Class Clerk, C. M. Mac L. Ker, 170*l.* to 200*l.*

2nd Class ditto, W. Q. Bell, 100*l.*

3rd Class ditto, J. W. Fonseca and E. J. Thomson, 80*l.* to 100*l.*

Prison Department.

Inspector of Prisons, H. B. Shaw, 500*l.*, and 2*l.* 2*s.* a day when travelling.
Clerk, John Thirlwall, 100*l.* to 200*l.*
General Penitentiary Superintendent, John Horton, 300*l.*
Deputy Superintendent, John Ingram, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
Overseer of Works, T. Foster, 200*l.* to 300*l.*
Surgeon, Izett Anderson, 250*l.*
Superintendents of County Gaol and District Prisons.
Middlesex and Surrey Gaol, Wm. Martin, 120*l.*
Spanish Town District Prisons, A. Taylor, 140*l.*
St. Mary, Wm. Speck, 120*l.*
Mandeville, J. Bonthron, 140*l.*
Hanover, J. R. Davis, 100*l.*
Falmouth, T. P. Kidd, 200*l.*, and 36*l.* 10*s.* horse allowance.

Medical Department.

Superintending Medical Officer, Deputy Surgeon-General C. B. Mosse, C.B., 1,000*l.* and travelling expenses 2*l.* per diem.
Chief Clerk, George H. Rees, 300*l.* to 400*l.*
Clerk, L. E. Delfosse, 100*l.* to 200*l.*
Junior Clerks, F. Delfosse, J. E. Valencia, 80*l.* to 100*l.*
Medical Storekeeper, Edwin Butler, 150*l.* to 250*l.*
Analytical Chemist, J. J. Bowrey, 500*l.*, and 80*l.* house allowance.
2nd Class Clerk, Museum and Library, H. Priest 150*l.*

Public Hospital.

Chief Medical Officer and Director, Wm. Steventon, M.D., 700*l.*, also 100*l.* as Secretary to Quarantine Board, and 100*l.* as Secretary to Central Board of Health.
Assistant Medical Officer, D. P. Ross, and Surgeon to Constabulary, 500*l.* to 600*l.*
Resident Medical Officer, H. E. Maunsell, 250*l.*
Medical Officer in charge of Coolies, St. Thomas, O. D. Honiball, M.D., 400*l.*
Chaplain, . 50*l.*
Clerk, Turner Pearson, 200*l.* to 250*l.*

Lock Hospital.

Chief Medical Officer, Izett Anderson, 100*l.*
Visiting Surgeon, Jasper Cargill, M.D., 100*l.*

Lunatic Asylum.

Medical Superintendent, Thomas Allen, M.D., 800*l.*
Assistant Medical Officer, J. B. Talbot, 350*l.* to 400*l.* and a furnished residence.
Chaplain,

Government Medical Officers.

B. H. Stammers, M.D., 150*l.*
 F. M. Chevers, 200*l.*
 H. B. Foster, 140*l.*
 . 200*l.*
 Thomas Clarke, M.D., 150*l.*
 W. B. Keech, 200*l.*
 A. C. Neyland, 200*l.*
 John Wilson, 300*l.*
 J. Deleon, 200*l.*
 A. G. McCatty, 200*l.*
 J. Cargill, M.D., 150*l.*
 J. S. Gerrard, M.D., 200*l.*
 E. W. Major, 150*l.*
 J. Adolphus, 200*l.*
 J. H. Clarke, 200*l.*
 B. W. Davies, M.D., 250*l.*
 T. Raffington, 200*l.*
 Z. Mennell, 100*l.*

O. C. Harvey, 250*l.*
 J. Tompsett, 200*l.*
 G. T. Martyn, 200*l.*
 J. J. McMahon, 200*l.*
 . 200*l.*
 J. Adams Clarke, 200*l.*
 A. B. Campbell, 200*l.*
 E. H. Cooke, 250*l.*
 W. A. O'Connor, 200*l.*
 J. F. Mullen, 200*l.*
 F. W. Seagrave, 200*l.*
 G. E. Cheyne, 200*l.*
 J. Pringle, M.B., 200*l.*
 Lewis Alexander, 200*l.*
 J. H. Courtenay, 200*l.*
 M. P. C. McCormack, 200*l.*
 Samuel Moore, 200*l.*
 Benjamin Walrond, 200*l.*
 L. F. Stanigar, 200*l.*
 Edwin Hilbert, M.D., 200*l.*
 M. Hillary, 250*l.*
 George Rogers, 200*l.*
 C. Gayleard, 400*l.*
 A. Gabriel, 200*l.*
 A. B. Ewart, 200*l.*
 James Neish, M.D., 200*l.*
 Wm. Cribb, 200*l.*

The Government medical officers are all allowed to take private practice.

Health Officer, Kingston and Port Royal, S. Altman, 500*l.*

Judicial Establishment.

Chancellor, The Governor.
Vice-Chancellor and Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir John Lucie Smith, C.M.G., 2,000*l.*, and travelling allowance.
Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, The Hon. Alan Ker, 1,500*l.*, and travelling allowance.
Attorney-General, The Hon. E. L. O'Malley, 1500*l.*
Clerk to ditto, Charles Burnett, 80*l.*, and fees as Librarian to Supreme Court Library.
Assistants to the Attorney-General, S. D. Lindo, 500*l.* and S. Constantine Burke, 400*l.*, and travelling allowance.
Crown Solicitor, S. C. Burke, 400*l.*
Registrar and Clerk of the Court and Crown, J. Hendrick, 600*l.*
Official Assignees, the clerks of the district courts.

District Courts.

Kingston, Judge, Charles Rampini, 1,000*l.*
" Clerk, James Dayes, 400*l.*
Spanish Town, Judge, . 800*l.*
" Clerk, Wm. G. Macfarlane, 350*l.*
Port Antonio, Judge, Robert Kerr, 800*l.*
" Clerk, J. M. Facey, 300*l.*
Mandeville, Judge, Francis Fleming, 800*l.*
" Clerk, A. H. Drummond, 350*l.*
Savanna-la-Mar, Judge, G. G. Little, 900*l.*
" Clerk, E. Alcock, 400*l.*
Montego Bay, Judge, Frederic Williams, 800*l.*
" Clerk, J. Allwood, 300*l.*
Falmouth Court, Judge, H. J. Burford Hancock, 800*l.*
" Clerk, A. B. Dignum, 360*l.*
 The Judges receive 180*l.* per annum and the Clerks 130*l.* per annum for travelling expenses.
Spendiary Magistrates, H. Sharpe, Richard Carter, Capt. K. H. A. Mainwaring, R.N., Capt. Cartwright, and Gilbert Shaw, Esq., 300*l.* salary, 100*l.* for a house, and one shilling per mile travelling allowance.

Police Magistrate, Kingston, H. J. Bicknell, 500*l*.
Coroners, The judges of the district courts act as coroners.

Clerks of Petty Sessions.

Clarendon, M. T. Farquharson, 300*l*.
St. James, J. C. Humber, 300*l*.
St. Andrew, T. Cooke, 300*l*.
Trelawny, L. I. Prestow, 300*l*.
St. Elizabeth, J. W. Petgrave, 300*l*.
St. Catherine, G. L. Shaw, 300*l*.
Westmorland, W. F. Langley, 300*l*.
St. Thomas, A. M. Jackson, 250*l*.
Manchester, W. G. Clough, 250*l*.
St. Ann, A. Lake, 250*l*.
Portland, A. R. White, 250*l*.
St. Mary, H. Ponyat, 300*l*.
Kingston, 200*l*.
Hanover, H. Brown, 250*l*.

Botanical Establishment.

Superintendent Government Cinchona Plantation, Robt. Thomson, 300*l*., travelling allowance and house.
Assistant Gardener for Castleton Gardens, G. S. Jenman, 150*l*. to 200*l*.
Ditto, ditto, Cinchona, J. Nock, 100*l*. to 130*l*.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Bishop of Kingston, Right Rev. R. Courtenay, 800*l*., as Archdeacon of Middlesex.
Archdeacon of Cornwall, Ven. W. Rowe, M.A., 600*l*.
Archdeacon of Surrey and Ecclesiastical Commissary, Ven. D. H. Campbell, M.A.
Secretary to the Bishop, Rev. G. B. Brooks, M.A.
Rectors, D. H. Campbell, M.A., 600*l*.
 D. R. Morris, 500*l*.
 C. H. Hall, 400*l*.
 J. H. Campbell, B.A., 400*l*.
 W. Smith, 400*l*.
 J. Cork, 400*l*.
 A. J. Davidson, 400*l*.

The Rectors receive an allowance for glebe.

Island Curates, at 340*l*. each.
 W. E. Pierce, B.A.
 E. Nuttall.
 C. F. Douet, B.A.
 Acheson Findlay.
 H. Isaacs, M.A.
 J. G. Richards.
 F. H. Sharpe.
 George Hall.
 C. R. Chandler.
 Joseph Williams.
 W. Rowe, M.A., Archdeacon of Cornwall.
 M. Smith.
 J. L. Ramson.
 J. S. Farquharson.
 Henry Clarke.
 W. R. Burrell, B.A.
 J. K. Hepburn.
 J. G. Del Rio.
 E. A. Stewart.
 J. A. Thomson.
 C. P. Street.
 D. B. Pantou, M.A.
 R. K. Dunbar.
 G. W. Downer.
 H. Scotland.
Curate, J. E. Miller, 175*l*.
Stipendiary Curates (at 300*l*. per annum, paid partly from the British Treasury).
 H. M. F. Macdermot.
 E. B. Key.

Stipendiary Curates (paid wholly from the British Treasury).

G. B. Brooks, M.A., 300*l*.
 J. L. Mais, B.A., 100*l*.
 R. R. Foster, 100*l*.
 C. H. Davis, 50*l*.

The Archdeacons are paid from the British Treasury.

There are also about 15 clergymen who are paid by the Diocesan Church Fund of the Disestablished Church of England.

Educational Department.

Inspector of Schools, John Savage, 600*l*., and 250*l*. travelling allowance.

Assistant Inspectors of Schools, J. J. Wood, 250*l*., 200*l*. travelling allowance; Charles Plummer, 200*l*., and 200*l*. travelling allowance; Rev. A. Findlay, 75*l*., and 75*l*. travelling allowance for 8 months; and Rev. C. E. Randall, 75*l*., and 75*l*. travelling allowance for 8 months.

Government Schoolmasters, R. Elworthy, Charles-town; and Andrew Willis, Port Antonio—230*l*. each.

Principal of the Training College, Rev. C. F. Douet, 200*l*. and quarters.

Tutor of the College, H. Cox, 160*l*. to 200*l*.

Superintendent of Reformatory, George Rouse, 340*l*. and 50*l*. travelling.

LABUAN.

The island of Labuan is situated on the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 14' N. lat., and 115° 19' E. long. It is distant from the coast, at the nearest point, about six miles, and from Brunei, the capital of Borneo proper, about thirty miles.

The island was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Borneo in 1846, and occupied in 1848.

Much expectation as to the success of the new settlement was founded upon the existence of rich coal deposits in the island, the development of which was at once undertaken by a Company which was formed in England at the time, under the name of "The Eastern Archipelago Company." Nevertheless, the coal resources of Labuan remain still undeveloped, and more than one Company has failed and retired from the undertaking.

"The Oriental Coal Company," which now hold a lease of the mines from the Crown, are a Scotch Company, having their offices in Leith. They entered upon the occupation of the mines in May, 1868, engaging to pay an annual rental to the Crown of £1,000. The first payment was to have been in 1871, and an additional royalty of 6*d*. per ton was to have been paid on all coal beyond 40,000 tons sold in any one year. They were, however, unable to pay the rental to the Crown in 1871, and the Secretary of State conceded to them a further period of three years for the discharge of their liabilities.

The following return shows the value of coal exported or supplied to shipping during the years 1868 to 1873:—

	£
1868	5,677
1869	5,589
1870	7,544
1871	2,057
1872	3,312
1873	6,213

Labuan has a fine port, and is a market for

some of the produce of the neighbouring coasts of Borneo, such as bees'-wax, edible birds' nests, camphor, gutta - percha, india - rubber, pearls, tortoise-shell, and trepang, which are forwarded by the Labuan traders to Singapore.

There are three sago manufactories in the island, where the raw material received from the coast is converted into sago flour, which is likewise forwarded for the Singapore market.

The Government is administered by a Governor and a nominated Legislative Council.

Until the year 1869 the expenditure of the Colony was partly defrayed by an Imperial grant in aid, but since then the colony has supported itself. In 1871 the military garrison maintained by the Imperial Government was withdrawn, and an armed police force substituted by the Colony.

Return of Colonial Revenue and Expenditure.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1869	5,528	6,396
1870	7,158	7,801
1871	7,115	8,226
1872	7,079	7,518
1873	6,917	7,090
1874	7,033	7,187
1875	8,757	6,721
	<i>Imports.*</i>	<i>Exports.*</i>
	£	£
1872	129,198	134,984
1873	77,749	84,703
1874	89,978	99,104
1875	119,362	114,332

Population, 4,898.

Governors.

- 1847 Sir James Brooke, K.C.B.
 1848 William Napier, *Lieut.-Governor*.
 1850 J. Scott, *Lieut.-Governor* (now Sir John Scott, K.C.M.G.)
 1856 Hon. G. W. Edwardes.
 1861 T. F. Callaghan.
 1866 Hugh Low (acting).
 1867 J. Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.
 1871 Sir H. E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G.
 1875 Herbert Taylor Ussher, C.M.G.

Legislative Council.

The Governor, *President*.

Members, Hugh Low, J. H. McCloskie, and W. H. Treacher.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Herbert Taylor Ussher, C.M.G., 800*l.* and 300*l.* from Imperial Funds, as H.M. Consul-General for Brunei.

Colonial Auditor, W. H. Treacher, 850*l.*

Colonial Treasurer,

Police Magistrate, Hugh Low, 500*l.*

Surveyor-General and Superintendent of Convicts, J. Irwin Roach, 500*l.*

Colonial Surgeon, J. H. McCloskie, 325*l.*

Colonial Apothecary, J. Wall, 150*l.*

Harbour and Post Master, Hugh Low.

Judges of the General Court and Justices of the Peace—The Governor, *President*.

Hugh Low.

* The Imports return includes Imports from the Coast, which are afterwards re-exported to Singapore, and counted again as Exports. The Exports return includes an item of £65,890 allowed as the value of re-exportations to the Coast.

Choa Bok Tong.

J. H. McCloskie.

J. R. Howard.

Lee Cheng-ho.

Registrar, W. H. Treacher.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop of Labuan, Right Rev. W. Chambers, D.D.

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands, comprising the Colonies of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis, Dominica, and the Virgin Islands, were constituted a single Federal Colony by an Act passed in the Imperial Parliament in the Session of 1871, 34 & 35 Vict., cap. 107. The text of the Act, which is given below, will explain the constitution and powers of the Federal Government and the relations between that Government and the several Island Governments. Sir Benjamin Pine, to whose energy and ability the passage of the measure in the islands is largely due, was honoured by Her Majesty after the passing of the Imperial Act with the dignity of a Knight Commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George; Messrs. Wigley and Freeling, the administrators of St. Kitts and Dominica, being on the same occasion made Companions of the Order, and Sir Oliver Nugent, President of the Legislative Council of Antigua, receiving the honour of Knighthood.

The Federal Colony contains 120,499 inhabitants. Its total exports, according to latest returns, were 432,244*l.*, and its imports 412,704*l.* The aggregate revenue of all the six Presidencies was 92,592*l.*; their expenditure, 96,500*l.*

It may be mentioned, as of historical interest, that the Leeward Islands possessed a common Legislature as far back as the reign of William and Mary. Some Acts passed by that Legislature are still in force in the several Islands, notably one "to provide for the want of fines and common recoveries," under which entails and settlements of real property are effected, and which is considered creditable to the sagacity of the Colonists of the day as having anticipated by nearly a century and a half a very beneficial reform only effected in this country in the year 1833, by the Act 3 and 4, Will. IV, c. 74. The General Legislature met for the last time in 1798, when it passed a highly humane slave melioration Act, which was allowed, a Catholic Emancipation Act, and an Act repealing the duty on exports of 4*½* per cent. for the benefit of the English exchequer—both which were disallowed. An attempt was made by Sir William Colebrook in 1832 to revive the General Legislature, and though the attempt was regarded unfavourably in some quarters, and the Legislature never actually met, yet the right to revive it was clear, and there is no doubt that the Act of 1871 is no more than a revival of the ancient constitution of the islands.

Subjoined is the text of the Act.

CHAP. 107.

An Act for the Federation and general Government of the Leeward Islands. [21st August, 1871.]

Whereas the several legislative bodies of Her Majesty's Leeward Islands have, by certain resolutions, signified their desire for the union of the said Islands under one Government in manner therein set forth, and have requested that the said resolu-

tions may be embodied in an Act of the Imperial Parliament with all such provisions as may be necessary to give them full force and effect, and it is expedient that the said union should be established:

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as The Leeward Islands Act, 1871."

2. So soon as this Act shall come into operation in the Leeward Islands, those islands shall form one colony, consisting of six presidencies, namely, the several islands of Antigua, Montserrat, Saint Christopher, Nevis, and Dominica, with their respective dependencies, and the Virgin Islands.

3. In this Act the following terms shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant thereto (that is to say):—

"Governor" shall mean the Governor or officer for the time being administering the general government of the Leeward Islands:

"General Government" and "General Legislature" shall respectively mean the Government and Legislature of the Leeward Islands:

"Island Government," "Island Council," and "Island Legislature," shall mean respectively the Government, Legislative body, or Legislature of one of the above-named Presidencies:

"Proclamation" shall mean a written or printed notice under the hand of the Governor, published by his order in each of the Presidencies which it may directly concern.

4. This Act shall come into operation in the Leeward Islands on a day to be declared by proclamation.

5. There shall be an Executive Council of the Leeward Islands, consisting of such persons or officers as the Queen may from time to time name or designate.

6. The Queen may from time to time appoint such officers of the general Government as Her Majesty may think fit, with such salaries as may be assigned to them by the General Legislature.

7. There shall be in the Leeward Islands a Legislative Body, to be styled "The General Legislative Council," composed of Ten elective and Ten non-elective members.

Provided that the proceedings of the Council shall not be invalid on account of any vacancies therein.

8. Of the elective members, Four shall be taken from the Island Council of Antigua, Three from that of Saint Christopher, Two from that of Dominica, and One from that of Nevis. They shall respectively be chosen by the elective members of the Island Council from which they are taken, in such manner as the said Island Council may, from time to time, by any standing rule determine, and within such period as may, from time to time, be prescribed by proclamation.

9. The non-elective members shall be appointed by the Queen in such manner and under such conditions as Her Majesty may think fit, and shall be as follows:—

A President, who at the time of his appointment shall be member of some Island Council:

Three official members, who shall at the time of their appointment be officers of the General Government, and shall *ipso facto* vacate their seats on ceasing to be so:

Six unofficial members, of whom one shall be

taken from each of the Island Councils, and who shall *ipso facto* vacate their seats on ceasing to be members of such Councils.

10. Subject to the provisions of the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sections of this Act, the Governor, with the consent of the General Legislative Council, hereinafter referred to as "the Council," may make laws for the Leeward Islands, or any part thereof, on the following subjects:—

1. The law of real and personal property, including wills, testaments, probate, and administration of estates of deceased persons:
2. The mercantile law:
3. The law relating to husband and wife, parent and child, marriage, divorce, and guardianship of infants:
4. The criminal law:
5. The constitution of courts of law, the criminal and civil administration of justice, including the jurisdiction, practice, and procedure of all courts of law, criminal and civil:
6. The establishment and regulation of a common convict station and a common prison discipline:
7. The establishment and regulation of a general police force, and of the other protective forces of the Leeward Islands:
8. The post office and the electric telegraph:
9. Quarantine:
10. Currency:
11. Weights and measures:
12. Audit of the public accounts in the several presidencies:
13. Education:
14. Immigration and treatment of immigrants:
15. Idiots, lunatics, and idiot and lunatic asylums:
16. Copyrights and patents:
17. The constitution and procedure of the Council:
18. Such other subjects in respect of each presidency as the Island Legislature thereof may declare to be within the competency of the General Legislature.

11. Subject to the provisions of the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sections of this Act, the Governor may, with the consent of the Legislative Body of any presidency, make laws for the peace, order, and good government thereof, but any island enactment relating to any of the subjects named in the preceding section may at any time be repealed or altered by the General Legislature, and shall, without any formal repeal, be void so far as it is repugnant to any law passed by the General Legislature.

12. The Council may from time to time be convoked, prorogued, and dissolved by any instrument under the hand and seal of the Governor.

13. The Council shall be so convoked within six months after this Act shall come into operation in the Leeward Islands, and afterwards once (at least) in every year.

14. The place of meeting of the Council shall from time be fixed by proclamation.

15. The duration of the Council, unless sooner dissolved, shall be three years.

16. Every member of the Council shall, before taking his seat, take and subscribe before the Governor, or some person authorized by him, the following oath of allegiance:—

"I, A. B., do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law.

"So help me GOD."

But any person authorized by law to affirm or

declare instead of taking an oath may make such affirmation or declaration in lieu of the said oath.

17. The Council shall appoint one of the members of the Council to be vice-president thereof.

18. Every member of the Council, except the official members, may resign his seat therein by writing under his hand addressed to the Governor.

19. Every elective member who shall accept any office under the Crown shall vacate his seat in the said Council, but shall be eligible for re-election.

20. When any elective member vacates his seat in the Council otherwise than by the dissolution or other determination thereof, the elective members of the island council which he represented shall choose a successor within three months after notice of such vacancy shall have been proclaimed in the presidency; and if they fail to do so within that time the Governor shall appoint a person from that island council to fill such vacancy.

21. Until otherwise determined by the Council, the Council shall not be considered as constituted for the despatch of business unless at least eleven members be present and assisting thereat.

22. Questions arising in the Council shall be decided by a majority of voices; the President shall, in all cases, have a vote, and when the voices are equal the decision shall be deemed to be in the negative.

23. No vote or resolution shall be proposed in the Council having for its object to charge any part of the revenues arising within the said Leeward Islands, except by one of the official members, or with the express approval or direction of the Governor.

24. When a Bill passed by the Council is presented to the Governor for his assent, he shall declare according to his discretion either that he assents thereto, or that he refuses his assent to the same, or that he reserves the same for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

25. When the Governor assents to a Bill, he shall by the first convenient opportunity send an authentic copy of the law to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty at any time within eighteen months after such copy shall have been received by the said Secretary of State to notify to the Governor her disallowance of such law through one of her Principal Secretaries of State, and every such law shall become null and void from and after the day on which the said Governor shall signify such disallowance by message to the Council, or from and after a day to be named by proclamation.

26. A Bill reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure shall take effect so soon as Her Majesty shall have given her assent to the same by Order in Council, and the Governor shall have signified such assent by message to the Council or proclamation, provided that no such message or proclamation shall be issued after two years from the day on which the Bill was presented to the Governor for his assent.

27. The Council shall at its first meeting, and may from time to time afterwards, as occasion may require, adopt standing rules and orders for the orderly conduct of business, which rules and orders shall take effect when confirmed by the Governor.

28. The expenses of such establishments as are common to all the Leeward Islands, other than the remuneration and travelling expenses of the members of the Council, shall be fixed by the Council, and shall, until otherwise apportioned by the Council, be divided into sixteen parts, which shall be charged as follows:—

On Antigua	5 parts.
„ St. Christopher	4 „
„ Dominica	3 „
„ Nevis	2 „
„ Montserrat	1 „
„ Virgin Islands	1 „

Such charges, however, as may be incurred in respect of immigration shall be shared only by such islands as may elect to participate therein.

29. An estimate of such expenses shall be every year prepared by the General Government and laid before the Council, and when passed by the Council shall be published in the Leeward Islands; and after such publication the Governor may, from time to time, as the occasion may require, draw on the public treasury of each presidency for the whole or any part of the amount due from such presidency.

30. The Council may, by any law or laws, alter from time to time any of the provisions of this Act: Provided that every such law shall be reserved by the said Governor for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

31. The term Governor or officer administering the Government, when used in any island enactment heretofore passed, shall, after this Act shall come into operation, and until otherwise provided by the Island Legislature, be taken to mean the Governor of the Leeward Islands or any other person appointed in that behalf by writing under his hand and under the Public Seal of the Presidency.

32. The powers conferred on Her Majesty by the fifth, sixth, and ninth sections of this Act may be exercised by instructions or warrants under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, or may be delegated to the Governor by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom; and such instructions, warrants, or letters patent may be issued before this Act shall come into operation in the Leeward Islands.

33. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, from time to time, on address from the Legislative Body of any of the West Indian Islands not included in this Act and from the Council, to bring such island under the operation of this Act, on such terms and conditions in each case as are in the addresses expressed, and as Her Majesty thinks fit to approve, and the provisions of any Order in Council in that behalf shall have effect as if they had been enacted by the Imperial Parliament.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Executive Council.

The Governor,
The Colonial Secretary,
The Attorney-General,
The Auditor-General.
A. W. Moir, *President of St. Kitts.*
Sir Oliver Nugent,
C. M. Eldridge, *President of Dominica.*

Legislative Council.

Official Members.

Sir Oliver Nugent, *President.*
The Colonial Secretary,
The Attorney-General,
The Auditor-General.

Elective Members.

Antigua—

F. B. Harman.
T. D. Foote.
G. Holborow.
E. H. Lane.

St. Kitts—

T. Berkeley.
W. W. Reid.
H. S. Berkeley.

Dominica—

A. C. Potter.
L. A. Giraud.

Nevis—

T. Liburd.

Non-Elective Members.

Antigua—

E. Becket.

St. Kitts—

President, Moir.

Dominica—

T. F. Lockhart.

Nevis—

M. Pemberton.

Montserrat—

J. E. Sturge.

Virgin Islands—

President, Capt. R. M. Hickson.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, George Berkeley, C.M.G., 3,000l.
Private Secretary, Gilbert T. Carter, R.N., 300l.
Colonial Secretary, Edwin D. Baynes, 800l.
Auditor-General, P. Burns, 800l.
Inspector of Schools, Rev. M. I. Drinkwater (acting), 500l.
Inspector-General of Police, W. Menzies, 600l.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Sir G. Anderson, 1,800l.
1st Puisne Judge ditto, J. R. Semper, 1,200l.
2nd ditto, ditto, S. Pemberton, 800l.
Attorney-General, R. F. Sheriff, 800l.

ANTIGUA.

An island situated in W. long. 61° 45', and N. lat. 17° 6'. It is about 54 miles in circumference. Antigua was discovered by Columbus in 1493, who named it after a church in Seville, called Santa Maria La Antigua. It was first inhabited by a few English in 1632. In 1663, Charles II. made a formal grant of the island to Lord Willoughby, who sent out a large number of colonists. After an interval of French occupation, it was declared a British possession by the Treaty of Breda, 1666. There are no rivers, and few springs in the island, and consequently it is exposed to frequent droughts. Area of the island is 108 square miles. About £7,500 is annually spent in the support of Poor Houses, Hospitals, Board of Health, and for Medical Relief, Vaccination, &c. There are 14 places of worship belonging to the Church of England, 13 Moravian, 10 Wesleyan.

The Constitution consists of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, the members of which are appointed by the Crown; and a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members, of which the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Treasurer, are *ex-officio* members; 8 members nominated by the Crown and 12 elected members.

The qualifications for Members and Voters were fixed by an Act of 1852, and are as follows:—

For Members.—An annual income of 66l. derived from real property within the Island, or an annual income of 200l. derived from profession or trade, &c. Voters for the city and towns must

possess land either in fee simple, or as a tenant for a period of not less than six months previous to election, and of the yearly value of 26l. Voters for the country divisions—possession of ten acres of land in fee simple, or of five acres with building thereon, or land of the value of 111l., or one acre of land and building value 222l., or tenant paying not less than 88l. per annum.

The Island is divided into eleven electoral districts. Of the 522 voters registered for the whole Island, 319 are registered for the City of St. John. The districts are as follows:—

	Members.
City of St. John	2
Division of St. John.	1
„ Dickenson's Bay and Five Islands	1
„ Popeshead	1
Division of Old Road	1
„ Bermudian Valley	1
„ New Division	1
Town of Parham	1
Division of Old and New North Sound	1
„ Nonsuch	1
Belfast	1
Willoughby Bay	1
Division of Falmouth and Rendezvous Bay, and Towns Falmouth and English Harbour	1

The Governor appoints the President and Vice-President of the Legislative Council, who in the event of an equality of votes shall have a second or casting vote. All grants or appropriations of money must originate with the Government Members. The duration of the Council is for five years. The elected members of the Legislative Council of Antigua send four elected members to the General Legislature.

Governors of Antigua.

- 1668 Lord Willoughby, of Parham.
- 1668 Samuel Winthroppe, *Deputy-Governor.*
- 1672 Philip Warner.
- 1675 Rowland Williams.
- 1682 Sir William Stapleton
- 1682 Nathaniel Johnson.
- 1689 General Codrington.
- 1698 Col. John Yeamans, *Lieut.-Governor.*
- 1698 Christopher Codrington.
- 1704 Sir William Matthew.
- 1706 Col. Parke.
- 1710 Col. John Yeamans, *Lieut.-Governor.*
- 1710 General Hamilton.
- 1711 Walter Douglas.
- 1715 General Hamilton.
- 1721 John Hart.
- 1728 Lord Londonderry.
- 1730 William Matthew.
- 1752 Sir George Thomas.
- 1766 James Verchild.
- 1768 William Woodley, *Lieut.-Governor.*
- 1771 Sir Ralph Payne.
- 1776 William H. Burt.
- 1781 Sir Thomas Shirley.
- 1788 John Nugent, *Lieut.-Governor.*
- 1790 Sir Thomas Shirley.
- 1791 John Nugent, *Lieut.-Governor.*
- 1792 William Woodley, *Lieut.-Governor.*
- 1793 John Stanley, *Lieut.-Governor.*
- 1795 Major-General Leigh.
- 1799 William Woodley, *Lieut.-Governor.*
- 1801 Lord Lavington.
- 1810 Hugh Elliott.
- 1814 Lieut-General Sir James Leith.

1816	Major-General Ramsay.
1819	Major-General Sir B. Durban.
1826	Sir Patrick Ross.
1834	Sir Evan McGregor.
1836	Henry Light, <i>Lieut.-Governor.</i>
1837	Sir William Colebrooke.
1840	Major Macphail, <i>Lieut.-Governor</i>
1842	Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy.
1845	C. J. Ounningham, <i>Lieut.-Governor.</i>
1847	J. M. Higginson.
1850	R. J. Mackintosh.
1855	K. B. Hamilton, C.B.
1859	Sir Hercules Robinson, <i>Lieut.-Governor.</i>
1859	B. E. Jarvis, <i>President.</i>
1859	E. J. Eyre, <i>Lieut.-Governor.</i>
1860	Sir William Byam, <i>President.</i>
1860	K. B. Hamilton, C.B. (resuming)
1863	Sir William Byam <i>President.</i>
1863	Colonel S. J. Hill, C.B.
1866	Sir B. C. C. Pine, <i>Kt. Acting.</i>
1867	Col. S. J. Hill, C.B.
1869	Sir B. C. Pine.
1871	E. D. Baynes, <i>Acting.</i>
1871	Sir B. C. Pine, K.C.M.G., <i>Governor-in-Chief of Federal Government</i>
1872	E. D. Baynes, <i>President.</i>
1873	H. T. Irving, C.M.G., <i>Governor.</i>
1875	G. Berkeley, C.M.G., <i>Governor.</i>

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1865	40,509	39,767
1866	71,263	64,511
1867	40,371	38,081
1868	43,090	50,977
1869	40,035	31,810
1870	40,039	36,752
1871	43,746	41,578
1872	38,817	39,870
1873	38,313	38,169
1874	33,535	35,751
1875	36,341	34,158

The increase in the sums total of Revenue and Expenditure in 1866 was caused by the Sale of Debentures on the one hand, and the construction of Water-works on the other.

Public Debt, 44,615*l.*

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1865	160,569	194,631
1866	187,704	291,860
1867	185,133	141,076
1868	169,900	248,388
1869	174,536	200,973
1870	164,178	234,002
1871	175,740	247,630
1872	200,757	153,195
1873	169,156	170,797
1874	146,758	95,804
1875	180,363	249,677

Population.

	White.	Black.	Coloured.	Total.
1861	2,560	27,603	6,882	37,045
1871	2,146	26,386	6,890	35,422

Crops.

	Sugar. Hogsheads.	Molasses. Puncheons.	Rum. Puncheons.
1874	6,131	1,735	891
1875	14,670	7,891	689

Cotton.

1874	17,010 lbs.
1875	4,600 lbs.

Tonnage.

	Entered.	Cleared.
1872	27,293	26,678
1873	25,117	25,803
1874	23,868	22,788
1875	30,531	30,046

	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1873	1,677	155	1,563
1874			

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor-General.
The Solicitor-General.
The Treasurer.
Sir Oliver Nugent.
Thomas Jarvis.
E. Becket.
G. W. Bennett.
Clerk, H. H. Gray.

Legislative Council (Local).

Nominees of the Crown

Sir Oliver Nugent, <i>Pres.</i>	F. S. Cassin.
Colonial Secretary.	P. Burns (Auditor).
Attorney General.	T. Nicholson.
Solicitor-General.	W. A. Coull.
Treasurer.	W. Chambers.
G. W. Norman.	W. H. Edwards.

Elected Members:

G. Holborow.	G. W. Bennett.
E. Becket.	R. Buchanan.
T. D. Foote.	E. H. Lane.
Jesse Thibou.	F. Harman, <i>Vice-Pres.</i>
R. S. Heagan.	D. Browne.
M. Connolly.	J. S. McDonald.

Clerk, Edward H. Baynes, 50*l.*

Civil Establishment.

President and Island Secretary, E. D. Baynes, 1,150*l.*
Clerk, H. H. Gray, 100*l.*
Clerk in Local Audit Office, A. S. Tibbets, 100*l.*
Treasurer and Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws, H. Berkeley, 500*l.*
Landing Surveyor, W. D. Auchinleck, 200*l.*
Landing Waiters, W. Martin, 100*l.*
Edward Horsford, 100*l.*
W. Gordon, 100*l.*
Clerk, James Burns, 150*l.*
Second Clerk, John F. Walter, 80*l.*
Third Clerk, M. Eldridge, 80*l.*
Cashier of the Savings Bank, A. S. Tibbits, 50*l.*
Postmaster, G. W. Norman, 100*l.*
Postmistress, English Harbour, Sarah Ryding, 20*l.*
Surveyor of Public Works, Roads, &c., Hon. H. A'Court, 350*l.* and 50*l.* horse allowance.
Secretary to the Board of Health, R. S. Heagan, 50*l.*
Inspector of Weights and Measures, R. S. Heagan, fees.
Clerk to the Public Library, Luke Cole, 80*l.*
Harbour-Master, St. John, George W. Norman, 44*l.* and fees.
Health Officer, St. John (vacant).
Ditto, St. Paul.
Ditto, St. Peter, John Freeand, M.R.C.S.E.

Protest Marshal and Registrar, O. Humphreys, 350*l*.
First Clerk, Registrar's Office, Joseph T. Thibou, 150*l*.

Second ditto, C. Musgrave, 50*l*.

Clerk, Marshal's Office, G. W. Norman, 100*l*.

Registrar in Vice-Admiralty, fees.

Coroners, the resident Magistrates.

Marshal in Vice-Admiralty (vacant).

Chaplain of Common Gaol, Rev. R. de M. Dods-worth, B.A., 50*l*.

Keeper of Common Gaol, J. Peters, 180*l*.

The following are Judges of the Petty Debts Courts:

Police Magistrates and Inspectors of Prisons, William Chambers, 400*l*.; William A. Coull, 475*l*.

Inspector of Police, Sergeant Forsyth, 150*l*. and 35*l* horse allowance.

Clerk of Police, J. A. Watkins, 100*l*.

Medical.

District No. 1. and Public Institutions.

W. H. Edwards, F.R.C.S.E., 400*l*.

J. W. Thibou, M.R.C.S.E., 180*l*.

" " 2.—A. G. Hattie, 150*l*.

" " 3.—J. Freeland, M.R.C.S.E., 150*l*.

" " 4.—C. Denneby, M.R.C.S.I., 250*l*.

" " 5.—Arthur E. Edwards, M.R.C.S.E., 250*l*.

" " 6.—W. C. Longheed, M.R.C.S.I., 250*l*.

Clergy.

Bishop of Antigua, Right Rev. W. W. Jackson, D.D., 2,000*l*.

Archdeacon, The Rev. W. J. Read, M.A. (nil).

Rector of St. John, Rev. E. Elliott, M.A., 500*l*.

Rector of St. Mary, William J. Read, M.A. (Arch-deacon), 300*l*.

Rector of St. Paul, Rev. Robert H. Bindon, 300*l*.

St. Peter, Rev. Robert R. Abbott, 300*l*.

St. George, Rev. M. Drinkwater, 300*l*.

Chaplain of Common Jail, Rev. R. de M. Dods-worth, B.A., 50*l*.

MONTSEERRAT.

This island, discovered by the celebrated Spanish navigator in 1493, was named by him after a famous mountain in Spain, where is situated the monastery in which Ignatius Loyola conceived the project of founding the Society of Jesus.

It is situated in 16° 45' N. lat., and 61° W. long.; it is about 12 miles in length, and 8 in the broadest part; its roads, however, are zigzag, uphill, and down ravine, so that a journey from the town of Plymouth (lying in the centre of the south-west coast) to north or south, exceeds the extreme length of the island.

Montserrat was colonized by the English in 1632; the French took it in 1664, and levied heavy imposts on the inhabitants: it was restored to England in 1668. It capitulated to the French in 1782. M. Louis Joseph de Goullon, who was appointed Commandant, levied an impost of 1,800 Johannés, and demanded a furnished residence for himself, one for the Major, and others for the Treasurer, for the Commissary of Marine, for the Surgeon-Major, for warehouses of every kind, for a hospital, for a chapel for Divine service for the troops, and a residence near it for the chaplain, a residence for the keeper of the warehouses, and a chamber for his clerk. The House of Assembly provided the

Governor with a furnished house, with horses, &c., &c., but offered a spirited resistance to the other demands.

The island was restored to the English in 1784.

Montserrat possessed a Legislative Council and Assembly as early as 1668.

Montserrat is justly considered the most healthy of the Antilles.

The staple commodity is sugar, which until lately was brought to the town in bags on the backs of mules or oxen. Carts are now pretty generally used, but the mule and the ox with the bag of sugar on its back is still occasionally seen. There is no harbour, but a very good roadstead. Many of the sugar estates which had gone out of cultivation have been bought up and are being now vigorously worked by Messrs. Sturge, of Birmingham, and by other enterprising planters.

The scenery of the island is exceedingly beautiful.

The Government is administered by a President (subordinate to the Governor-General of the Leeward Islands), aided by an Executive and Legislative Council appointed by the Crown.

By an Act of the Legislative Assembly, dated 24th Dec., 1866, and confirmed by Order in Council 26th Feb., 1867, instead of a Legislative Assembly, a Legislative Council was established, having all the powers, authorities, and rights hitherto possessed by the Assembly. Her Majesty may from time to time by any warrant under her sign manual and signet, or by any instructions through one of her principal Secretaries of State, designate such officers and appoint such persons, not exceeding six in all, as she may think fit, to be respectively official, or *ex officio* and unofficial members of the said Council, every councillor holding his office during Her Majesty's pleasure.

The Governor, and in his absence any person appointed by him in writing, shall preside at every meeting of the Council, and shall have an original and casting vote.

The President and three Members of Council form a quorum.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1865	3,463	4,002
1866	5,325	5,671
1867	4,007	3,992
1868	4,593	4,656
1869	5,433	5,046
1870	5,126	4,432
1871	4,194	4,555
1872	4,477	4,835
1873	5,566	4,704
1874	5,968	5,497
1875 returns not yet received.		

Population, 1871.

Males.	Females.	Total.
8,978	4,715	8,693

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1865	15,795	20,915
1866	18,684	19,898
1867	17,787	13,951
1868	2,009	30,279
1869	25,254	37,228
1870	23,048	29,141
1871	27,017	37,069
1872	27,677	29,786
1873	20,700	36,783
1874	23,957	33,079
1875 returns not yet received.		

Executive Council.

The Governor.
 The Colonial Secretary.
 The Attorney-General.
 The Auditor-General.
 The President.
 James Meade.
 Wm. Wilkin.
 Burdett Johnson.

Members of Legislative Council.

The President.
 James Meade.
 J. F. Kirwan.
 Burdett Johnson.
 J. E. Sturge.
 K. P. Penchoen.

Civil Establishment.

President, Neale Porter, 500l.
Treasurer James Meade, 300l.
Registrar of Shipping and Comptroller of Customs and Navigation Laws, James Meade (fees).
Registrar of Deeds, James Meade (fees).
Postmaster, Martin Semper, 40l.
Excise Officer, M. Semper, 30l.
Clerk of Public Market, R. H. Blake, 30l.

Medical Officers.

No. 1 District, Burdett Johnson, 200l.
 No. 2 " J. Edmonds, 200l.

Police Establishment.

A sergeant at 50l. 8 constables at 36l. each.

Judicial.

(The Island is under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands).

Registrar in Admiralty, James Meade (fees).
Provost-Marshal, R. H. Dyett, 120l. and fees.

Ecclesiastical.

Rector of St. Anthony and St. Patrick Parishes, R. Holme, 105l., and from voluntary contributions, 105l.
Rector of St. Peter's Parish, Jos. Shirvington, 180l.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

The following general description of St. Kitts is extracted from a Report on that Island, written by Lieutenant-Governor Sir Benjamin Pine, which was printed and laid before Parliament, March, 1862.

"The island lies in latitude 17° 18' N., and longitude 62° 48' W. The area of the main body of it presents a long oval, from the south-eastern end of which runs a narrow neck, gradually expanding into a small knob of land.

"The total length of the island is about 23 miles. The breadth of its main body is about five miles; that of the knob or peninsula is about two miles. The breadth of the neck varies from half a mile to a mile. The total area is 68 square miles.

"The central part of the main body consists of a range of lofty rugged mountains, which traverses it from south-east to north-west, attaining its greatest height at Mount Misery, which is about 4,100 feet above the sea. On the south-west side of the island, between the mountains and the sea, but nearer the latter, is Brimstone Hill, formerly the seat of the garrison. It is quite isolated, nearly

conical, and about 750 feet in height. This range of hills describes nearly a semicircle, forming the spacious and fertile valley or plain, on the seaboard of which lies Basseterre, the capital.

"Immediately beyond these hills on the south-east is the narrowest part of the neck, which at this point is perfectly flat. But as it expands it rises into conical hills, which, covered with grass, prickly mimosas or aloes, traverse the knob or peninsula in almost every direction. In one spot, however, the hills recede from the sea, forming a basin, within which is a salt-pond about two miles in circumference.

"The circle of land formed by the skirts and lower slopes of the mountain-range of the main body of the island, and the Valley of Basseterre, constitute nearly the whole of the arable and cultivated portion of the island.

"These tracts of land are covered with sugar plantations, and dotted over in every direction with homesteads, mills, and labourers' villages.

"The higher slopes of the mountains are clothed with short grass, affording excellent pasturage, while their summits are crowned with dense wood."

The climate in St. Kitts, for a tropical one, is decidedly healthy. From observations made by Mr. Evelyn, the Receiver-General of the Colony, it appears that the average range of the thermometer was, in August in 1866, 8 a.m., 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ° and in February of the same year, 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ °; 87° at noon, 86° at 4 p.m.

The average range of the thermometer was, in February, 1873, 9 a.m., 78°, and at 2 p.m., 81°; and in August of the same year, 9 a.m., 84° and at 2 p.m., 86°.

The rainfall for the year 1872 was 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

The Constitution of the island is regulated by an Act, No. 551, of the late Legislature, which abolished the two existing Houses of Legislature, and substituted for them a single Chamber, composed of three Officers of the Crown, who sit *ex officio*; of seven Nominees of the Crown; and of ten Members, to be elected by the nine existing electoral divisions.

The elected members hold no office of emolument under the Crown. There is no restriction of the kind as to nominee members.

The elected members of the St. Kitts Assembly send three members to the General Legislature of the Leeward Islands.

List of Governors, &c., of St. Kitts, from 1834.

- 1834 *Lieutenant-Governor*, Lieut.-Colonel J. Lyons Nixon.
- 1835 *President*, W. G. Crooke.
- 1839 *Lieutenant-Governor*, C. T. Cunningham.
- 1847 *Lieutenant-Governor*, R. J. Mackintosh.
- 1850 *Lieutenant-Governor*, E. Hay Drummond Hay.
- 1855 *Lieutenant-Governor*, Hercules G. R. Robinson.
- 1856 *Administrator*, Thomas Price.
- 1860 *Lieutenant-Governor*, Sir B. C. C. Pine.
- 1862 *President*, J. E. Tudor.
- President*, J. H. King.
- 1863 *Lieutenant-Governor*, Sir B. C. C. Pine.
- 1864 *President*, J. R. Holligan.
- 1865 *Lieutenant-Governor*, Sir B. C. C. Pine.
- 1866 *President*, J. R. Holligan.
- 1867 *Administrator*, Sir Arthur Rumbold, Bart.
- Lieutenant-Governor*, Capt. Mackenzie, R.N.
- 1868 *Lieutenant-Governor*, W. W. Cairns.
- 1870 *Administrator*, F. S. Wigley, C.M.G.
- 1872 *President*, J. S. Bridgde.
- 1873 *President*, Alexander Wilson Moir.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1866	24,504	24,925
1867	26,317	26,092
1868	33,897	30,520
1869	29,812	27,584
1870	81,458	26,721
1871	81,399	34,998
1872	26,364	32,420
1873	24,748	34,424
1874	24,182	27,764
1875	26,566	30,726*

Population according to the Census taken in April, 1871.

Males.	Females.	Total.
13,259	14,910	28,169

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1866	176,143	173,391
1867	173,486	188,139
1868	198,703	222,712
1869	183,076	206,549
1870	196,052	274,080
1871	211,370	283,285
1872	187,192	145,661
1873	162,355	179,963
1874	128,810	146,142
1875	132,858	140,542

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor-General.
The President.
James S. Berridge.
R. E. Semper.
Thomas Berkeley.
Ven. Archdeacon Gibbs.
Jos. H. Boon, M.D.
Clerk, James G. Pignuenit.

Legislative Assembly.

A. W. Moir, *President.*

A. W. MOIR, <i>President.</i>	
Attorney-General,	} <i>Ex officio.</i>
Receiver-General,	
R. E. Semper,	
Jos. H. Boon, M.D.,	} <i>Nominees of the Crown.</i>
A. R. H. Gunton,	
J. K. Dinzey, M.D.,	
W. J. Branch,	
Hon. R. Challenger,	
F. Spencer Wigley,	
S. Abbott,	
R. Smith,	
J. W. Cope Gordon,	} <i>Elected by the People.</i>
J. H. W. Woodward,	
W. W. Reid,	
J. R. Gould,	
Alex. H. Berridge	
Hon. T. Berkeley,	
T. McNish,	
H. S. Berkeley,	

Clerk, T. Probyn Berridge, 100l.

Civil Establishment.

President, A. W. Moir, 800l.
Clerk to President as Island Secretary to Government,
Jas. G. Pignuenit, 100l.

* Including 3,582l. arrears of 1874.

Clerk to President as Pre-Auditor, Jas. G. Pignuenit, 50l.

Provost Marshal and Registrar, W. Padmore, 400l.
Clerk, J. H. Mulder, 100l.

Treasury.

Receiver-General, George J. Evelyn, 500l.
Cashier and Bookkeeper, Henry George King, 250l.
Clerk, T. H. Stevens, 150l.
1st Landing Waiter, J. A. Wattlely, 150l.
2nd ditto, F. O. Plagemann, 125l.
3rd ditto, C. E. Moir, 100l.
4th ditto, R. M. Willson, 75l.
Postmaster, The Receiver-General, 100l.
Surveyor of Roads and Superintendent of Public Works, L. A. E. Mackinnon, 300l.
Town Warden, O. F. Plagemann, 200l.
Inspector of Weights and Measures, O. F. Plagemann, fees.
Superintendent of Immigrants,
Registrar of Springfield Cemetery, J. H. Mulder, 75l.

The Cunningham Hospital Act, 1867.

For the reception of the poor and destitute, and of the diseased poor and lunatics, provided that the number "shall at no time exceed 90."
Superintendent of Hospital, Hon. Joseph H. Boon, 200l.

Five "Inspectors," to report periodically to the Governor.

The Board consists of—

G. J. Evelyn.
Thomas Berkeley.
W. J. Branch, M.D.
Emile S. Delisle.
Jos. K. Dinzey, M.D.

Assistant, W. H. Davis, 75l.

Dispenser, C. Killikelly, 50l.

Housekeeper, Ann Skilling, 30l.

In connection with the Cunningham Hospital there is a supplementary hospital, having accommodation for 25 beds, under Act 11 of 1872.

The medical officer of No. 6 district is the superintendent and the medical and surgical officer of this hospital, subject to the Governor.

He receives 50l. per annum.

The total expenses of this hospital are not to exceed 500l. per annum.

Board of Health Act, 145, 1858.

Chairman, The President.
Joseph H. Boon, M.D., Basseterre.
Wm. Padmore, Basseterre.
O. F. Plagemann, Basseterre.
Benj. S. Davis, Old Road.
S. H. Richardson, Sandy Point.
T. C. Palmer, Dieppe Bay.
C. C. Culpeper, Cayon.
Clerk to Board, James G. Pignuenit, 50l.

Medical attendance for infant children (under 9 years) of Labouring Population, Act No. 6, 1873:—

No. 1 District,	W. J. Branch, M.D., 200l.
" 2 "	A. P. Boon, 100l.
" 3 "	W. D. Beard, 200l.
" 4 "	J. K. Dinzey, M.D., 200l.
" 5 "	T. C. Palmer, 200l.
" 6 "	R. E. Semper, 200l.
" 7 "	D. Flynn, 200l.

Water Commissioners.

A supply of water to Basseterre was provided by an Act dated 24th November, 1852, also by an

Act passed on 1st May, 1869, entitled "An Act to provide a sufficient supply of Water for the Town of Basseterre and its Vicinity, and to erect Water-works in connection therewith."

The commissioners are five (three of whom form a quorum), to carry out the Act.

They are—

J. S. Berridge, *Chairman*.

S. Abbott.

G. J. Evelyn.

A. J. Cock.

J. W. C. Gordon.

Engineer to Commissioners (vacant).

Clerk, O. P. Plagemann, 80*l*.

Judicial Establishment.

Police Magistrate and Coroner, Basseterre District
F. Spencer Wigley (acting), 300*l*.

Clerk, C. G. Evelyn, 150*l*.

Police Magistrate and Coroner, Rural Districts, Cap-
tain Archibald Roger, 300*l*.

Clerk, C. W. French, 150*l*.

Gaol.

Visiting Justice, F. Spencer Wigley.

Medical Attendant, Jos. H. Boon, M.D., 75*l*.

Chaplain, The Rector of St. George's, 50*l*.

Keeper of the Gaol, J. H. Paton, 70*l*.

Police.

Inspector, Capt. R. H. New, 200*l*, and 35*l*. for the
keep of a horse.

3 sergeants, 50*l*. each; 2 corporals, 37*l*. 10*s*. each:
35 privates, divided into 3 classes—1st class, 10 men,
35*l*. each; 2nd class, 10 men, 32*l*. 10*s*. each; 3rd
class, 15 men, 30*l*. each; besides rural constables.

Militia.

The militia force consists of the Horse Artillery
Corps and two troops of Cavalry; the strength of
the former being 26 men and of the latter 56,
officers included.

Honorary Colonel, ex officio, The Governor.

Lieutenant-Colonel, T. Probyn Berridge.

Adjutant, R. Harper, 75*l*.

Quartermaster, J. Pigenit.

Drill Instructor, J. Binns, 180*l*.

Ecclesiastical.

St. George, Basseterre, Archdeacon G. M. Gibbs,
M.A., 562*l*. 10*s*., fees (1872), 41*l*. 14*s*.

St. Peter, Basseterre, Rev. G. E. Yeo, 230*l*., fees
(1872), 2*l*. 10*s*.

St. Mary, Cayon, and Christ Church, Nicholas Town,
Rev. C. C. Culpeper, 282*l*., fees (1872), 6*l*. 11*s*.

St. John and St. Paul, Capisterre, Rev. W. Pemberton,
282*l*., fees (1872), 14*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*.

*St. Thomas, Middle Island, and Trinity, Palmetto
Point*, Rev. T. A. C. Armbrister, 280*l*., fees
(1872), 12*l*. 15*s*.

NEVIS.

This island is situate in 17° 10' N. lat. and 62° 33' W. long. It was discovered in 1498 by Columbus, and was colonized by the English in 1628. Its area is about 20 square miles. Charlestown, the principal town, lies along the shore of a wide bay, and the mountain begins to rise immediately behind it.

The island, which is divided into five parishes, is nearly of a circular form; its area about 32,000 acres, of which about 16,000 acres are fit for cultivation; its greatest elevation 3,200 feet above the sea. The average height of the thermometer, 82°.

The climate is very similar to that of St. Christopher, from which place it is separated by a strait of about two miles in breadth at its narrowest part, which however lies out of the direct course for boats plying between the two Islands—the distance between Basseterre (St. Christopher) and Charles-town (Nevis) being about twelve miles. A roughness of the sea occasionally prevents communication, and sudden and dangerous squalls often occur.

Sugar is the chief product.

In 1866 (by Act 329), the constitution was simplified in the same way as in St. Kitts and Antigua, and a single Chamber was established, in which the Representative element was preserved, the majority of votes, however, resting with the nominees of the Crown. The Executive Council was reconstituted. The Elected Members of the Nevis Assembly send one Member to the General Legislature of the Leeward Islands.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1865	5,925	8,060
1866	6,999	7,377
1867	6,248	6,361
1868	8,058	5,730
1869	5,631	9,006
1870	8,830	6,404
1871	8,517	8,404
1872	7,776	10,477
1873	8,764	7,845
1874	9,876	11,150*

Population according to the Census taken in 1871.

Total, 11,704.

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1865	37,714	36,651
1866	34,936	46,549
1867	40,656	31,021
1868	54,804	69,818
1869	61,013	57,668
1870	54,286	64,119
1871	42,006	76,339
1872	49,954	35,937
1873	52,291	83,223
1874	38,100	60,340

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.
The Auditor.
The President.
The Treasurer.
W. Maynard.
H. S. Maynard.
Clerk, J. F. Foster.

Legislative Assembly.

The President.
The Attorney General, *ex officio*.
M. Pemberton, *Nominee*.

P. T. Huggins,
Edwd. Maynard,

W. H. Bucke,

H. S. Maynard,

Clerk J. F. Foster.

} Elected.

Civil Establishment.

Island Secretary and President, Roger T. Golds-
worthy, C.M.G., 600*l*.

Clerk, J. F. Foster, 100*l*.

* Includes 5,000*l*. for Immigration.

*Treasurer, Comptroller of Navigation Laws and Registrar of Shipping, Collector of Customs, and Immigration Agent, R. H. A. Dyett, 850*l*.*
*Clerk to Treasury, C. H. Eldridge, 80*l*.*
*Landing Waiter, Thomas S. Maynard, 50*l*.*
*Superintendent of Public Works, T. Wood (acting), 200*l*.*

Health Officer, U. E. Burke, fees.
*Postmaster, J. Bridgewater, 40*l*.*
Admeasurer of Vessels, Sidney Trott, fees.
*Quarantine Officer, 20*l*.*
*Saniary Officer, W. Laurence, 24*l*.*
*Keeper of Government House, H. Joliffe, 25*l*.*
*Fier Keeper, Ed. Scarboro, 24*l*.*
*Daily Mail Boat Contractor, Ed. Scarboro, 30*l*.*

*Poor Asylum (supported by Government Grant).
 Committee of Visitors.*

The President.	Rev. J. Hartwell.
The Treasurer.	W. H. Bucke.
G. W. Daniell.	M. Pemberton.
Rev. J. M. Collins.	

Board of Health.

Chairman, C. L. Pedder.

Members:—

R. H. A. Dyett.	W. E. Bucke.
J. P. Bridgewater.	L. M. Augustine.

Medical Officers:—
*No. 1 District, W. E. Bucke, 200*l*.*
*" 2 " J. D. Bell, 200*l*.*
*" 3 " P. T. Huggins, 200*l*.*

Judicial Establishment.

*Procost-Marshall and Registrar, Joseph Maynard, 200*l*.*
*Clerk, C. Webbe, 75*l*.*
Coroners (paid by fees), W. H. Bucke, P. T. Huggins.
Administrator of Estates, R. H. A. Dyett (Commission on amounts collected).

Justices of the Peace.

Walter Maynard.	Sir T. G. Briggs, Bart.
Henry S. Maynard.	W. H. Bucke.
George W. Daniell.	P. T. Huggins.
J. P. Bridgewater.	C. M. Eldridge.
Mordaunt Pemberton.	R. H. A. Dyett.
Joseph Maynard.	Joseph Connell.

Gaol.

Visiting Justice, R. H. A. Dyett.
Surgeon to Prisons, Ulick E. Burke, nil.
*Chaplain, Rev. J. M. Collins, 22*l*. 4*s*. 5*d*.*

Police.

*Inspector, M. Beach, 150*l*, and 35*l*. horse allowance;*
*1 Sergeant, 50*l*.; and 7 Privates, 36*l*. each,*
besides rural constables.

Ecclesiastical.

*Rector of St. John and St. George, Rev. T. Bovell, 266*l*. and fees.*
*St. James and St. Thomas, Rev. 266*l*. and fees.*
*St. Paul, Rev. J. M. Collins, 245*l*. and fees.*

ANGUILLA.

The island of Anguilla is placed under the Presidency of St. Christopher, being governed locally by a stipendiary magistrate, paid from the Imperial Treasury. This officer is assisted by a Vestry, of which he is chairman. The Vestry is composed of

the stipendiary magistrate, three elected members, and three nominated by the Crown.

The revenue of Anguilla may be estimated at 555*l*., and the expenditure at about the same amount. The local courts for the administration of justice are the Magistrate's Court and the Small Debt Court. But the island is also within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands.

Anguilla is about sixty miles N.W. of St. Christopher, and is sixteen miles in length, and varies in breadth from three to one and a half miles, containing an area of thirty-five square miles.

The island is extremely healthy, and the population is computed at 2,500, of whom 100 are white (or of pure European descent), and the remainder coloured or black.

Besides cattle, ponies, and garden stock, which last meets with a ready sale at St. Thomas, the productions are phosphate of lime and salt. In the latter commodities the trade is decidedly on the increase. The revenue is derived from import duties, a duty on salt, a tax upon houses and lands, licences, &c.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The Virgin Islands were discovered by Columbus in 1493; they consist of a cluster of rocks; the largest island in the group belonging to Great Britain is Tortola, which is situate in 18° 27' N. lat., and 64° 39' W. long. These islands, so far as they are British, became so in 1666.

The Danes also possess some of them; the more important of which are St. Thomas, St. John, and Santa Croix; whilst the Spaniards lay claim to those near Porto Rico.

A civil government, and courts of justice were established in the Virgin Islands in 1773.

Constitution: In April, 1867, an Ordinance was passed to amend the constitution of the Virgin Islands. It was enacted that a Legislative Council should be constituted to consist of the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer, and not more than three unofficial members to be nominated by the Administrator of the Government, who is to preside at the meetings of the Council, and to have a casting as well as a deliberation vote. There is also an Executive Council.

Sugar is made in a small quantity in the Virgin Islands, and recently many of the landed proprietors have planted cotton, which grows luxuriantly, and appears likely to prove remunerative.

On October 29th, 1867, the islands were visited by a fearful hurricane, which was most destructive to life and property. Sir Arthur Rumbold's account is as follows:—

"The storm lasted from eleven a.m. to three p.m., but the greatest force was from twelve to two. In that brief space of time, two-thirds of the miserable tenements of the town were blown down. The gaol is destroyed, the church, the hospital, pier, school-house, Wesleyan Chapel, and Poor-house are also destroyed, and my own dwelling unroofed and rendered uninhabitable.

"The loss of life cannot as yet be correctly ascertained. I have, however, been officially informed of above twelve deaths in the town, two at Peter's Island, two at West End; while I hear that a quantity of people are killed in other parts of the country and scarcely a hut or habitation is left standing.

"All was bright and verdant, the withering blast has passed over it, and not a fruit or other

tree remains. The works of the few remaining estates are all totally destroyed."

The islands also suffered severely, but not to so great an extent, in the hurricane of August, 1871.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1864	2,110	2,070
1865	1,893	1,891
1866	1,995	1,995
1867	2,030	2,280
1868	2,379	2,084
1869	1,655	1,969
1870	2,058	1,953
1871	2,173	2,117
1872	1,685	1,631
1873	1,464	1,507

(No later returns).
No public debt.

Population according to Census taken in 1861.

White.	Coloured.	Black.	Total.
476	1,557	4,018	6,051
		1871	6,426

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1864	8,148	12,246
1865	8,638	8,437
1866	10,241	8,313
1867	11,092	6,692
1868	14,691	7,912
1869	6,120	8,139
1870	4,425	6,808
1871	4,184	6,267
1872	4,606	3,780
1873	2,613	5,654

(No later returns).

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.
The Auditor General.
The President.
F. A. Pickering.
C. Crandall.

Legislative Council.

The President.
Henry Stephens Harrigan.
C. Crandall.

Civil Establishment.

President and Colonial Treasurer, Capt. R. M. Hickson, 800l.
Provost-Marshal, Registrar of Deeds, and Clerk to Magistrates, C. Crandall, 120l.
Sub-Treasurer, J. King, 40l.
Colonial Surgeon and Coroner, C. Smith, 100l.
Clerk in Treasury and Landing Waiter, Frederick Augustus Pickering, 60l.

DOMINICA.

Dominica is an Island, situate in the centre of the Caribbean Sea, between 15° 20' and 15° 45' N. lat., and 61° 13' and 61° 30' W. long.; 29 miles long and 16 broad; very mountainous and picturesque; was discovered by Christopher Columbus,

on Sunday (hence its name), the 3rd November, 1493, on his second voyage.

This island was included in the grant made of sundry islands in the Caribbean Sea to the Earl of Carlisle, by a patent, dated 2nd June, 1627; but several attempts to bring the place under subjection to the English proved abortive. By the treaty signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, it was stipulated between the English and French that Dominica and some other islands should remain neutral, and that the original proprietors, the Caribs, should be left in possession. During the time that Dominica was thus professedly regarded by the English and by the French as a "neutral" island, many French planters settled on it and established plantations. In 1756, Dominica became by conquest a dependency of England.

By the ninth article of the peace, signed at Paris between England and France in 1763, Dominica was assigned to Great Britain. Commissioners were sent out for the purpose of surveying and selling the cultivatable lands, which yielded to the British Crown the sum of 312,092l. 11s. 1d. sterling. The French settlers were generously secured in their possessions, on condition of taking the oath of allegiance and paying a small quit rent. Dominica at this time formed one of a General Government, comprising, besides Grenada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent and Tobago.

In 1771, the island was constituted a separate Government under the administration of Sir Wm. Young, Bart.

On the 21st June, 1775, the Royal Proclamation was issued, fixing a qualification for candidates and electors for the House of Assembly, and regulating the proceedings at elections, which is still in force.

In 1771, the French, attracted by the fertility of the place, and invited over from Martinique by some of their countrymen, prepared a military and naval armament against the island, under the Marquis de Bouillé, Governor of Martinique, and became masters of the island on the 7th of September, after an obstinate resistance. Marquis Du-chilleau, a cruel and tyrannical officer, was left as Governor; trade failed and great distress followed.

In 1788, the island was again restored to the English, and Sir John Ord, Bart., was appointed Governor.

In 1795, another invasion of the island was attempted under the direction of Victor Hughes, the French Republican Chief, who had previously forced the British troops to evacuate Guadaloupe. The brave and well-directed resistance of the inhabitants under the command of Governor Hamilton, forced part of the enemy to fly and the rest to surrender.

In 1805, now the most remarkable epoch used in the island for marking the time of events, and which goes by the name of *La Grange* (the name of the invading General), the French again landed at each flank of Roseau. The regular troops and the militia fought gallantly, but unfortunately Roseau, the capital, was set on fire accidentally, and was obliged to capitulate, paying the enemy 12,000l. to quit; whilst the Governor, Sir George Prevost, and the troops (regular and militia) proceeded across the island to the superior position of Prince Ruperts, making ready for battle, should they be attacked. Since this period the island has not known war.

The extent of the island is estimated at 186,436 acres. It abounds in rivers and rivulets, well stocked with fish, and there is abundance of game in the island.

The Local Government is administered by a President, aided by an Executive Council of seven members. In 1865, during the temporary administration of Mr. W. C. F. Robinson, now Governor of Western Australia, the Legislative Assembly was reduced, by an Act of the Local Legislature, from 9 nominated and 19 elected members, to 7 nominated and 7 elected members. The president presides over the deliberations of this body, and exercises a casting vote in the House, and a deliberative as well as a casting vote in Committee.

The qualification for the representative of a parish is 50 acres of land, and for a representative of the town of Roseau or Portsmouth, 50 acres of land, or a messuage in the same town rented at 20*l.* per annum.

Electors for a parish must possess 10 acres in the parish, or house or building to be rented at 4*l.* per annum. For the towns of Roseau and Portsmouth, a house or building in the town worth 18*l.* per annum, or 8*l.* per annum for life out of and charged on lands or tenements.

The elected members of the Dominica Assembly send two members to the General Legislature of the Leeward Islands.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1866	19,166	18,367
1868	15,228	12,894
1869	15,620	13,947
1870	15,721	15,248
1871	15,439	16,671
1872	18,137	17,987
1873	15,749	17,120
1874	17,903	17,457
1875	22,667	21,966

Public Debt of Dominica (1874).

*Hurricane Loan, 4,008*l.**

*Water Works Loan, 5,000*l.**

Population in 1871.
27,178.

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1866	61,188	106,452
1867	51,047	95,579
1868	57,180	111,876
1869	64,765	57,249
1870	60,277	62,246
1871	61,970	54,975
1872	68,884	80,665
1873	62,552	62,020
1874	56,714	67,719
1875	62,311	70,769

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.
The Auditor General.
The President.
W. McIntyre.
G. L. Bellot.
Alex. Fraser.
T. F. Lockhart.
P. J. Larocqué.

Legislative Assembly.

Cannon Nominees.
Hon. W. Macintyre.
" T. F. Lockhart.
" F. P. Latouche.
" J. F. Wylda.

Elective Members.
A. C. Potter, Esq.
B. Bellot, Esq.
C. Beaurissean, Esq.
L. A. Giraud, Esq.

Chas. Humphreys, Esq.
Jos. Bellot, Esq.
H. A. Nicholls, Esq.
Clerk, J. Seignoret.

John Bellot, Esq.
H. R. Elwin, Esq.
— Dupigny, Esq.

Civil Establishment.

*President, C. M. Eldridge, 700*l.**

*Treasurer, J. F. Wylda, 300*l.**

Revenue Officers,

1st Officer, J. Murrain, 180*l.*

2nd " W. W. Trail, 180*l.*

3rd " J. Simon, 150*l.*

4th " C. R. Lander, 80*l.*

*Revenue Officer, Portsmouth, C. Winston, 50 *l.**

Excise Officers, C. S. Lockhart, fees.

C. Fabelle, ditto.

*Harbour-Master, J. Green, 45*l.**

*Postmaster, T. W. Doyle, 100*l.**

*Civil Engineer and Inspector of Roads, G. B. Blanc, 350*l.**

*Sub-Inspectors of Roads, G. J. Herbert, 125*l.**

J. A. Winstow, 125*l.*

*Clerk of Civil Engineer, J. L. Fraser, 80*l.**

*Casual Receiver, The Treasurer, fees 20*l.**

Medical.

*Medical Officer, Poor House and Lunatic Asylum, N. W. Keelan, 150*l.**

*Ditto, Gaol and Infirmary, Hon. J. Imray, M.D., 150*l.**

*Ditto, District No. 2 (vacant), 200*l.**

*Ditto, ditto 3, J. H. Duke, 200*l.**

*Ditto, ditto 4 (vacant), 250*l.**

Judicial.

*Magistrate, District, E. Roseau, T. F. Lockhart, 380*l.**

*Ditto, F., E. Watt, 290*l.**

*Ditto, G., E. A. Faille, 290*l.**

*Ditto, H., J. Tavernier, 280*l.**

*Ditto, I., W. H. Whyham, 280*l.**

MALTA.

Malta is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, about 58 miles from the nearest point of Sicily, and about 180 from the nearest point of the mainland of Africa. Valletta, its port and capital, is in 35° 54' N. lat., and 14° 31' E. long. The length of Malta is about 17 miles, by 9 miles in breadth; its area is about 95 square miles; that of Gozo 20 square miles.

Of the islands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino mention is made at very early date. They were under the dominion of the Carthaginians, from whom they were taken in the first Punic War by the Romans. On the decline of the Roman Empire, Malta fell to the Goths, and then to the Saracens. It was under the dominion of the Sicilians from 1190 until early in the sixteenth century, when it was granted by the Roman Emperor Charles V. to the Order of the Knights of St. John, by whom it was held for more than two centuries.

On the 12th July, 1798, Malta capitulated to Napoleon Bonaparte. The Maltese rose, however, against their conquerors, and drove them to take refuge in the towns, where they closely blockaded them for two years. The French, reduced to extremities, surrendered, and Malta was taken possession of by Great Britain 1800, and finally annexed to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris, 1814.

The climate of Malta is somewhat peculiar. The heat there almost equals that experienced in the tropics, and lasts not only during the day, but continues almost without abatement through the night. This continuous heat for some months of the year produces a feeling amongst the residents of lassitude and oppression. The maximum temperature during the three coldest months (December, January, February) is $61\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Fahr., and the minimum 53° ; but during the four hottest months (June, July, August, and September) the maximum is $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Fahr., and the minimum $73\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. The well-known "scirocco" is a very disagreeable wind, blowing from the south-east; it is particularly prevalent in the autumn of the year.

The island is highly cultivated; its principal products are cotton and corn; the vine has been grown, and oranges and figs are abundant.

In July, 1874, the rate of mortality, as indicated by the mortuary returns, had so alarmingly increased, that the Government, desirous that the causes should be examined, and information as to the nature and actual extent of the mischief placed on record, directed that a commission, composed of members of the medical profession, should report upon the question. The commission, six months after their appointment, made a full report on the sanitary state of Malta and Gozo, and attributed its insanitary state to the following causes:—

1. The condition of the inhabitants in regard to the defective state of the actual system of sewage and drainage.
2. Poverty, and the habitual use of food amongst the labouring classes wanting in nutrient principles.
4. Intra-mural burials, which, though forbidden in the towns, are still permitted in the interior of churches in the villages.
5. Early and improvident marriages, to prevent which it would be most desirable that the great influence of the priesthood should be brought to bear with a view of discouragement.
6. Ignorance, causing, amongst other things, an excessive rate of infant mortality.

With regard to the sewage and drainage improvement scheme, nothing was done in 1874, but there is every reason to hope that these important sanitary works will not be any longer delayed, and that the outfall tunnel and intercepting sewers will be commenced at once in the three cities, when the remaining supplementary works will eventually follow. With regard to the other insanitary conditions above mentioned—those of overcrowding and poverty—emigration has been suggested as the fittest remedy. The industry, intelligence, and frugality of the Maltese render them acceptable immigrants.

During the year 1874, the great work begun by the late Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, namely, the extension of Malta Great Harbour, was finally completed, and the French Creek handed over to the Admiralty authorities, whilst the merchant shipping was moved into the newly-extended waters of the Marsa.

Malta is connected with the undermentioned ports in the manner now stated:—

Gibraltar and England by the P. & O. steamers, once a week.

Sicily and Italy by Florio's steamers, twice a week (Tuesday and Friday).

Marseilles by the French steamers, twice a month (say 4th and 18th of each month).

Port Said by the P. & O. steamers, once a week.

Alexandria by the French steamers, twice a month (say 4th and 18th of each month).

Tunis by Mr. Gollcher's steamer "Lancefield," once a week.

Tripoli by the Ottoman steamer "Trabulus Garb," say once a week.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is assisted by a Council of Government, constituted by Letters Patent of 11th May, 1849, consisting of 18 members, 10 official, and 8 elected, who are returned by about 2,700 electors. The Governor is President. An income of 8*l.* from immovable property, or payment of a rent of 4*l.* per annum qualifies a person to vote.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1866	196,458	185,449
1867	164,570	182,262
1868	162,932	176,545
1869	157,760	165,674
1870	158,630	171,788
1871	170,941	166,337
1872	173,297	160,391
1873	162,283	168,062
1874	163,080	161,733
1875	172,968	155,592

The Population of Malta in the Year 1875.

Males.	Females.	Total.
73,121	74,185	147,306

(Exclusive of British troops and their families).

Total Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1866	1,851,520	1,824,496
1867	6,395,315	5,256,420
1868	7,222,749	7,221,330
1869	4,848,753	4,187,174
1870	4,097,269	5,527,694
1871	7,728,514	7,413,313
1872	8,982,370	8,402,325
1873	8,705,985	8,010,187
1874	8,534,723	7,671,038
1875	7,828,638	7,239,327

The bulk of the figures given above represents the value of corn bonded at Malta *in transitu* for western ports.

Governors

- 1813 Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland.
- 1824 Francis, Marquis of Hastings.
- 1826 Major-General Sir F. C. Ponsonby (Lieut.-Governor).
- 1836 Major-General Sir H. F. Bouverie.
- 1843 Lieutenant-General Sir P. Stuart.
- 1847 Right Hon. R. More O'Ferrall.
- 1851 Major-General Sir W. Reid.
- 1858 Lieutenant-General Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant.

- 1864 Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- 1867 Gen. Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- 1872 Gen. Sir Charles T. Van Straubenzee, G.C.B.

Council of Government.

- Gen. Sir Charles T. Van Straubenzee, G.C.B., President.
- As Senior Officer in Command, Major-General J. T. Airey, C.B.
- Chief Secretary to Government, Sir Victor Houlton, G.C.M.G., M.A.

Crown Advocate, Sir Adrian Dingli, G.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D.
Auditor-General, F. P. Hoare.
Collector of Customs, F. V. Inglott, C.M.G.
Collector of Land Revenue, G. B. Trapani, C.M.G., LL.D.
Cashier of the Treasury, D. Camilleri.
Superintendent of the Ports, Commander Hastings de Robeck, R.N.
Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, A. Pulis.
 S. Caccia Zammit.
 S. Savona.
 Rev. Canon E. Debono, D.D.
 R. Barbaro.
 A. Naudi, LL.D.
 G. Sciortino, LL.D.
 C. M. Muscat.
 F. C. Cecy, LL.D.
 Clerk, F. Vella.
Assistant Clerk, A. Sciortino.

Elected.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Gen. Sir Charles T. Van Straubenzee, G.C.B., 4,500L., and 500L. table allowance as Commander of the Troops.
Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, 173L. 17s. 6d. (vacant).
Chief Secretary to Government, Sir Victor Houlton, G.C.M.G., M.A., 1,300L.
Assistant in the Office and Clerk to the Council, F. Vella, 300L.
Archivist and Notary of Government, F. S. Camilleri, 200L.
Chief Clerk and Assistant Clerk to Council, A. Sciortino, 200L.
Clerks, C. Rapinet, 150L.
 P. Trapani, 140L.
 E. De Petri, 120L.
Cashier, D. Camilleri, 350L.
Chief Clerk, G. N. Gauci Azzopardi, 240L.
Clerks, G. Montanaro, 120L.
 L. Salamone, 100L.
Auditor-General, Fred. P. Hoare, 500L.
Chief Clerk, G. Trapani, 240L.
Clerks, R. Balbi, LL.D., 120L.
 G. Grech, 100L.
Superintendent of Government Printing Office, V. Sciortino, 150L.
Superintendent of Island Post-Office, T. W. Coffin.
Collector of Customs Department, F. V. Inglott, C.M.G., 500L.
Chief Clerk, G. Dalmas, 180L.
Clerks, A. Micallef, 120L.
 F. Fenech, 100L.
 F. Musci, 90L.
 W. Casolani, 80L.
 T. Vella, 75L.
 E. Farrugia, 70L.
Head Storekeeper, A. Falzon, 170L.
Superintendent of the Ports, Commander Hastings de Robeck, R.N., 300L., and fees about 90L.
Assistant ditto, M. Caruana, 150L. and fees.
Clerks, Guiseppe Borg, 140L.
 Tommaso Triolo, 100L.
 Alessandro Germani, 90L.
 E. Casolani, 75L.
Collector of Land Revenue, G. B. Trapani, C.M.G., LL.D., 500L.
Deputy Collector for Gozo, also Deputy Comptroller of Charitable Institutions and Deputy Commissary of the Monte, F. Mercieca, LL.D., 180L.
Chief Clerk, F. Mamo, 200L.
Clerks, P. P. Vassallo, 130L.
 E. Trapani, 110L.

G. Casolani, 90L.
 A. Francica, 75L.
Head Land Surveyor, Emanuelli L. Galizia, 270L.
Land Surveyors :—
 Salvatore Fenech, 120L.
 Francesco Micallef, 120L.
 Gius. Caccia Caruana, 90L.
 Antonio Giardina, 70L.
Assistant Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, Vincenzo Fenech, 70L.
Clerk of Works, W. Paulson, 75L.
Superintendent of Public Gardens, M. E. Bonavia, 45L.
Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, A. Pulis, 400L.
Chief Clerk, G. Monreal, 180L.
Clerks, R. Micallef, 120L.
 V. Lapira, 100L.
 P. P. Spiteri, 90L.
 M. Demajo, 75L.
Senior Physician, Central Hospital, G. O. Galea, 70L.
Senior Surgeon and Accoucheur, Salvatore L. Pisani, M.D., 130L.
Resident Junior Physician, Guiseppe Xuereb, M.D., 75L.
Resident Senior Surgeon, G. Tabone Engerer, M.D., 75L.
Resident Junior Surgeon, G. L. Bonnici, M.D., 70L.
Superintendent of Hospital of Santo Spirito, L. Naudi, M.D., 80L.
Superintendent of Ospizio at Floriana, S. Borg, M.D., 90L.
Superintendent of Hospital of Incurables, G. P. Portelli, M.D., 90L.
Visiting Physician and Surgeon, Lunatic Asylum, G. O. Galea, 45L.
Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum, A. Gulia, M.D., 100L.
Assistant ditto, M.D., 70L.
Male Superintendent of Orphan Asylum, G. Le Bruu, 90L.
Female Superintendent of Orphan Asylum, Sister M. T. Sgarzi, 75L.
Matron of Magdalen Asylum, Sister G. Giampieri, 30L.
Superintendent of Hospital and Ospizio of Gozo, L. Portelli, M.D., 90L.

Judicial Establishment.

President of the Court of Appeal, Sir A. Micallef, K.C.M.G., LL.D., 600L.
Judges, S. Naudi, LL.D., 500L.
 L. Xuereb, LL.D., 500L.
 P. Vella, LL.D., 500L.
 Filippo Pullicino, LL.D., 500L.
 G. Gasan, LL.D., 500L.
Computist of the Courts, F. Giglio, 170L.
President of the Court of Appeal, Sir A. Micallef, K.C.M.G., LL.D.
Judges, S. Naudi, LL.D.
 L. Xuereb, LL.D.
Registrar, V. Pons, 200L.
Marshal, A. Zarb, 85L.
Judges of the Civil Court, First Hall, F. Pullicino, LL.D.; G. Gasan, LL.D.
Second Hall, L. Xuereb, LL.D.
Registrar, First Hall, G. Xuereb, 200L.
Marshals, G. Psaila, 85L.
 G. Tabone, 85L.
Registrar of the Second Hall, and Archivist of the Court, S. Frendo, 170L.
Judge of the Commercial Court, P. Vella, LL.D.
Registrar, F. Borg, 200L.
Marshal, C. Delia, 85L.

Judge of the Criminal Court, P. Vella, LL.D.

Registrar, M. Larosa, 170*l*.

Marshal, V. Scebberras, 85*l*.

Crown Advocate, Sir Adrian Dingli, C.B., G.C.M.G., LL.D., 550*l*.

Advocate for the Poor, Pasquale Frendo Azopardi, LL.D., 100*l*.

Magistrates of Judicial Police :—

F. Falzon, LL.D., 240*l*.

F. Mizzi, LL.D., 220*l*.

G. Rapinet, LL.D., 200*l*.

G. Camilleri, LL.D., 200*l*.

G. Micallef, LL.D., 200*l*.

Registrar of the Civil Branch, T. Pace, 160*l*.

Registrar of the Criminal Branch, A. Vassallo, 160*l*.

Registrar of Judicial Police, Three Cities, O. De Domenico, 120*l*.

Marshal, A. Piccinino, 55*l*.

P. Borge, 45*l*.

Magistrates of the Island of Gozo, Gius. Xuereb, 180*l*.

P. Cremona, LL.D., 160*l*.

V. P. Micallef, LL.D., 160*l*.

Registrar, A. Tabone, 120*l*.

Registrar of Public Registry, F. S. Camilleri, 80*l*.

Assistant Registrar, F. Cilia, 140*l*.

Clerks, G. Gera, 110*l*.

G. Curmi Vella, 100*l*.

A. C. Briffa, LL.D., 90*l*.

G. Fenech, 80*l*.

R. Manara, 75*l*.

Chaplain to Government, Archdeacon The Very Rev. John Cleugh, D.D., 450*l*.

Rector of the University and Lyceum, S. Schembri, M.D., 300*l*.

Professors of Theology, Very Rev. Canon Salvatore Cumbo, D.D., 100*l*.

Very Rev. Canon Monsignor P. Pace, D.D., 100*l*.

Law, S. Dimech, LL.D., 200*l*.

N. Crescimanno, LL.D., 160*l*.

Medicine, G. O. Galea, M.D., 120*l*.

Surgery, S. Pisani, M.D., 80*l*.

Anatomy and Histology, H. Stilon, M.D., 40*l*.

Midwifery, A. Mifsud, M.D., 60*l*.

Chemistry, V. Micallef, M.D., 80*l*.

Natural History, Gio. Carlo Grech Delicata, M.D., 80*l*.

Latin Literature, Rev. S. Caruana, 100*l*.

Italian Literature, G. Corleo, 100*l*.

English Literature, B. H. Dunbar, 200*l*.

Mathematics and Physics, G. C. Schinas, Ph.D., C.E., 120*l*.

Logic, Dr. Zammit.

Director of Primary Schools, Very Rev. Canon Paolo Pullicino, D.D., 200*l*.

Librarian, C. Vassallo, LL.D., 200*l*.

Superintendent of Police, Raffaele Bonello, 500*l*.

Chief Clerk, G. Cousin, M.D., 180*l*.

Clerks, E. Barbar, 120*l*.

C. Bonavia, 100*l*.

L. Chapelle, 75*l*.

Adjutant of Marine Police Branch, L. Aloisio, 170*l*.

Inspectors, G. Bonello, 120*l*.

F. Vella, 110*l*.

Adjutant of Interior Police Branch, G. Psaila, 240*l*.

Inspectors, Antonio Calleja, 120*l*.

Carlo Muscat, 110*l*.

E. Vidal, 100*l*.

S. Calleja, 100*l*.

G. Scicluna, 80*l*.

Chief Police Physician and Inspector of Dispensaries, Antonio Ghio, M.D., 165*l*.

Superintendent of Corradino Prison, Major L. Meason, 230*l*.

Inspector of ditto, F. Falzon, LL.D., 50*l*.

Assistant Superintendent, E. Farrugia, 80*l*.

Commissary of the Monte di Pieta, including Savings Bank, Matteo Garcin, 240*l*.

Clerks, G. Darmanin, 120*l*.

A. Ullo, 100*l*.

P. Monreal, 90*l*.

R. Iliff, 80*l*.

L. Catro, 75*l*.

R. C. Dingli, 70*l*.

MAURITIUS.

An island lying in the Indian Ocean, between 57° 17' and 57° 46' E. long., and 19° 58' and 20° 32' S. lat. It is 400 miles east of Madagascar. It comprises an area of 676 square miles.

The Mauritius was discovered by the Portuguese in 1507. They claimed possession of it during nearly the whole of the 16th century. The first who made any settlement in it were the Dutch in 1598, who named it Mauritius, in honour of their Prince Maurice. It was abandoned by them in 1710, and afterwards taken possession of by the French. Mauritius was for a long time during the war a source of great mischief to our merchant vessels and Indiamen, from the facility with which sorties might be made from it upon our traders by French men-of-war and privateers. The British Government determined on an expedition for its capture, which was effected in 1810. The possession of the island was ratified by the Treaty of Paris, 1814.

Mauritius pays 45,000*l*. per annum to the Imperial Government as military contribution, but this amount is subject to reduction when the garrison is below the standard fixed upon as necessary for the defence of the colony; the sum paid in 1875 amounted to 20,289*l*.

Total police force, 661.

Constitution.

The Government of the island is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, of which the Colonial Secretary, Procureur and Advocate-General, the Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Troops, the Receiver-General and Auditor-General, are *ex officio* members. There is also a Legislative Council, consisting of seven official and eleven non-official members, together with such additional members, official or non-official, as may be named by the Governor and approved by the Crown. The former comprising the five Executive members above spoken of, and the Collector of Customs, and Protector of Immigrants; the non-official members are chosen from the landed proprietors of the island, and their names are submitted to Her Majesty for approval and confirmation. The Council at present consists of nineteen members. The Code Civil, and the Code de Procédure Civile, which were in force at the time of the Capitulation, have so continued since, except in so far as modified by local ordinances and by rules subsequently promulgated by the Supreme Court and Code du Commerce. The organization of the Courts of Justice was modified by Royal Order in Council of 23rd October, 1851, under which a Supreme Court was established, invested with the same powers as the Court of Queen's Bench. District Courts were also authorised in each of the Districts of the Island, from which appeal lies, under certain restrictions, to the Supreme Court.

The Island of Rodrigues, the Seychelles Islands, Diego Garcia, and others, are dependencies of the Mauritius. Rodrigues is situated about 300 miles east of Mauritius. It is 26 miles in length by 12 in breadth. It is cultivated by colonists from Mauritius.

The Seychelles, or Mahé Islands, are situated between the parallels of S. lat. 4° and 5°; the total number of acres comprised in this group is 50,120; the distance from Mauritius 940 miles. These islands are under the superintendence of a Chief Civil Commissioner (assisted by a Board of Commissioners) at Mahé, who is appointed by the Secretary of State, but is subordinate to the Governor of Mauritius, from whom he takes instructions.

GOVERNORS OF MAURITIUS.

French (1767 to 1810).

M. Dumas, Colonel, Gouverneur Général des Iles de France et de Bourbon	17 July 1767
M. Steinatier, Brigadier Général, Commandant Général des deux Iles	29 Nov. 1768
Le Chevalier Des Roches, Chef d'Escadre, Gouverneur Général des deux Iles	7 June 1769
M. Steinatier, <i>par intérim</i>	July to Nov. 1770
Le Chevalier d'Arzac de Ternay, Chef d'Escadre, Commandant Général des deux Iles	24 Aug. 1772
Le Chevalier de Cuiran de la Brillanne, Chef d'Escadre Commandant Général des deux Iles	2 Dec. 1776
Le Vicomte de Souillac, Commandant Général, <i>par intérim</i> , à l'Ile de France	3 May 1779
Le Vicomte de Souillac, Commandant Général des deux Iles	4 July 1781
Le Vicomte de Souillac, Gouverneur Général des Etablissements Français à l'Est du Cap de Bonne Espérance	15 Feb. 1785
Le Chevalier de Fresne, Colonel, Commandant des Iles de France et de Bourbon, <i>par intérim</i>	5 April 1785
Le Chevalier de Fleury, Colonel, Commandant des Iles de France et de Bourbon, <i>par intérim</i>	28 June 1785
Le Vicomte de Souillac	Nov. 1785
Le Chevalier de Bruni d'Entrecasteaux, Capitaine de Vaisseau, Gouverneur des Iles de France et de Bourbon	5 Nov. 1787
Le Comte de Conway, Maréchal-de-Camp, Gouverneur Général Etablissements Français, à l'Est du Cap de Bonne Espérance	14 Nov. 1789
M. David Charpentier de Cossigny, Maréchal-de-Camp, Gouverneur Général des Etablissements Français, &c., &c.	26 Aug. 1790
Le Comte de Malartic, Lieutenant Général, Gouverneur Général des Etablissements Français, &c.	21 June 1792
M. Magallon Lamorliere, Général de Division, Gouverneur Général des deux Iles, <i>par intérim</i>	29 July 1800
M. Charles Decaen, Général de Division, Capitaine Général des Etablissements Français à l'Est du Cap de Bonne Espérance	26 Sept. 1803
 <i>"Intendants."</i>	
M. Poivre	17 July 1767
M. Maillart-Du Mesle	22 Aug. 1772
M. de Faucault	17 Nov. 1781
M. Chevreau	4 July 1781
M. Motais de Narbonne	12 Oct. 1785

Governors for Great Britain.

M. Dupuy	17 Aug. 1789
M. Chanvalon	6 Nov. 1789
M. Léger, Préfet Colonial	26 Sept. 1803
R. T. Farquhar, Esq.	3 Dec. 1810
Major-General H. Warde	9 April 1811
R. T. Farquhar, Esq.	12 July 1811
Major-General J. Gage Hall	19 Nov. 1817
Colonel Dalrymple	10 Dec. 1818
Major-General R. Darling (<i>acting</i>)	6 Feb. 1819
Sir R. T. Farquhar, Bart.	6 July 1820
Major-General Sir R. Darling (<i>acting</i>)	20 May 1823
Sir G. Lowry Cole	12 June 1823
Hon. Sir Charles Colville, K.G.C.	17 June 1828
Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Nicolay, C.B., K.G.H.	31 Jan. 1833
Colonel J. Power, R.A. (<i>acting</i>)	20 Feb. 1840
Sir Lionel Smith, Bart. K.C.B.	16 July 1840
Colonel W. Staveley (<i>acting</i>)	3 Jan. 1842
Lieut.-Col. Sir W. M. Gomm, K.C.B.	21 Nov. 1842
Lieut.-Col. T. Blanchard (<i>acting</i>)	5 May 1849
Lieut.-Col. H. L. Sweeting (<i>acting</i>)	21 May 1849
Sir George W. Anderson, C.B.	8 June 1849
Major-Gen. W. Sutherland (<i>acting</i>)	19 Oct. 1850
James Macaulay Higginson, Esq., C.B.	8 Jan. 1851
Major-Gen. W. Sutherland (<i>acting</i>)	14 April 1854
Major-Gen. C. M. Hay (<i>acting</i>)	18 Jan. 1855
Sir J. M. Higginson, K.C.B.	12 June 1855
Major-Gen. C. M. Hay (<i>acting</i>)	11 Sept. 1857
Sir William Stevenson, K.C.B.	21 Sept. 1857
Major-Gen. M. C. Johnstone (<i>acting</i>)	9 Jan. 1863
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.	22 Aug. 1863
Brig.-Gen. E. S. Smyth (<i>acting</i>)	4 June 1870
Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	21 Feb. 1871
Major-Gen. E. S. Smyth (<i>acting</i>)	19 Aug. 1871
Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	29 Sept. 1871
Edward Newton, Esq. (<i>acting</i>)	21 Oct. 1872
Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	28 Oct. 1872
Edward Newton, Esq. (<i>acting</i>)	20 Jan. 1873
Hon. Sir A. H. Gordon, K.C.M.G.	20 Oct. 1873
Edward Newton, Esq. (<i>acting</i>)	26 Aug. 1874
Maj.-Gen. Sir A. P. Phayre, K.C.S.I., C.B.	21 Nov. 1874

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1866	639,576	700,048
1867	534,992	642,602
1868	577,686	641,272
1869	595,024	575,180
1870	608,166	591,579
1871	616,952	600,961
1872	703,159	650,327
1873	690,081	657,110
1874	720,130	727,063
1875	692,894	775,836

Public Debt, 896,200*l.*, bearing interest 6 per cent., and 100,000*l.* " " 4 "

Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1866	2,048,000	2,501,000
1867	1,720,000	2,003,800
1868	2,000,069	2,321,243
1869	1,619,906	2,601,657
1870	1,953,993	2,049,987
1871	1,807,382	3,053,054
1872	2,437,512	3,177,301
1873	2,165,400	3,238,700
1874	2,427,813	2,697,892
1875	2,194,824	2,522,099

Population.

	POPULATION 1851.			POPULATION 1861.			POPULATION 1871.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total of Resident Population	119,381	61,482	180,823	202,961	107,089	310,050	193,575	122,467	316,042
Military in Port Louis and elsewhere	1,815	209	1,524	2,105	245	2,350	564	142	706
Crews of Mercantile Shipping	1,159	..	* 1,159	1,044	18*	1,069	314	7	321
Total of Population	121,855	61,691	183,506	206,110	107,352	313,469	194,453	122,616	317,069

Estimated Population, exclusive of Military and Shipping, 31st December, 1875.

General Population.	Indian Population.		Total.
108,267.	Male.	Female.	
	150,896.	85,439.	344,602.

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in Immigration since 1855.

YEARS.	INCREASE.				TOTAL.		DECREASE.						Remaining at end of each year.	
	By Arrivals.		By Births.				By Departures.		By Deaths.		TOTAL.			
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.		
1855	9,645	3,270	1,183	1,096	10,328	4,366	3,702	565	2,727	687	6,829	1,252	100,541	28,245
1856	9,130	3,523	1,329	1,278	10,459	4,801	4,220	677	3,955	923	8,175	1,600	102,825	31,446
1857	8,640	4,085	1,475	1,483	10,115	5,568	3,794	809	2,074	743	5,868	1,552	107,072	35,462
1858	20,932	9,014	1,619	1,644	22,551	10,658	6,707	1,458	2,582	992	9,289	2,450	120,334	43,670
1859	31,643	12,754	2,089	2,018	33,732	14,772	4,147	971	4,075	1,336	8,222	1,307	145,844	56,135
1860	9,070	4,216	2,978	2,787	12,048	7,003	2,290	543	3,842	1,442	6,132	1,985	151,760	61,753
1861	10,232	3,753	2,967	2,949	13,199	6,702	1,786	471	4,181	1,456	6,967	1,927	148,792	54,932
1862	7,440	2,453	3,000	2,963	10,440	5,416	1,752	460	7,023	2,180	8,775	2,640	151,462	58,250
1863	3,667	1,587	3,090	3,052	6,757	4,639	2,553	667	6,602	1,946	9,155	2,613	150,220	60,766
1864	5,649	1,926	3,246	3,144	8,895	5,070	2,692	721	6,466	2,281	9,158	3,002	150,649	63,424
1865	14,910	5,373	3,411	3,344	18,321	8,717	2,854	787	6,150	2,358	9,004	3,125	161,307	69,675
1866	3,702	1,894	3,470	3,342	7,172	5,236	2,925	890	6,007	2,237	8,932	3,127	161,362	72,348
1867	317	33	3,528	3,545	3,845	3,578	2,571	827	16,973	6,769	19,544	7,596	146,278	68,416
1868	1,968	640	3,066	3,141	5,034	3,781	1,880	664	8,119	4,067	9,999	4,731	141,391	67,508
1869	1,967	658	3,214	3,044	5,181	3,702	2,333	752	5,356	2,570	7,689	3,222	138,883	67,889
1870	2,831	1,245	3,464	3,503	6,295	4,748	2,172	670	3,081	1,687	5,253	2,357	140,283	70,353
1871	2,318	974	3,762	3,592	6,080	4,566	2,026	705	3,425	2,026	5,794	2,731	142,101	75,641
1872	4,015	1,759	3,644	3,467	7,659	5,226	2,788	1,031	3,423	2,174	6,211	3,205	144,344	78,128
1873	5,226	2,338	3,839	3,650	9,065	6,033	1,936	594	4,264	2,677	6,200	3,271	147,172	80,852
1874	4,818	2,238	3,528	3,438	8,346	5,672	2,874	1,201	2,420	1,073	5,294	2,74	150,008	83,039
1875	1,996	923	3,364	4,232	6,380	5,155	2,368	1,055	3,469	2,143	5,837	3,198	150,896	85,439

Executive Council.

Major-Gen. Sir Arthur P. Phayre, K.C.S.I., C.B.,
Governor.
 Colonel W. J. Chamberlayne, commanding the troops.
 E. Newton, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary* (on leave),
 W. H. Marsh (acting).
 B. G. Colin, *Procureur and Advocate-General.*
 H. N. D. Beyts, *Acting Receiver-General.*
 W. H. Marsh, *Auditor-General.*
 Acting Secretary, L. E. Schmidt.

Council of Government.

Major-Gen. Sir Arthur P. Phayre, K.C.S.I., C.B.,
Governor.
 Colonel W. T. Chamberlayne, commanding the troops.
 E. Newton, C. M. G., *Colonial Secretary* (on leave),
 W. H. Marsh (acting).
 B. G. Colin, *Procureur and Advocate General.*
 H. N. D. Beyts, *Acting Receiver-General.*
 W. H. Marsh, *Auditor-General.*
 A. Chasteauneuf, *Acting Collector of Customs.*

* In 1851, the colonial and general mercantile shipping were returned together. The Census in 1851 was taken in November, when there are usually many Ships in Port; and that of 1861, in April, when the reverse is the case. These circumstances account for the apparent diminution in the shipping return notwithstanding the great increase in the commerce of the island.

T. Elliott, *Acting Protector of Immigration*.
 C. Antelme.
 F. H. Pitot.
 R. Stein.
 V. Naz, C. M. G.
 L. L. Raoul.
 C. F. H. Adam.

J. Fraser.
 E. Icery.
 E. P. J. Leclézio.
 M. Connal.
 E. François.

Acting Secretary, L. E. Schmidt.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Major-Gen.
 Sir Arthur P. Phayre, K.C.S.I., C.B., 6,000l.
Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, Major H.
 Grattan, 35th Regt., 400l.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, E. Newton, C. M. G., 1,420l. (on leave), W. H. Marsh (acting).
Acting Assistant ditto, James Caldwell, 500l.
Acting Chief Clerk, L. E. Schmidt, 400l.
Acting Registrar, G. Lumgair.
Acting Corresponding Clerk, E. P. Brooks, 200l.
Clerks, M. Saverimontou, P. Ansorgé, 150l. to 250l.; G. Crétin, 100l. to 150l.; J. Macpherson, G. Gibson, G. Durand, 50l. to 100l.
Council Branch, F. M. Manikion, 200l. to 300l.

Receiver-General's Department.

Receiver-General (acting), H. N. D. Beyts, 1,200l.

General Branch.

Chief Clerk, C. de Laroche, 400l. to 600l.
Registrar, O. J. Avril, 150l. to 250l.

Receipt Branch.

Controller, H. E. Picard, 300l. to 400l.
Senior Clerk, W. Aitchison, 200l. to 300l.
Receiver, L. Duvergé, 200l. to 300l.
Clerks, W. Charlton (acting), 300l.; D. Saminaden, D. C. Maleappa, 100l. to 200l.; S. Guerce, 50l. to 150l.; P. Harrison, T. Rougevin, E. Letourneur, 50l. to 100l.
Inspectors of Revenue, 120l.
 N. Lagesse, L. S. R. Duvergé, L. Grandmange, C. Lemerle.

Pay and Account Branch.

Head Accountant, H. W. Chantrell, 400l. to 600l.
Controller, A. Arnot, 300l. to 400l.
Senior Clerk, A. Berthelie, 200l. to 300l.
Junior Clerk, L. Salèce, 100l. to 200l.
Clerks, E. Toussaint, W. L. Argent, 50l. to 100l.

Savings' Bank.

Chief Clerk, A. S. Pasquet, 400l. to 500l.
Clerks, L. A. Adirouben, 200l. to 300l.; A. Monneron, 100l. to 200l.

Distillery Branch.

Superintendent, C. Lamothe, 300l. to 400l.
Inspectors, 150l. to 250l.

J. Grant, F. Collard, H. Hill, T. Lampart, J. Batty, A. Bigaignon, V. Collard, J. Berthelie, G. Gérard, A. Latapie.

Inspectors, 120l. to 180l.

E. Cazaubon, C. de Reland, F. Lebreton, H. de Rune, J. Gaud, R. Pitchen, E. L. de Marcy, E. de Gaye.

Super-numerary Officers to be transferred to other Departments as vacancies occur:—

A. G. Rickwood, L. M. H. Oartier, 300l. to 400l.; C. Potié, H. O'Sughrue, D. Kelsh, H. Christin, H. de Gaye, E. Darvoy, A. Jordany, J. Courtois, 150l. to 250l.; A. S. Mamady, 90l.

Audit Office.

Auditor-General, W. H. Marsh, 900l.
Chief Clerk, E. C. Ashley, 400l. to 600l.
Senior Examiners, G. Béranger, L. Martin, C. Hall, G. W. Snelling, 300l. to 400l.
Junior Examiners, P. D'Unienville, A. Fitzpatrick, A. Carosin, F. Feuillherade, 200l. to 300l.
Clerks, J. Golding, 300l.; J. Rozan, 150l. to 250l.; L. Gibson, 100l. to 150l.; A. Barbier, 50l. to 100l.

Customs.

Collector, A. Chasteauneuf (acting), 900l.
Chief Clerk, J. F. Seymour, 400l. to 600l.
Senior Clerks, L. C. de Malherbe, 450l., J. Lavers, 300l. to 400l.
Clerks, J. Connor, L. Curé, 150l. to 250l.; N. Béranger, J. Lebrun, 100l. to 150l.; A. Chasteauneuf, J. Chasteauneuf, 50l. to 100l.
Receiver, S. Dinnematin, 200l.
Landing Surveyor, G. T. Bradshaw, 400l. to 500l.
Senior Landing Waiter, A. Letourneur, 250l. to 350l.
Landing Waiters, J. V. Dangerfield, S. Graves, G. Tuckwell, J. Haws, Adolphe Davray, 200l. to 300l.
Tide Surveyors, T. Senior and A. Lister, 200l. to 300l.
Locker, C. Williams, 100l. to 150l.
Storekeeper, J. Ray, 150l. to 250l.
Assistant ditto, J. Cassidy, 100l. to 150l.

Port Department.

Harbour Master and Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, J. Morgan, 600l.
Assistant Harbour Master, T. G. Hounslow, 300l. to 400l.
Clerk, S. Jenkins, 150l. to 250l.
Deputy-Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, N. Cartier, 300l. to 400l.

Surveyor-General's Department.

Surveyor-General, M. Connal, 970l.
Engineer, Sanitary Works, A. Vandermeersch, 400l. to 600l.
Clerk of Works, W. A. Mann, 400l. to 600l.
Inspector of Works, V. Bazile, J. Pucknell, 200l. to 300l.
Timekeeper and Overseer, C. Mazère, 100l. to 150l.
Draughtsman, A. Descubes, 100l. to 150l.
Chief Clerk, V. B. Hulm, 400l. to 600l.
Pay Clerk, J. B. Bruce, 200l.
Clerks, E. Crétin, A. Arokion, E. Magnien, 100l. to 150l.
Government Surveyor, G. G. Reid, 400l. to 600l.
Assistant ditto, S. B. Hobbs, 300l. to 400l.
Assistant Draughtsman, F. Parsons, 150l. to 250l.
Clerk, L. Saminaden, 100l. to 150l.
Chief Surveyor of Roads, J. Sullivan, 300l. to 400l.
Surveyors of Roads, F. Parsons, R. Westaway, T. Godley, J. Piat, C. Gilbert, T. Brown, 150l. to 250l.
Director of Woods and Forests, John Horne, 100l.
Guardian of Woods and Forests, A. Brousse, 158l.

Registration and Mortgage Department.

Receiver of Registration Dues and Conservator of Mortgages, J. H. Finnis, 1,000l.
Chief Clerk, N. Lesage, 400l. to 600l.
Senior Clerks, L. Herchenroder, L. E. Dupont, P. E. D'Emmerez, 300l. to 400l.
Cashier, J. P. A. F. M'éyepa, 200l. to 300l.;
Assist. ditto, C. Rahiman, 60l. to 100l.
Taxing Clerk, P. Ducasse, 200l. to 300l.

Clerks, M. Nayna, A. de Boucherville, A. Thatcher, 150*l.* to 250*l.*; E. Mangeot, L. A. Lahausse, L. Rondeaux, C. Pitrel, W. Acton, S. Pitchen, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Immigration Department.

Acting Protector of Immigrants, T. Elliott, 900*l.*
Chief Clerk, W. C. Argent, 400*l.* to 600*l.*
Inspectors of Immigrants, T. Blunt and F. De la Mare, 500*l.*
Accountant, C. Hall, 200*l.* to 300*l.*
Cashier, E. Courtois, 200*l.* to 300*l.*
Clerks, J. Anderson, 200*l.* to 300*l.*; A. Conier, 150*l.* to 250*l.*; F. Bell, R. Massé, E. Joseph, S. O'Sughrue, J. Maïs, O. Coombas, L. E. Barbeau, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Civil Status Office.

Registrar-General, , 700*l.*
Government Statistician, J. B. Kyshe, F.S.S., 400*l.* to 500*l.*
Clerks, E. Bouton, H. C. W. Terry, T. Paton, 200*l.* to 300*l.*; C. Papillon, 150*l.* to 250*l.*; A. Paul, M. Philogène, C. F. Edwards, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Post Office.

Acting Colonial Post-master and Superintendent of Telegraphs, T. H. Thompson, 600*l.*
Superintendent of Sorting Branch, L. G. Rose, 150*l.* to 250*l.*
Clerks, C. Lennon, 150*l.* to 250*l.*; M. Appavon, P. F. Charles, S. Standley, H. Wilmott, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Civil Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, F. Reid, M.D., *Dep. Inspect. Gen. of Hospitals* (h. p.), 1,000*l.*
Clerks, C. G. Hall, 150*l.*; C. Lampont, W. Bathfield, 100*l.*
Health Officer, Dr. A. R. Barrart, 500*l.*
Medical Storekeeper, C. H. Lecornu, 200*l.*
Surgeon Visiting Civil Hospital, Dr. G. A. Moorhead, 200*l.*
Resident ditto, Dr. Monty, 300*l.*
Assistant Surgeon, S. W. Lennon, 150*l.* to 200*l.*
Prison and Police Surgeon, Dr. W. M. Rogers, 450*l.*
Acting Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum, Dr. Griffith, 400*l.*
Medical Attendants, Pamplemousses, Dr. Forder, 400*l.*
Riviers du Rempart, Dr. D'Espaignet, 330*l.*
Flacq, Dr. Stone, 100*l.*
Grand Port, Dr. Finimore, 100*l.*
Savanne, Dr. Bolton, 300*l.*
Black River, Dr. Vaudagne, 330*l.*
Plaines Wilhems, Dr. H. Rogers, 150*l.*
Moka, Dr. Vinson, 150*l.*
Government Vaccinators, Port Louis, Dr. Dubois, fees.
Pamplemousses, Drs. E. Harel and Lédéant, fees.
Rivière du Rempart, Dr. D'Espaignet, fees.
Flacq, Dr. Stone, fees.
Grand Port, Dr. Vitry, fees.
Savanne, Dr. G. A. L. A. Dardenne, fees.
Black River, Dr. Vaudagne, fees.
Plaines Wilhems, Dr. Vinson, fees.
Moka, Dr. Vinson, fees.

Quarantine Establishments.

Steward, Flat Island, B. Stowe, 150*l.*
Store Clerk and Signalman, ditto, H. J. Baber, 120*l.*
Steward, Cannonier Point, A. Pougnet, 150*l.*

General Board of Health Office.

President, Dr. Reid, *Chief Medical Officer*.
Vice-President, E. Leclézio.
Secretary, A. Martin, 250*l.*
Sanitary Warden, Port Louis, G. Jenner, 700*l.* and 100*l.* allowance.
Sanitary Guardians—
 F. J. Hall, 400*l.* and 200*l.* allowances.
 A. le Juge, ditto.
 A. Lesur, ditto.

Botanical Garden.

Director, J. Horne, 400*l.* (also *Director of Woods and Forests*, see *ante*.)
Assistant-Director, J. Cantley, 250*l.*

Museum.

Curator, L. S. Bouton, 250*l.*

Royal Alfred Observatory.

Government Meteorological Observer, Dr. C. Meldrum, 500*l.*
Assistant Meteorological Observer, F. C. Stevenon, 200*l.*

Civil Commissariat Department.

Storekeeper-General, C. M. de Joux, 800*l.*
Chief Clerk, J. Angus, 350*l.*
Storekeeper, W. Bruce, 300*l.*
Assistant ditto, J. Cowley, 200*l.*
Store Accountant, M. Tirselson, 250*l.*
Sub-ditto, L. A. Dedans, 100*l.*
Clerk, G. Atkinson, 200*l.*
Shipping Clerk, M. de Joux, 150*l.*
Issuer, T. Louis, 100*l.*
In Charge of Powder Magazine, Lieut. Evans, B.A., 5*s.* per diem.

Supreme Court.

Chief Judge, Sir C. F. Shand, Knt., 2,000*l.*
Clerk, J. B. Shand, 200*l.* to 300*l.*
First Puisne Judge, N. G. Bestol, 1,200*l.*
Clerk, H. B. Dowson, 200*l.* to 300*l.*
Second Puisne Judge, A. G. Ellis, 1,200*l.*
Clerk, J. Rondeaux, 200*l.* to 300*l.*
Master, V. Esnouf, 1,000*l.*
Substitute Master, J. A. Robertson, no salary.
Chief Clerk, E. J. Ackroyd, 400*l.* to 600*l.*
Cashier, I. Piarroux, 200*l.* to 300*l.*
Clerk, J. R. Coombes, 200*l.* to 300*l.*
Registrar, O. D. Emmerex de Charmoy, 810*l.*
Chief Clerk, L. Isnard, 400*l.* to 600*l.*
Clerks, L. G. Comarmond, 200*l.* to 300*l.*; W. Bathfield, 150*l.* to 250*l.*; C. Maingard, F. Gannchaud, 100*l.* to 150*l.*; O. D. de Charmoy, 50*l.* to 100*l.*
Official Assignee, Court of Bankruptcy, J. Herchenroder, fees.

Vice-Admiralty Court.

Judge and Commissary, Sir C. F. Shand, Knt.
Registrar, G. A. Ritter.
Queen's Proctor, J. Bouchet.
Marshal, J. J. Brown.

Procureur-General's Department.

Procureur and Advocate-General, B. G. Colin, 1,350*l.*
Substitute ditto, H. de Ricci, 720*l.*
Crown Solicitor, W. Greene, 400*l.* to 600*l.*
Clerks, N. Hall, 300*l.* to 400*l.*; T. Poirier, 150*l.*; A. de Balze, 100*l.*; J. Conway, H. Daniel, 60*l.*
Interpreter, G. Ramdoss, 150*l.* to 250*l.*
Curator of Intestate Estates, J. J. Brown, 350*l.*
Clerk, H. Decroizilles, 100*l.*

District Magistracy.

Senior District Magistrate, J. A. Robertson, 800*l*.
District Clerk, E. Desmarais, 800*l*. to 400*l*.
Joint Clerk, D. P. Garrioch, 200*l*. to 800*l*.
Clerks, F. W. Bloore, S. Gellé, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
Interpreter, B. Clayton, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
Junior District Magistrate, J. Rouillard, 800*l*.
Joint District Clerk, V. Singery, 300*l*. to 400*l*.
Assistant District Clerk, J. Rawstorne, 100*l*.
Interpreter, E. H. Johnson, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
District Magistrate, Pamplemousses, G. C. Mayer, 700*l*.
District Clerk, W. E. H. Griffiths, 800*l*. to 400*l*.
District Cashier, E. C. Dumée, 200*l*. to 300*l*.
Clerks, E. Laborde, N. Rivière, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
District Magistrate, Grand Port, A. de Boucherville, 600*l*.
District Clerk, H. Byrnes, 300*l*. to 400*l*.
District Cashier, I. Boucherat, 200*l*. to 300*l*.
Joint Clerk, T. N. Graves, 150*l*. to 250*l*.
District Magistrate, Plaines Wilhems, E. A. Esnouf, 500*l*.
District Clerk, J. E. Dombreu, 300*l*. to 400*l*.
District Cashier, A. Langlois, 200*l*. to 300*l*.
Joint District Clerk, L. Pierre Jean, 150*l*. to 250*l*.
District Magistrate, Oil Islands, J. H. Ackroyd, 500*l*.

District and Stipendiary Magistracies.

District and Stipendiary Magistrate, Rivière Du Rempart, E. Baudot, 700*l*.
District Clerk, C. Blain, 800*l*. to 400*l*.
District Cashier, A. Gourrage, 200*l*. to 300*l*.
Clerks, E. Coqueval, E. Bernon, 150*l*. to 250*l*.
District and Stipendiary Magistrate, Flacq, J. G. Daly, 700*l*.
District Clerk, H. Piat, 300*l*. to 400*l*.
District Cashier, T. Haddon, 200*l*. to 300*l*.
Joint Clerk, L. Meyer, 150*l*. to 250*l*.
Clerks, A. Antoine and A. Furlong, 150*l*.
District and Stipendiary Magistrate, Savanne, C. Farquharson, 700*l*.
District Clerk, J. G. de St. Pern, 800*l*. to 400*l*.
District Cashier, A. Guérin, 200*l*. to 300*l*.
Joint Clerk, T. Cannon, 150*l*. to 250*l*.
Clerk, S. Barfoot, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
District and Stipendiary Magistrate, Black River, I. Jolivet, 600*l*.
District Clerk, I. Dupont, 300*l*. to 400*l*.
District Cashier, J. T. Jones, 200*l*. to 300*l*.
Clerk, James Kyshe, 150*l*. to 250*l*.
District and Stipendiary Magistrate, Moka, E. Didier, 700*l*.
District Clerk, F. Martindale, 300*l*. to 400*l*.
District Cashier, H. G. de Rauville, 200*l*. to 300*l*.
Clerks, E. Pauquy, 150*l*. to 250*l*.; H. Plassan, 50*l*.

Police and Stipendiary Magistracy.

Acting Police and Stipendiary Magistrate, L. G. Trenchet, 500*l*.
Chief Clerk, R. Bonnemaison, 300*l*. to 400*l*.
Joint Clerk, A. Marceau, 200*l*. to 300*l*.

Stipendiary Magistracy.

Stipendiary Magistrate, Pamplemousses, C. Renouf, 500*l*.
Clerks, A. de Lachesnaye, J. Beaublanc, 150*l*. to 250*l*.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Grand Port, E. S. Messiter, 500*l*.
Clerks, W. Cox, 150*l*. to 250*l*.; A. Casse, 100*l*.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Plaines Wilhems, E. Martindale, 500*l*.
Clerks, A. Toureau, 150*l*. to 250*l*.; J. d'Hotman, 100*l*. to 150*l*.

Police Department.

Inspector-General, Lt.-Col. O'Brien, 1,000*l*.
Superintendent, J. A. Spencer, 500*l*.
Inspectors, J. H. Shellam, O. L. O'Connor, M. E. Brownrigg, F. Timperley, H. Riccard, J. C. O'Hallaran, H. R. Bell, 200*l*. to 300*l*.
Pay Clerk, F. Wohrnitz, 300*l*. to 400*l*. (on leave), A. Latouche (acting)
Clerks, F. Ayayou, 100*l*. to 150*l*.; E. Bernon, 100*l*.
Inspector of Prisons and Gaoler, Port Louis, 300*l*. to 400*l*.
Assistant Gaoler, J. McGreavy, 150*l*. to 250*l*.
Storekeeper, A. Carosin, 100*l*.
Matron, Mrs. Taylor, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
Clerk, T. Carolus, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
Gaoler, Pamplemousses, H. Oxer, 150*l*. to 250*l*.
Assistant ditto, W. Spray, 100*l*.
Gaoler, Rivière du Rempart, J. McVeay, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
Assistant ditto, A. Poonosamy, 60*l*.
Gaoler, Flacq, T. Kelly, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
Assistant ditto, T. Darcy, 60*l*. to 100*l*.
Gaoler, Grand Port, T. Keating, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
Assistant ditto, H. Oxenham, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
Gaoler, Savanne, G. H. Symns, 100*l*.
Assistant ditto, H. Gower, 60*l*. to 100*l*.
Gaoler, Black River, H. Harding, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
Assistant ditto, J. Shinner, 60*l*. to 100*l*.
Gaoler, Plaines Wilhems, J. Ross, 100*l*. to 150*l*.
Assistant ditto, G. Mounsmie, 60*l*. to 100*l*.
Gaoler, Moka, P. L'Olive, 72*l*.

*Ecclesiastical.**Church of England.*

Lord Bishop of Mauritius, Right Rev. P. S. Royston, D.D., 720*l*.
Acting Civil Chaplain, Rev. F. Schurr, 400*l*.
Chaplain for the French, Rev. A. Vaudin, 200*l*.
Civil Chaplain for Mahebourg, Rev. W. Wright, 400*l*.
Civil Chaplain for Vacoa, Black River, &c., Rev. A. D. Mathews, M.A., 350*l*.
Incumbent of St. Thomas, Plaines Wilhems, Rev. H. D. Buswell, 200*l*.
St. John's, Moka, Rev. G. Carpenter, 200*l*.
St. Barnabas, Pamplemousses, Rev. R. W. Boyce, 200*l*.
Mariners' Church, Rev. A. Vaudin (acting).

Roman Catholic Church.

Lord Bishop of Port Louis, Right Rev. D. Scarisbrick, 720*l*.
Vicar-General, Very Rev. C. J. Hogan, 300*l*.
Priests, Revs. X. Mazuy, A. Faduilhe, P. MacDonald, T. Bardet, D. Curtin, J. I. Stuart, J. Beaud, P. Cox, F. J. Thiersé, W. O. Farrell, E. Harel, M. Pasteur, 200*l*.
Assistant Priests, Revs. F. Muylle, F. Roy, R. Ver vault, H. Callu, J. Halais, L. Dorbec, F. Mauget, S. Maroelli, S. Botta, P. Byrne, J. Newport, C. Hogan, 150*l*.

National Church of Scotland.

Minister, Rev. G. McIrvine, 400*l*.

Independents.

Ministers, Revs. J. J. Lebrun, 200*l*.; S. H. Anderson, 150*l*.

Royal College.

Rector, Charles Bruce, 1,000*l*.

Secretary, W. Cassidy, 200*l*. to 300*l*.

Professors, C. W. Mason, 600*l.*; A. H. Lipscomb, 500*l.*; Dr. W. Rogers, 200*l.*; W. McKie, 450*l.*; E. Baissac, 300*l.*; W. Ansorgé, 450*l.*; C. A. Avicé, 350*l.*

Masters, J. Thomé, 250*l.*; D. Anderson, 800*l.*; C. Judais, 60*l.* (gymnastics); A. de La Hogue, 200*l.*; A. Dupont, 120*l.*; F. Hily, 72*l.*; Rev. —Wright (Hindustani), 100*l.*; J. A. M. Poirier, 450*l.*; H. Magny, 300*l.*; A. Standley, 250*l.*; W. Hobbs, D. Papillon, 200*l.*; H. Morin, 150*l.*; R. Bell, 800*l.*; Widow de Corislis, 860*l.*; A. Bernon, F. André, G. Chafferon, G. Holloway, 120*l.*; A. Mural, J. Séguier, 90*l.*; H. Cunningham, 150*l.*; L. Favez, 120*l.*; G. L. Etang, 100*l.*; J. Mangeot, 90*l.*

Ushers, T. Cassidy, 300*l.*; J. Standley, 250*l.*

Government Schools.

Superintendent, J. C. Browne, 600*l.*
Clerks, J. Boucherat, 200*l.* to 300*l.*; H. Foster, 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Poor Law Commission.

Commissioner, E. Ducray, 400*l.*

Orphan Asylum.

Director, T. Elliott (acting).
Superintendent, G. Norvill, 500*l.*

Railway Department.

General Manager, W. H. Scott, 1,100*l.*
Assistant Manager, A. Chastellier, 500*l.*
Accountant, R. W. Dowson, 400*l.*

SEYCHELLES.

Board of Civil Commissioners.

Official Members:—
Chief Commissioner, *President*.
District Judge.
Government Medical Officer.

Unofficial Members:—
Charles Dupuy, Esq.
F. Hodoul, Esq.
C. Le Marchand, Esq.
A. Nageon, Esq.
E. Serret, Esq.

Secretary, Geo. Barrow, 50*l.* (see Revenue Department).

Chief Commissioner, C. S. Salmon, 600*l.*, and 288*l.* for office and boat establishments.

Revenue Department.

Collector of Dues and Taxes, Geo. Barrow, 200*l.* (see above).

Clerk, Internal Revenue and Registration Offices, W. A. Rayner, 175*l.*

Assistant Clerk and Deputy Curator of Vacant Estates, Henry Tregarthen, 100*l.*

Superintendent of Distilleries, Landing Waiter, and Inspector of Licences, James Davidson, 100*l.* (See Post Office)

Tide Waiter, F. B. Thompson, 40*l.*

Assistant Wardens, &c., P. Woodruff, A. Furteau, E. Collard, 78*l.*

Judicial Department.

District Judge, E. A. De Lapeyre, 500*l.*

District Clerk, Richard Middleton Rennards, 200*l.* to 300*l.*

Assistant Clerk, A. Puren, 100*l.*

Clerk, Registration Office, F. Cauvin, 72*l.*

Ushers, J. P. Lubin and J. Dyer; paid by fees.

Civil Status Officers.

The District Clerk for Mahé, &c.

The Assistant Medical Officer for Praslin, &c.

Medical Department.

Government Medical Officer, James Henry Brooks, 400*l.*, and private practice.

Assistant ditto (vacant), 250*l.*, and private practice.

Dispenser, Public Hospital, Jacques Edmond, 48*l.*

Nurses, two Sisters of St. Joseph de Oluny, 80*l.*

Ecclesiastical Department.

Civil Chaplain, Rev. J. A. Bichaud, 300*l.*

Roman Catholic Priests, The Very Rev. the Préfet Apostolique, 200*l.*; and the Rev. P. Marc, 150*l.*

Post Office.

Deputy Postmaster, James Davidson, 100*l.* (see Revenue Department).

Immigration.

Inspector of Liberated Africans, H. Leipsic (acting), 100*l.* (see Police Department).

Education.

Inspector of Schools, J. H. Brooks (acting—see Medical Department).

Police and Gaols.

Chief Officer of Police, H. Leipsic, 170*l.*

Gaoler, J. Walsh, 84*l.*

Matron, Mrs. Walsh, 48*l.*

Works Department.

Superintendent of Works, Jules Cauvin, 180*l.*; is also Government Surveyor, paid by fees.

Clerk ditto, F. B. Thompson, 96*l.*

Board of Education.

Members, the Members of the Board of Civil Commissioners.

Honorary Secretary, Geo. Barrow.

Board of Health.

Members, the Members of the Board of Civil Commissioners.

Honorary Secretary, Geo. Barrow.

Prison Committee.

The District Judge, the Government Medical Officer, the Chief Officer of Police, and two Unofficial Members of the Board of Civil Commissioners.

Tender Committee.

The Chief Commissioner, the District Judge, and the Collector of Dues and Taxes.

Wardens.

North and South Mahé and Silhouette, The Collector of Dues and Taxes (ex-officio).

Praslin, The Assistant Medical Officer (ex-officio).

MONTSERRAT.

(See Leeward Islands, p. 91.)

NATAL.

Discovery and Early History.

The Colony of Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery by Vasco de Gama, the celebrated Portuguese navigator, on Christmas-day, 1497. It lies on the south-east coast of Africa, about eight hundred miles from the Cape of Good Hope, and between 29th and 31st parallels of S. lat.: it is bounded by the Tugela and Umfuna Rivers, and by the Drakensberg Mountains. It comprises an area of about thirteen millions and a half of acres, and has a seaboard of one hundred and seventy miles. The country is broken and rugged, and transit is consequently extremely difficult. The scenery in Natal in parts is picturesque in the extreme; waterfalls abound. Natal is a well-watered country, no less than 23 distinct rivers running into the Indian Ocean in the one hundred and fifty miles of coast. Unfortunately none of them are navigable.

From the discovery of Natal by Vasco de Gama, in 1497, but little is to be found respecting it until 1686, when a Dutch vessel was wrecked in the Bay of Natal. The crew spent some twelve months there engaged in building a small vessel from the fragments of the wreck. Having accomplished their task, they sailed for the Cape, leaving behind them four Englishmen, three of whom were subsequently taken off by a Dutch ship which visited the coast. The Dutch formed a settlement in 1721, but soon abandoned it.

In 1824 Lieutenant Farewell, of the Royal Marines, having in the previous year visited Natal on an exploring voyage, endeavoured to colonize it. Though the British Government declined to recognise or aid him in his plans, he induced some twenty enterprising individuals to join him in this undertaking. On their arrival they placed themselves in relation with the king of the country. Chaka, a chief of the greatest talent, who had fused into a nation under his own despotic sway the various tribes inhabiting a vast tract of country, He sanctioned the formation of a settlement by this small band of white men, which, however, was broken up at his death, about four years later. The tribes thus amalgamated by Chaka have been known since under the general title of Zulus, and form an independent kingdom to the north of Natal.

Towards the close of the year 1837 a large body of Dutch Boers from the Cape Colony, taking offence at restrictions placed on them by the British Government in regard to their coloured servants, migrated to Natal. Many of them were treacherously murdered by Dingaan, then Zulu chief, the murderer of, and successor to his brother Chaka. During the next two years the Zulus and the Boers waged war with various success; but in 1839 the Dutch obtained a decisive victory.

Owing chiefly to these disturbances, the Governor of the Cape decided to take military possession of the district, and sent there a detachment of troops for the purpose. This detachment was shortly withdrawn, and after the lapse of a brief interval a second force, under Captain Smith, was sent (1840). These troops came into collision with the Dutch Boers, were defeated by them, forced to entrench themselves, and completely blockaded until the arrival of considerable reinforcements under Colonel Cloete, with whom a junction was effected. The Boers submitted, on the 5th July, to Colonel Cloete at Pietermaritzburg.

Constitution.

In 1843 the district of Natal was proclaimed by the Governor of the Cape to be a British Colony. In August, 1845, Letters Patent were issued, constituting the district a part of the Cape Colony. Ordinances were passed by the Cape Legislature establishing Roman Dutch law, and providing for the administration of justice. And in November of the same year other Letters Patent were passed making Natal a separate Government. A Lieutenant-Governor was appointed, as well as an Executive Council created. The Lieutenant-Governor was subordinate to the Governor of the Cape, and the Legislative Council of the Cape continued to frame laws for Natal till 1848, when a separate Legislative Council was established.

In 1856 Natal was erected into a distinct and separate Colony, and from that time has not been under the control of the Governor of the Cape. Its affairs are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, composed originally of four official members, viz., the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the Secretary for Native Affairs, and 12 members elected by the counties and boroughs.

Under the Supplementary Charter of December, 1869, two members of the Legislative Council are elected members of the Executive Council, whilst the number of official members of the Legislative and Executive Councils was increased to five by the admission of the Protector of Immigrants, for whom the Colonial Engineer has been substituted by additional letters patent dated the 21st of December, 1876.

The elected members of Council hold their seats for four years from date of election, unless the Council is dissolved by the Governor. There are 8 electoral districts, and possession of property to the value of 50*l.*, or rents from property of an annual value of 10*l.*, entitles a man to a vote; the usual provisions respecting the disqualification of aliens, and others hold good. No person can be elected a member of Council, unless he is a duly qualified and registered elector, nor unless he shall have been invited to become a candidate for election by at least 10 electors of the county or borough which it is proposed he shall represent: nor unless such requisition shall have been transmitted to the Resident Magistrate, at least fourteen days before the election. The Reserved Civil List is fixed at 40,100*l.* under the Supplementary Charter of 1872.

By Law No. 1 of 1873 the number of official members of the Legislative Council was increased to 5, and the number of elected members to 15. By Act No. 8 of 1875 the number of nominated members was increased to 13, including the 5 official members.

Native Affairs.

In autumn 1873, Langalibalele, chief of the Amalubi Tribe, residing in a location at foot of the Drakensberg Mountains, entered on a somewhat contumacious course of conduct towards the local government, ending in an attempt to escape from the Colony into Basutoland with his people and cattle. A Colonial force, consisting of regulars, volunteers, and natives, was dispatched against the Tribe, and at one point, in the Bushman's River Pass, a portion of the force came into collision with the rear-guard of the tribe, when three European volunteers were shot down, and two natives. Langalibalele and many of the tribe were met and secured in Basutoland by Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Orpen, Agents of the Cape

Government, and given up to the Natal force which was in pursuit, under Mr. Allinson and Mr. Hawkins. Langalibalele, his sons, indunas, and certain of his tribe were brought to trial under what is called "native law," the principal offenders being tried by a Court over which the Lieutenant-Governor himself presided. About 290 prisoners were condemned to various terms of imprisonment. Langalibalele himself was condemned to banishment or transportation for life, and one of his sons to a similar punishment for five years. The cattle and land of the tribe were confiscated. The neighbouring tribe of Putini, which had harboured the women and cattle of the Amalubi Tribe, were subjected to similar confiscation, but the property of the Tribe has been restored to them. Langalibalele and his son were transported to Robben Island, in the Cape of Good Hope, by the Legislature of which Colony an Act was passed sanctioning their detention.

Her Majesty's Government having formed the opinion that the punishment inflicted on the Chief was excessive, this Act was repealed by the Cape Parliament, by a second Act which provided for the removal of Langalibalele and his son to the mainland to be at large under regulations framed by the Governor of the Cape in Council. The members of the tribe have been practically amnestied and accorded liberty to settle peaceably in the Colony, though not to occupy their former location as a tribe.

The Langalibalele affair brought into prominence the system under which the native population had been managed by the Natal Government, and Sir Garnet Wolseley was specially commissioned to proceed to the Colony as administrator, and to consider and report upon the Native question, and the question of defence. He was accompanied and assisted in his task by four officers, who had served under him with distinction during the Ashanti war, namely: Colonel Colley, C.B., Lieut.-Colonel Brackenbury, R.A., C.B., Major Butler, C.B., and Captain Lord Gifford, V.C.

The Native population has hitherto been governed chiefly under the authority of Ordinance No. 3 of 1849, which withdrew the natives from the authority of the Roman-Dutch Law, and placed them under the personal authority of the Governor as Supreme Chief, and made native law and custom the measure of justice among them in civil and criminal matters, a concurrent jurisdiction being reserved to the ordinary law courts in cases of crimes *mala in se*. The native population was debarred from the franchise, but by an Act of 1865, machinery was provided by which a native might procure his relief from the operation of native law, in which case he would be entitled to all the rights of an ordinary Colonist. The tribes live apart, upon locations provided for them by the Government. They have enjoyed their tribal organisation, and lived in polygamy. But besides these there are many native squatters on Crown lands, and many living by regular labour on farms.

It is now proposed, as a result of the recommendations of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and the deliberations of Her Majesty's Government, to break down as much as possible the tribal organisation, and the judicial and other authority of the Chiefs. A law has been passed establishing a Native High Court to administer civil justice to the natives, and by this law the natives are placed under the ordinary criminal law of the Colony, except as regards political crimes, crimes arising out of native customs, and crimes declared triable under any local law by native law, all which crimes are reserved for the Native High Court. A white

magistrate is to be placed with every tribe, who will be the administrator of justice in civil matters, and will supersede the authority of the Chiefs, and it is hoped gradually to accustom the Kafirs to regular industry, and the individual ownership of property in the civilised way. By a law, No. 13 of 1875, an existing tax of 5*l.* on native marriages was abolished, while at the same time the native hut tax was raised from 7*s.* to 14*s.*

Railways.

An Act was passed by the Legislative Council, in 1875, authorising the construction of a railway from Pietermaritzburg to the Port of Durban, 78 miles, with a branch northwards from Umgeni to Verulam, 19½ miles, and one south to the Isipingo River, 7 miles. The estimated cost of the work is £1,000,000, to be raised by loan; the contract has been taken by Messrs. Wythes and Jackson. The first sod was turned by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 1st of January, 1876.

Defence.

The regular force in the Colony consists of the 1st battalion, 18th regiment of foot, a detachment of artillery, and one of engineers.

The volunteer force of the Colony on the 31st of December, 1875, consisted of 419 cavalry, with 418 horses, and 2 field guns, and 226 infantry.

The police force consisted of mounted police, 8 officers, and 50 non-commissioned officers and men; native foot police 29 of all ranks.

Missionaries.

There are various missionary establishments in Natal, supported by voluntary aid, for the advancement of the 300,000 Zulu-Kafir subjects of the Queen. The Church of England, the Wesleyans, the Americans, the Prussians, the Hanoverians, the Norwegians, and the Church of Rome, all have their various stations.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1850	24,108	21,774
1860	86,871	80,384
1866	94,884	126,067
1870	126,293	121,352
1871	125,628	118,657
1872	180,498	132,978
1873	208,086	182,224
1874	247,259	254,402
1875	260,271	307,925
1876 to July.	160,062	112,761

Public Debt in 1874, 381,700*l.*

Borrowed for Railway Construction in 1876,
£350,000.

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1850	111,015	16,613
1860	354,987	129,390
1866	263,305	203,402
1870	429,527	382,979
1871	472,444	562,109
1872	825,252	622,797
1873	1,011,465	651,028
1874	1,121,948	770,084
1875	1,208,838	835,643
1876 to July.	560,053	385,639

Population in 1872.

White, 17,290; Coolies, 5,068; Natives, 282,708.
Total, 305,141. Aliens and Native strangers included in total persons, 4,059.

Executive Council.

The Lieut.-Governor.

Henry Connor, *Chief Justice.*
The Commandant of the Troops.
Frederick Napier Broome, *Colonial Secretary.*
J. Bird, *Treasurer.*
M. H. Galloway, *Attorney-General.*
Sir T. Shepstone, K.C.M.G., *Secretary for Native Affairs.*
Captain Hime, R.E., *Colonial Engineer.*
J. T. Polkinghorne.
R. Allen.
Clerk, W. H. Beaumont.

Legislative Council.

Walter Macfarlane, *Speaker,* 250*l.*
Frederick Napier Broome, *Colonial Secretary.*
J. Bird, *Treasurer.*
M. H. Galloway, *Attorney-General.*
Sir T. Shepstone, K.C.M.G., *Secretary for Native Affairs.*
Captain Hime, R.E., *Colonial Engineer.*
J. W. Akerman. C. Manning.*
R. Allen. J. Millar.*
C. Barter, B.C.L. Rev. W. O. Newnham, M.A.*
J. N. Boshoff. J. T. Polkinghorne.
J. C. Boshoff. J. Robinson.
W. Field. J. R. Saunders.
W. Hartley.* T. Shepstone, jun.
G. King. G. M. Sutton.
Capt. W. Lloyd.* J. Walker.*
W. Macfarlane. A. E. Windham.*

Civil Establishment.

Lieut.-Governor, Sir Henry E. Bulwer, K.C.M.G., 2,500*l.*
Private Secretary, Captain Cox, 1-18 Regt., 150*l.*
Assistant Private Secretary, Rider Haggard.
Clerk, Executive Council, W. H. Beaumont, 150*l.*
Clerk, Governor's Office, W. H. Beaumont, 250*l.*
Guardian, Government House, W. Minshall, 100*l.*
Colonial Secretary, Frederick Napier Broome, 800*l.*
Chief Clerk, G. Lamond, 350*l.*
First Clerk, J. J. Sewell, 270*l.*
Second Clerk, J. A. Michell, 150*l.*
Office Keeper and Messenger, J. O'Keefe, 120*l.*
Secretary for Native Affairs, Sir T. Shepstone, K.C.M.G., 800*l.*
Clerk, J. Perrin, 250*l.*
Treasurer, J. Bird, 700*l.*
First Clerk, T. Primrose, 250*l.*
Second Clerk, F. H. Sewell, 200*l.*
Third Clerk, M. Moodie, 120*l.*
Accountant,
Sub-Accountant, Ladysmith, A. E. Titren, 50*l.*
Ditto, Newcastle, C. B. Boort, 25*l.*
Postmaster-General, R. I. Finnemore, 350*l.*
First Clerk, Post Office, Pietermaritzburg, A. Moodie, 220*l.*

2nd Clerk, Post Office, F. R. Becker, 155*l.*
3rd ditto, F. Berning, 130*l.*
Extra ditto, J. Bloikie, 96*l.*
Postmaster, Durban, C. J. Cookes, 320*l.*
1st Clerk, J. T. Stuart, 190*l.*
2nd ditto, E. Baxter, 96*l.*
Extra, H. Powys, 96*l.*
Telegraph Clerk, Durban, A. Schweizer, 170*l.*
Ditto, Pietermaritzburg, H. Smith, 100*l.*
Auditor, J. P. Symons, 500*l.*
First Clerk, G. A. Read, 250*l.*
2nd ditto, H. Wylde-Browne, 170*l.*
3rd ditto, T. J. St. George, 100*l.*
Registrar of Deeds, F. S. Berning, 400*l.*
First Clerk, J. Craw, 250*l.*
2nd ditto, C. P. Wolhuter, 120*l.*
Surveyor-General, P. C. Sutherland, 500*l.*
Clerk and Draughtsman, C. G. Behrens, 300*l.*
Civil Engineer, Captain Hime, R.E., 1,000*l.*
Chief Clerk and Accountant, E. F. McGill, 300*l.*
First Clerk and Draughtsman, W. G. Evans, 215*l.*
Accountant Clerk, R. H. S. Burnet, 120*l.*
Junior Clerk, J. Bird, 100*l.*
2nd ditto, J. Budgen, 96*l.*
Clerk of the Works, C. J. H. Jenkyns, 300*l.*
Collector of Customs, G. Rutherford, 600*l.*
Clerk and Warehouse Keeper, J. Byrne, 300*l.*
2nd Clerk, E. C. M. Tyrrell, 170*l.*
Wharf Clerk, R. R. Cochrane, 150*l.*
Supervisor and Locker, Bonded Warehouse, Pietermaritzburg, J. Duncum, 50*l.*
First Landing Waiter and Searcher, Wilson Wood, 270*l.*
2nd ditto, J. O'Mahony, 200*l.*
3rd ditto, Arthur Morling, 200*l.*
First Locker and Tide-Waiter, R. Upton, 135*l.*
2nd ditto, J. Master, 110*l.*
3rd ditto, A. Hooker, 100*l.*
Extra ditto, T. Hambling, 84*l.*
Watchman and Boatman, C. Spradbrow, 72*l.*
Ditto, James Hamblin, 72*l.*
Port Captain, Alex. Airth, 350*l.*
Clerk, Walter Lloyd, 120*l.*
Extra ditto, J. E. Powys, 100*l.*
Engineer of Steam Tug, W. Miller, 250*l.*
Pilot, W. Hodge, 225*l.*
Ditto, W. Anderson, 225*l.*
3rd ditto, T. Wellington, 168*l.*
Signalman at the Bluff, James Elliot, 125*l.*
Assistant ditto (vacant), 21*l.*
Lighthouse Keeper, T. Gadsden, 125*l.*
Assistant ditto, D. W. Bell, 100*l.*
Receiver-General, R. B. Struthers, 300*l.*
Eight Excise Surveyors, each, 120*l.*
Clerk to Receiver-General, X. Byrne, 120*l.*
Keeper of Public Warehouse, Durban, B. Goble, 120*l.*
Ditto, Pietermaritzburg, J. Duncum, 100*l.*

Judicial Establishments.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, H. Connor, 900*l.*
First Puisne Judge, H. L. Phillips, 800*l.*
Second ditto, C. F. Cadiz, 800*l.*
Master, and Registrar of Supreme Court, A. Mesham, 350*l.*
Clerk to Master, Captain de Salis, 120*l.*
Clerk to Registrar, C. B. Clarence, 120*l.*
Interpreter, F. B. Finney, 800*l.*
Usher and Messenger, J. J. Paterson, 100*l.*
Sheriff, A. Clarence, 250*l.*
Attorney-General, M. H. Galloway, 700*l.*
Clerk, W. B. Morcom, 270*l.*
Clerks of the Peace, Pietermaritzburg and Durban, D. D. Buchanan (acting) and J. P. Waller, 150*l.*

* These Members were nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor under Section 1 of Law 3, 1873.

Judge of the Native High Court, J. Ayliff, 800l.

Resident Magistrates:—

Pietermaritzburg, 500l.
Clerk to ditto, J. Hathorn, 250l.
Clerk and Interpreter, W. R. Jones, 150l.
Coolie Interpreter, James, 60l.
Messenger of the Court, W. Shiels, 125l.
European Constable, E. Birch, 84l.
Umgenti District, M. Clarke, 450l.
Clerk and Interpreter, F. Methley, 150l.
Messenger, S. Kenmuir, 84l.
Durban, H. J. Meller (absent on duty, J. F. K. Dillon acting), 500l.
Clerk to ditto, R. C. Visich, 250l.
Second Clerk, G. Leask, 145l.
Clerk and Interpreter, W. R. Gordon, 150l.
Coolie Interpreter, E. Sabham, 60l.

Messenger, J. Adams, junr., 100l.

Resident Magistrates—

Umlazi Division, H. C. Shepstone, 450l.
Clerk and Interpreter, R. H. Addison, 175l.
Coolie Interpreter, C. Stephen, 60l.
Messenger, J. Sanderson, 84l.
Klip River, W. J. D. Moodie, 450l.
Clerk to ditto, A. E. Titren, 170l.
Clerk and Interpreter, J. J. Field, 150l.
Newcastle, M. Osborne, 450l.
Clerk and Interpreter, C. B. Boast, 170l.
2nd Clerk, A. Boast, 100l.
Inanda, C. Barter, 450l.
Clerk and Interpreter, J. C. C. Chadwick, 170l.
Tugela, W. P. Jackson, 450l.
Clerk and Interpreter, Jacob Gonzalez, 120l.
Umvoti, J. W. Shepstone, 450l.
Clerk and Interpreter, M. Stuart, 195l.
Weenen, P. Paterson, 450l.
Clerk and Interpreter, R. M. H. Chadwick, 195l.
Alexandra, Capt. G. A. Lucas, 450l.
Clerk and Interpreter, J. J. Hugman, 195l.
Alfred, J. Giles, 450l.
Clerk and Interpreter, W. E. Ayliff, 170l.
Upper Umkomanzi, A. C. Hawkins, 450l.
Clerk and Interpreter, G. Ayliff, 195l.
Ulundi, W. D. Wheelwright, 350l.
Clerk and Interpreter, J. S. Allison, 175l.
Upper Tugela, A. B. Allison, 400l.
Clerk and Interpreter, J. L. Knight, 175l.
Umsinga, H. F. Fynn, 350l.
Clerk and Interpreter, J. O. Jackson, 175l.
Izopo, H. C. Campbell, 350l.
Clerk and Interpreter,

Administrator of Native Law, Ipopela River, G. B. Holman, 300l.

Immigration.

Protector of Immigrants, Murdoch McLeod, 600l.
Assistant to ditto, L. Mason, 250l.
Clerk, F. Colepepper, 120l.
Agent in Zulu Land, J. Dunn, 800l.
Ditto London, J. G. Rolls, 350l.

Education

Superintendent of Education, (vacant), 300l.
Head Master, High School, Pietermaritzburg, J. Forder, 350l.
Head Master, High School, D'Urban, J. Forbes, 250l.
Ditto, Primary School, Pietermaritzburg, J. Richmond, 200l.
Ditto, D'Urban, J. Crowe, 200l.

Legislative Council.

Speaker, W. Macfarlane, 250l.
Clerk, E. Baxter, 300l.

Assistant Clerk, S. Stranack, 200l.

2nd ditto, C. A. Butler, 180l.

Usher, D. Slatte, 75l.

Colonial Defence.

Commandant of Volunteers, Major J. G. Dartnell, 150l.
Staff Clerk, F. H. S. Sewell, 100l.
Storekeeper and Armourer, J. Batterson,
Cavalry Drill Instructor, N. E. Davey, 250l.
Commandant of Mounted Police, Major J. G. Dartnell, 450l.
1st Sub-Inspector, G. Mausel, 250l.
2nd " F. Campbell, 250l.
3rd " F. Phillips, 250l.

Ecclesiastical.

The Bishop of Natal, the Right Rev. J. W. Colenso, D.D.
Bishop of Pietermaritzburg, Rev. W. K. Macrorie, M.A.
Roman Catholic Bishop, Right Rev. C. Jolivet,
Archdeacon of Pietermaritzburg, Rev. J. G. Fearn, M.A.
Chaplain of English Church, Rev. J. Green, M.A. 100l.
Colonial Chaplain, Durban, Rev. W. H. Lloyd, 250l.
Minister Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. Carlisle,
Ministers Dutch Reformed Church, Rev. A. Van Velden, 200l., Rev. R. Craig, 150l.
Rev. James Turnbull, 150l.

Arms and Ammunition.

Comptroller of Arms, T. G. Crowdy, 400l.
Caretaker of the Powder Magazine, Durban, W. Goodall, 108l.

Medical.

District Surgeons:—

Pietermaritzburg, C. Gordon, M.D., M.R.C.S., 200l.
Umgenti, William James Scott, 100l.
Durban, Dr. Addison, 200l.
Mulazi, C. Bevis, 100l.
Klip River, G. C. Hyde, M.R.C.S., 100l.
Newcastle, D. Little, 100l.
Inanda, E. Kretschmar, M.D., 100l.
Tugela, H. W. Jones, 100l.
Umvoti, Dr. Birtwell, 100l.
Weenen, F. W. Greene, 100l.
Alexandra, J. Hooper, L.S.A., 100l.
Alfred, C. Edie, 100l.
Upper Umkomanzi, J. J. Seaton, 100l.
Keeper Lunatic Asylum, Pietermaritzburg, J. Smithwick, 100l.
Female Attendant, E. Smithwick, 60l.
Attendant, Hospital, Durban, W. Pike, 100l.
Matron ditto, Sarah Pollard, 60l.
Veterinary Surgeon for the Colony, S. Wiltshire, M.D. C.V.S., 300l.

Gaols.

Governor of the Gaol, Pietermaritzburg, W. Cook, 150l.
Matron, ditto, Mrs. Cook, 60l.
Governor of the Gaol, Durban, J. W. Phillips, 250l.
Matron, ditto, Mrs. Phillips, 60l.

NEVIS.

(See Leeward Islands, p. 94.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

(No returns for 1875.)

This island is situated between 46° 30' and 51° 39' N. lat., and 52° 15' and 59° 60' W. long., on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the greatest length from north to south is 350 miles, and average breadth about 130; its estimated area is 40,200 square miles. It was discovered by John Cabot in 1497; it was as early as 1500 frequented by the Portuguese, Spanish, and French, for its fisheries.

Sir Walter Raleigh and others, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, attempted to colonize this island, but were not successful. In 1623, Sir G. Calvert, afterwards Lord Baltimore, established himself in the south-east part of the island, and appointed his son Governor. In 1634, a party of colonists were sent over from Ireland, and 20 years after, some English colonists arrived, having emigrated by means of a Parliamentary grant.

The French, about 1620, established a station at Placentia; and for many years the French and English settlers were constantly annoying each other. At the Peace of Utrecht in 1713, subsequently ratified by the Treaty of Paris, the exclusive sovereignty of Newfoundland was ceded to Great Britain, subject to certain rights reserved to France, which are still in question between the two nations.

Newfoundland was the last of the North American Colonies to which responsible Government was conceded; it was established in 1855. The Government is at present administered by a Governor, aided by a responsible Executive Council not to exceed 7 members, a Legislative Council not to exceed 15 members, and a House of Assembly of 31 members, elected by householders who have occupied a dwelling-house as owner or tenant for 1 year immediately preceding the day of election. There are 19,883 electors registered on the electoral roll, and 15 districts, or subdivisions of districts, of which 6 return three members; 4 return two members, and 5 return one. There is a property qualification for the elected; *viz.*, property exceeding 500*l.* in amount or value, or a net annual income of 100*l.** The ordinary duration of the Session is about three months, and it generally meets at the end of January.

Members of the Council and Assembly receive a certain fixed sum per session, which is provided for annually in a local Act.

AMOUNT PER SESSION.

Council.

President	240 dols.
Each Member	120 "

A reduction is made for each day's non-attendance.

House of Assembly.

Speaker	923 dols.
Members, each, resident in outposts.	291 "
" " " capital	194 "

The principal exports of the Colony are codfish, cod and seal oil, and seal skins. Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1874 was, entered 265,245, cleared 220,896.

* See Acts of Imperial Parliament, 5 & 6 Vict., cap. 120, and 10 & 11 Vict., cap. 144; also Colonial Acts, 6 Wm. IV., cap. 7, and 18 Vict., cap. 3.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1865	130,447	156,454
1866	150,289	139,821
1867	131,380	140,378
1868	179,341	173,439
1869	111,231	108,406
1870	183,299	147,544
1871	164,308	152,061
1872	177,042	172,859
1873	174,915	205,238*
1874	178,208	190,965

Public Debt of Newfoundland, \$1,149,100.

Population according to Census taken in 1869.

Males.	Females.	Total.
75,547	70,989	146,536

Estimated Total Population, 1874, 161,500.

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1865	1,104,084	1,144,376
1866	1,205,260	1,186,313
1867	1,156,460	1,055,959
1868	896,756	888,262
1869	1,094,615	1,270,166
1870	1,886,685	1,297,974
1871	1,258,172	1,310,892
1872	1,399,180	1,188,958
1873	1,411,709	1,631,086
1874	1,470,937	1,736,412

Governors.

1729	Captain Osborne, R.N.
1737	Captain Vanburgh.
1740	Captain Lord G. Graham.
1741	Captain Hon. J. Byng.
1744	Captain Sir C. Hardy.
1749	Captain Lord Rodney.
1750	Captain Drake.
1753	Captain Bonfoy.
1755	Captain Dorril.
1757	Captain Edwards.
1760	Captain Webb.
1761	Captain Groves.
1764	Captain Palliser.
1769	Captain Hon. J. Byron.
1772	Commodore Molyneux.
1775	Commodore Duff.
1776	Admiral Montague.
1779	Admiral Edwardes.
1782	Admiral Campbell.
1786	Admiral Elliott.
1789	Admiral Milbanke.
1794	Admiral Sir J. Wallace.
1797	Admiral Waldegrave.
1800	Admiral Pole.
1802	Admiral Gambier.
1804	Admiral Sir E. Gower.
1807	Admiral Holloway.
1810	Admiral Sir J. Duckworth.
1818	Admiral Sir J. Keats.
1816	Admiral Pickmore.
1818	Admiral Sir C. Hamilton
1825	Captain Sir T. Cochrane.
1834	Captain Prescott.
1841	Major-General Sir J. Harvey.
1847	Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. G. Le Marchant.

* This sum includes surplus since 1874.

1852 Ker Baillie Hamilton.
 1855 C. H. Darling.
 1857 Sir Alexander Bannerman, Kt.
 1864 Anthony Musgrave.
 1869 Colonel Sir Stephen J. Hill, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 1876 Sir John H. Glover, G.C.M.G.

Executive Council.

F. B. T. Carter, *Premier and Attorney-General*.
 S. Rendell, without office.
 J. J. Rogerson, *Receiver-General*.
 W. V. Whiteway, *Solicitor-General*.
 E. D. Shea, *Colonial Secretary*.
 W. J. S. Donnelly, *Financial Secretary*.

Legislative Council.

Edwd. Morris, *President of the Legislative Council*.
 James S. Clift. Edwd. White. J. Talbot.
 Robert Kent. Peter G. Tessier. John Winter.
 Edwd. D. Shea. W. J. S. Donnelly. Nicholas Stabb.
 R. Thornburn. A. W. Harvey. Stephen Rendell.

Clerk to the Legislative Council, H. Carter, 175*l.*, cy.

House of Assembly.*

Prescott Emerson, Q.C., *Speaker*.

R. Kent.	P. Nowlan.
J. Dearin.	N. Rabbits.
Robert J. Parsons.	James J. Rogerson.
P. Scott.	J. Steer.
Lewis Tessier.	John H. Warren.
I. Fenelon.	J. S. Winter.
Ion. F. B. T. Carter, Q.C.	C. Bowring.
Ion. A. Shea.	J. H. Watson.
John Roorka.	A. McNeilly.
Joseph J. Little, Q.C.	W. Kelligrew.
Charles Duder.	J. Collins, jun.
J. G. Conroy.	J. Godden.
R. Raftus.	C. Ayre.
Charles F. Bennett.	W. V. Whiteway, Q.C.
M. E. Dwyer.	R. Alexander.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral,
 Sir John H. Glover, G.C.M.G., 2,500*l.*, British
 sterling.

Private Secretary, 200*l.*
Colonial Secretary, E. D. Shea, 600*l.*, cy.†
Clerks, Joseph Crowdy, 280*l.*, cy., and John W.
 Withers, 200*l.*, cy.

Financial Clerk, A. Reid, 200*l.*, cy.
Receiver-General, J. J. Rogerson, 600*l.*, cy.
Surveyor-General, J. H. Warren, 600*l.*, cy.
Financial Secretary, Hon. W. Donnelly, 300*l.*
Chairman Board of Works, C. Duder, 500*l.*
Secretary Board of Works, John Stuart, 200*l.*
Inspector of Lighthouses and Superintendent of Public
Buildings, J. T. Nevill, 250*l.*
Bishop, Right Rev. J. B. Kelly.
Commissioner of Poor, John Casey, 250*l.*
Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John's, The Right
 Rev. Thomas Joseph Power, B.A.
Roman Catholic Bishop of Harbour Grace, The Right
 Rev. Henry Carfagnini, D.D., O.S.F.
Cashier of Savings' Bank, Edward Morris, 300*l.*

Physician of Lunatic Asylum, H. H. Stabb, 300*l.*
Hospital Surgeons, Charles Crowdy, Senior Surgeon,
 C. H. Renouf, Junior Surgeon.
Assistant Collector of Colonial Revenue, James Hay-
 ward, 400*l.*, cy.
Landing and Tide Surveyor, J. L. Noonan, 250*l.*
Landing Waiters, William White and J. Winter,
 200*l.*

Assistant, W. S. Canning, 200*l.*, cy.
1st Clerk and Warehouse Keeper, W. Doutney, 200*l.*
Clerks, William Gill, P. Furlong, J. Kearney, J. R.
 Noonan, 150*l.* each.

Sub-Collectors, John G. Lucas, Wm. Lang, W. S.
 Green, William Bradshaw, G. Gushie, P. Hubert,
 H. Benning, T. Winter, Francis Read, Joseph J.
 Pearce, Richard McGrath, A. Clift, F. McCarthy,
 and John Evans. Salaries from 100*l.* to 150*l.*

Collector (Labrador), M. Knight.

Sub-Collector, M. Stephenson.

Also several *Preventive Officers* in the smaller out-
 ports, where trade is carried on sufficiently to
 make it desirable, or to prevent smuggling.

Postmaster-General, John Delaney, 300*l.*

Chief Clerk, G. Le Messurier, 130*l.*

Clerk of the House of Assembly, John Stuart, 275*l.*

Assistant Clerk, Richard B. Holden, 125*l.*

Sergeant-at-Arms, J. B. Barnes, 100*l.*, cy.

Solicitor to the House of Assembly, John Boone.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court,
 Sir H. W. Hoyles, Kt., \$5,000.

Assistant Judges, Bryan Robinson, \$4,000.

John Hayward, \$4,000.

Acting Master in Chancery, T. Keough, 300*l.*, cy.

Attorney General, F. B. T. Carter, Q.C., 600*l.*, cy.

Solicitor-General, W. V. Whiteway, Q.C., 300*l.*, cy.

Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme Court, and

Clerk of the Central Circuit Court (vacant), 350*l.*

Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Northern Circuit

Court, L. W. Emerson, 200*l.* and fees.

Clerk of the Southern Circuit Court, R. J. Parsons

(on circuit.)

Sheriff Central District, Thomas Talbot, 300*l.*

Sheriff Northern District, J. Bemister, 300*l.*

Sheriff Southern District, James Carter, 200*l.*

Registrar of the Vice-Admiralty Court, R. R. W.

Lilly (fees).

Central District Court Judges, D. W. Prowse, 1,600

dollars, and Hy. Renouf, 1,600 dollars.

District Court Judge, Harbour Grace, T. R. Bennett,

1,350 dollars.

Magistrates, Carboneor, Israel M'Neil, 150*l.*

" Brigus, John Wilcox, 150*l.*

" Trinity, G. H. Cole, 150*l.*

" Twillingate, John Peyton, 150*l.*

" Bonavista, David Candow, 150*l.*

" Bay Bulls (vacant).

" Ferryland, D. O'Mara, 150*l.*

" Placentia, Adam McKen, 150*l.*

" Burin, James Moran, 150*l.*

" Old Perlican, Wm. Christian, 150*l.*

" Grand Bank, George Simms, 150*l.*

" Harbor Breton, P. Hubert, 100*l.*

" St. Mary's, J. Harvey, 50*l.*

" Burgeo, John Jordan, 100*l.*

" Channel, Frederick Cox.

Clerk of the Peace at St. John's R. R. W. Lilly,
 220*l.*

Inspector of Constabulary, P. Carty, 300*l.* sterling,
 and allowances.

* Elected 7th November, 1874.

† Cy. denotes currency, some salaries being paid in local
 sterling and others in the currency of the Colony.

To face p. 118.

STATISTICAL RETURN SHOWING

Name of Colony.	Estimated Mean Population of 1875.	Revenue of 1875.	Proportion of Re- venue of 1875, raised by Taxa- tion.	Rate of Taxation per head of Popu- lation.	Public Debt on
		£	£	£ s. d.	
New South Wales... ..	595,465	4,121,996	1,138,901	1 18 3	11,47
Victoria	815,034	4,236,423†	1,724,822	2 2 9‡	13,95
South Australia	206,476	1,143,312	339,103	1 12 10	3,33
Queensland	181,288	1,261,464	562,227	3 5 2	6,94
Tasmania	103,920	343,676	213,642	2 1 1	1,43
Western Australia	26,459	157,775	80,645	3 0 11	13
Total	1,928,642	11,264,646	4,059,340	2 6 10	37,35
New Zealand	358,858	1,677,626††	1,350,295	3 15 3‡‡	17,40
Total for Australasian Colonies	2,287,500	14,000,602	5,409,635	2 10 10	54,75

NEW SOUTH WALES.—* The values of 95 pkgs. drapery, 1,497 cases of hardware
† Exclusive of a private line of railway 45 miles in length ‡ Year ending 1875
¶ Exclusive of a private line of railway 5½ miles in length. ** Exclusive of
†† Revenue of Colonial Government. §§ Includes 146,414 acres brought under cultivation

This table is printed at the suggestion of the Government of New South Wales, and shows the relative importance and progress of the several Colonies, and is made to correct the figures where discrepancies exist.—

NEW SOUTH WALES.*

This Colony is situated on the eastern coast of the Australian continent. It is said to have been discovered by the Spaniards in 1609. It was visited by several of the early navigators, and Captain Cook explored its eastern coast in 1770. The first settlement was formed in 1788.

Situation and Area.

Sydney, the seat of Government, is in 35° 25' S. lat., and 151° 17' E. long.

The Colony is supposed to contain 310,937½ square miles (119,000,000 acres), of which 451,189 acres are under crop.

Climate.

The climate of New South Wales affords a wide range of temperature; from the cold of Kiandra, where the mean is 43°·5, to that of Grafton, 69°·0. On the coast it varies from 59°·7, at Eden, to 69°·0, at Grafton, Sydney being 61°·7, almost the same as Madrid (61°·4). On the mountains snow lies in some places all the winter. On the high table land at Bathurst the mean temperature is 56°·8, and on the inland plains about 70°·0.

The rainfall decreases as the distance from the coast increases; at Deniliquin it is 18 inches; at Sydney, 49 inches; and the days on which rain falls, 141. At London the number of days is 146, and the amount 24 inches; only 25 per cent of this falls in quantities of half an inch and upwards in a day, while in Sydney 60 per cent. may be said to fall in torrents of from half an inch to 8 inches per day.

The prevalent winds in summer are the north-east sea-breeze and light westerly; in winter, dry, cold westerly; and wet S. and S.E.

In winter, on the lowlands, frosts are common in the southern and rare in the northern districts.

Trade and Industry.

The great staple produce of New South Wales is wool.

In 1863, 21,204,500 lbs. of wool were exported (produce of Colony), and in 1864, 24,880,600 lbs. In 1870, 57,899,707 lbs., valued at 3,268,274*l*. In 1871, 65,611,953 lbs., value 4,748,160*l*. In 1872, 50,233,453 lbs., value 3,342,900*l*. 1873, about 52,221,466 lbs., value about 3,565,309*l*. In 1874 75,156,924 lbs., value 5,010,125*l*. In 1875 87,534,280 lbs., value 5,651,643*l*.

The Colony also produces coal, silver, tin, iron, copper, gold, cotton, tobacco, sugar, and kerosene.

A map is published herewith showing the mineral districts of the colony.

The live stock was as follows in 1875:—357,696 horses, 3,184,086 cattle, 24,382,536 sheep, 199,950 pigs. Gold and coin exported in 1874 was valued at

The coal raised in 1875 was 1,253,475 tons, produce of 26 mines, valued at 765,134*l*.

The coal mines have been steadily advancing since 1863. The produce of 18 mines in that year is given as 433,889 tons, valued at 236,230*l*. In 1868 the quantity of coal raised from 23 mines amounted to 954,231 tons, of the value of 417,809*l*., and the quantity raised in 1875 from 26 mines amounted to 1,253,475 tons, of the value of 765,134*l*., with every prospect of the same satisfactory progression. The export of coal to the neighbouring colonies and to Foreign States in 1875 as compared with 1867 was as follows:—

Export of Coal.

	1867.		1875.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	£	tons.	£
Victoria	145,883	69,220	245,964	171,536
New Zealand	79,576	41,255	143,478	100,466
Queensland	2,384	1,487	6,954	4,622
Tasmania	10,919	5,887	15,109	10,576
South Australia	73,289	28,202	106,008	66,509
Singapore	25,885	13,432	18,979	16,143
Hong Kong	9,807	9,858	90,213	71,616
Shanghai	54,774	39,297	...	...
China . . . . .	...	...	40,615	34,065
United States	22,118	13,546	124,565	94,181
Mauritius	5,116	3,251	6,959	5,006
Other places	28,256	18,483	128,163	96,763
Total	478,357	253,359	927,007	671,488

* Norfolk Island, which was formerly a receptacle for English convicts, and to which place the descendants of the mutineers of the 'Bounty' were removed from Pitcairn's Island, is under the superintendence of the Governor of New South Wales.

Mail Communication and Distances from Sydney to Neighbouring Colonies.

To	Miles (about).	Mode of Communication.	Average Length of Passage.
Melbourne	560	Steamer four or five times a week.	52 hrs.
Brisbane	480	Steamer twice a week.	50 hrs.
Auckland	1,200	Steamer about once a fortnight.	6 days.
Wellington	1,120	Steamer about once a month.	6 days.
Hobart Town	600	Steamer once a fortnight.	72 hrs.
New Caledonia	1,100	Steamer once a month.	6 days.
Fiji	1,800	San Francisco Mail, once a month.	7 days.
Norfolk Island	900	Occasional ships.	Uncertain.

There were 487 miles of railway open in 1875, earning a net sum of \$18,473l.

The greater part of the Public Revenue, amounting to more than one-third, is derived from Customs Duties. The other principal sources of revenue are land sales and rents of land.

Tariff.

The following is a Table of Customs' Duties fixed by Act 37 Vic. No. 5:—

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate. s. d.
Bacon	per lb.	0 2
Bags and sacks.	per dozen	1 0
Do. Gunny	do.	0 6
Beer, ale, porter, spruce or other beer, in wood or jar	per gallon	0 6
Do. in bottle	do.	0 9
Biscuits	per lb.	0 1
Blue	do.	0 1
Candles	do.	0 1
Cement	per barrel	2 0
Cheese	per lb.	0 2
Chicory	do.	0 3
Chocolate	do.	0 3
Cigars	do.	5 0
Cocoa	do.	0 3
Coffee	do.	0 3
Comfits	do.	0 1½
Confectionery	do.	0 1½
Cordage	per ton	40 0
Corn-flour	per lb.	0 1
Dates	do.	0 1
Doors	each	1 0
Fish, dried, preserved or salt	per lb.	0 1
Fruits, bottled quarts	per dozen	2 0
Do. pints and smaller quantities	do.	1 0
Do. dried	per lb.	0 2
Ginger	do.	0 1
Hams	do.	0 2
Hops	do.	0 3
Iron—galvanized in bars, bundles, or sheets, or corrugated	per ton	40 0
Do. galvanized manufactures	per cwt.	3 0
Iron Wire	per ton	20 0
Jams	per lb.	0 1

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate. s. d.
Jellies	per lb.	0 1
Maizena	do.	0 1
Malt	per bushel	0 6
Mustard	per lb.	0 1
Nails	per ton	40 0
Nuts of all kinds except Cocoanuts	per lb.	0 1
Oilman's Stores—Sauces and Pickles—quarts	per dozen	1 0
Do. pints and smaller quantities	do.	0 6
Oils, except Animal, Black, Cocoa-nut, Sperm	per gallon	0 6
Opium—Including all goods, wares, and merchandise, mixed or saturated with opium or with any preparation or solution thereof or steeped therein	per lb.	10 0
Paints	per ton	40 0
Paper—Writing and Fancy	per lb.	0 1
Do. Brown and Wrapping	per cwt.	3 4
Pepper	per lb.	0 2
Powder, Blasting	do.	0 1
Do, Sporting	do.	0 3
Preserves	do.	0 1
Rice	per ton	60 0
Rope	do.	40 0
Sago	per lb.	0 1
Salt and Saltpetre	per ton	20 0
Sarsaparilla—If containing not more than twenty-five per centum of Proof Spirits	per liquid gallon	4 0
Sashes	each	1 0
Shot	per cwt.	5 0
Shutters	each	1 0
Soda Crystals	per ton	20 0
Spices	per lb.	0 2
Spirits—On all kinds of Spirits imported into the Colony, the strength of which can be ascertained by Syke's Hydrometer	per proof gallon	10 0
Spirits—On all Spirits and Spirituous Compounds imported into the Colony, the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Syke's Hydrometer	per liquid gallon	10 0
Spirits, Methylated	per gallon	2 0
Starch	per lb.	0 1
Succoades	do.	0 1½
Sugar, Refined	per cwt.	6 8
Do. Raw	do.	5 0
Do. Molasses and treacle	do.	3 4
Tea	per lb.	0 3
Timber, Dressed	per 100 ft. super.	2 0
Do. Rough and Undressed	do.	1 0
Tobacco—Manufactured and Snuff	per lb.	2 0
Do. Unmanufactured	do.	1 0
Do. Sheepwash	do.	0 3
Turpentine	per gallon	1 0
Varnish	do.	2 0
Vinegar	do.	0 6
Wines, sparkling	do.	6 0
Do. other kinds	do.	4 0
Woolpacks	each	0 3

Constitution.

In New South Wales, "responsible Government" was established by the Constitution Act, 18 and 19 Vict., cap. 54. The Governor is appointed by the Crown; so also is the Legislative Council, which

is to consist of not fewer than 21 persons, of whom not less than four-fifths shall consist of persons not holding office under the Crown, except officers in H.M.'s sea or land forces on full or half pay. The members of the first Legislative Council of the Colony were appointed for 5 years, but all future members, after the expiration of that term, were appointed for life, subject to certain provisions contained in the Act. The Council now consists of 38 members.

The Legislative Assembly, under the Electoral Law, No. 20, 22 Vict., "consists of 80 members, or so soon as the University of Sydney shall be entitled to return a member to the Assembly, of 81 members." Since separation of Queensland from New South Wales the Colony is divided into 60 electorates, returning 72 members.

There are now 73 members, including the member for the University, first elected in September, 1876.

Every male subject of the age of 21, being natural born, or who, being a naturalized subject, shall have resided in the Colony for three years, shall be entitled to vote in respect of the following qualifications:

Firstly, Resident Electors.—Every such subject who at the time of making out the electoral list in any such district shall reside, and during the 6 months then next preceding shall have resided, in that district.

Secondly, Non-resident Electors.—Every such subject who shall have had within the district for the 6 months then next preceding the time of making out the electoral list, a freehold or leasehold estate, or have been in receipt of rents or profits thereof amounting to 100*l.*, or to an annual sum of 10*l.*; or shall occupy a house, shop, or office, of the annual value of 10*l.*

Any person properly qualified and registered as a voter shall be qualified to be elected a member of Assembly. No member of Council can be a member of Assembly.

The 41st sect. of Act 20—22 Vict., makes provision for taking the votes of the constituencies by ballot.

Governors.

Succession of Governors, and the Dates on which they assumed and retired from the Government.
 Captain A. Phillip, R.N., from Jan. 26, 1788, to Dec. 10, 1792.
 Captain F. Grose (Lieutenant-Governor), from Dec. 11, 1792, to Dec. 12, 1794.
 Captain Paterson, New South Wales Corps (Lieutenant-Governor), from Dec. 13, 1794, to Sept. 1, 1795.
 Captain Hunter, R.N., from Sept. 7, 1795, to Sept. 27, 1800.
 Captain P. G. King, R.N., from Sept. 28, 1800, to August 12, 1806.
 Captain W. Bligh, R.N., from August 13, 1806, to Jan. 26, 1808.

During Governor Bligh's suspension, the Government was successively administered by—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Johnstone, Lieutenant-Colonel Foveaux, and Colonel William Paterson, all of the New South Wales Corps, afterwards 102nd Regiment, from Jan. 26, 1808, to Dec. 28, 1809.

Major-General L. Macquarie, from Jan. 1, 1810, to Dec. 1, 1821.

Major-General Sir T. Brisbane, K.C.B., from Dec. 1, 1821, to Dec. 1, 1825.

Colonel Stewart, 3rd Regiment or Buffs (Acting Governor), from Dec. 6, 1825, to Dec. 18, 1825.

Lieutenant-General R. Darling, from Dec. 19, 1825, to Oct. 21, 1831.

Colonel Lindsay, C.B. (Acting - Governor), from Oct. 22, 1831, to Dec. 2, 1831.

Major-General Sir R. Bourke, K.C.B., from Dec. 3, 1831, to December 5, 1837.

Lieutenant-Colonel K. Snodgrass (Lieutenant-Governor), from Dec. 6, 1837, to Feb. 23, 1838.

Sir George Gipps, from Feb. 24, 1838, to July 11, 1846.

Sir Maurice O'Connell, from July 12, 1846, to Aug. 2, 1846.

Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy, from Aug. 3, 1846, to Jan. 17, 1855.

Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., from Jan. 20, 1855, to Jan. 22, 1861.

Colonel Henry Keane Bloomfield, John Hubert Plunkett, Esq., and Charles Cowper, Esq., administrators during absence of Sir W. Denison at Norfolk Island from Sept. 17 to Oct. 27, 1857.

Colonel John Maxwell Perceval, Sir William Westbrooke Burton, Kt., and Charles Cowper, Esq., administrators during absence of Sir W. Denison at Norfolk Island from June 16, to July 8, 1859.

Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Kempt (Administrator), from January 23, 1861, to March 21, 1861.

Right Honourable Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., now Lord Lisgar (Administrator), March 22, 1861, to May, 15, 1861, Governor-in-Chief, May 16, 1861, to December 24, 1867.

Sir Trevor Chute, K.C.B. (Administrator from December 25, 1867, to January 7, 1868).

Somerset, Richard Lowry Corry, Earl of Belmore, January 8, 1868 to Feb. 22, 1872.

Sir Alfred Stephen, Kt., C.B. (Chief Justice), from February 23 to June 2, 1872.

Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G., 1872.

Lieutenant - Governor, Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., K.C.M.G.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1856	1,209,042	0	0	1,091,827	0	0
1857	1,161,561	0	0	1,098,771	0	0
1858	1,368,390	0	0	1,198,627	0	0
1859	1,511,964	0	0	1,412,783	0	0
1860	1,309,891	0	0	1,312,777	0	0
1861	1,432,406	0	0	1,523,788	0	0
1862	1,611,570	0	0	1,593,788	0	0
1863	1,534,187	0	0	2,043,465	0	0
1864	*1,661,806	0	0	1,845,478	0	0
1865	†1,899,468	0	0	1,734,087	0	0
1866	‡2,807,423	0	0	2,100,820	0	0
1867	2,012,041	0	0	2,215,075	0	0
1868	*2,453,974	0	0	†2,617,696	0	0
1869	2,553,055	9	2	2,617,205	8	10
1870	2,442,640	6	2	2,602,979	14	11
1871	2,238,900	9	10	‡2,518,731	15	11
1872	2,812,011	10	8	2,696,048	2	7
1873	3,330,913	9	3	2,333,165	15	5
1874	3,514,314	1	6	2,939,227	2	8
1875	4,121,996	0	0	3,341,324	0	0

* Includes 270,543*l.*, proceeds of Treasury Bills.

† Includes 128,306*l.*, proceeds of Treasury Bills, issued under 27 Vict., No. 8, to cover the deficit of 1863 and previous years.

‡ Includes 74,000*l.*, proceeds of Treasury Bills; 495,344*l.*, proceeds of Debentures issued under 29 Vict., No. 1, on account of the Deficit of 1864, and 200,000*l.* Temporary Loan.

§ Includes an amount of 228,739*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* remitted in this year to pay interest on debenture due in 1872.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1867	2,012,041	11	4	*	2,255,075	3	5
1868	2,453,974	13	2	†	2,617,696	16	11
1869	2,553,055	9	2	‡	2,617,205	8	10
1870	2,442,640	6	2	**	2,260,672	14	11
1871	2,727,404	1	9	††	3,126,146	19	6
1872	3,195,169	18	1	‡‡	2,696,048	2	7
1873	3,395,896	13	3	***	2,603,165	15	5
1874	3,569,364	3	8	†††	3,668,827	2	8
1875							

Public Debt on 31st December, 1868, £8,564,830

1869, £9,546,030.	1873, £10,842,415.
1870, 9,681,130.	1874, 10,516,371.
1871, 10,614,330.	1875, 11,470,637.
1872, 10,773,230.	

Population, 1870, 502,861.

1871, 519,182.
1872, 539,190.
1873, 560,275.
1874, 584,278.
1875, 606,652.

Return showing the estimated Population of the Colony of New South Wales on the 30th of December, 1865, to 1872, and the number of Vessels built in the years 1865 to 1875, with the Tonnage of the same.

Estimated Population, on 31st December.			Description of Vessels Built and Tonnage of same in 1864-1875.											
			Brigantine.		Schooners.		Ketches.		Cutters.		Steamers.		Total.	
			No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1865	227,250	184,185	411,345	1865	9	915	15	673	3	81	7	1,064	36	2,827
1866	239,825	191,589	431,363	1866	4	486	18	1,198	7	119	12	983	43	3,031
1867	248,512	199,908	447,420	1867	7	666	10	557	8	244	4	111	7	3,043
1868	260,414	296,367	556,781	1868	4	573	5	559	8	278	...	5	286	22
1869	271,005	214,351	485,356	1869	4	560	7	397	12	319	...	8	181	32
1870	280,350	222,511	502,861	1870	3	325	8	486	6	210	...	8	402	24
1871	284,161	235,031	519,192	1871	1	219	6	705	4	171	5	78	4	630
1872	295,680	243,510	539,190	1872	1	353	9	640	5	197	2	26	7	563
1873	307,329	252,946	560,275	1873	1	230	13	975	9	332	2	41	16	448
1874	321,447	262,831	584,278	1874	1	205	10	720	15	661	4	43	13	896
1875	334,461	272,191	606,652	1875	2	776	23	1,810	17	589	14	97	28	1,816

Number of Vessels Built.

	Vessels.	Tons.
1856	24	839
1857	10	304
1858	12	476
1860	17	1,135
1861	13	747
1862	13	1,911
1863	27	3,072
1864	40	3,814
1865	37	3,109
1866	43	3,031
1867	36	1,882
1868	22	1,696
1869	32	1,611
1870	24	1,423
1871	20	1,798
1872	25	1,999

Vessels.

1873	43	2,181
1874	52	3,413
1875	91	6,440

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1856	5,460,971	5,430,880
1857	6,729,408	4,011,952
1858	6,059,366	4,186,277
1859	6,597,053	4,768,040
1860	7,519,285	5,072,020
1861	6,391,555	5,594,839
1862	9,384,645	7,102,562
1863	8,319,576	6,936,839
1864	9,836,042	8,117,217
1865	9,928,595	8,191,170
1866	8,867,071	8,512,214

* Includes 7,600*l.* Treasury Bills paid off; 100,000*l.* Temporary Loan by the Mutual Provident Society, repaid, and 100,000*l.* Debentures paid off.

† Includes 846,817*l.* 18*s.* proceeds of Treasury Bills.

‡ Includes 343,200*l.* Treasury Bills paid off; 100,000*l.* temporary loan by savings bank, repaid; and 600*l.* debentures paid off.

§ Includes 350,085*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* proceeds of Treasury Bills.

|| Includes 343,500*l.* Treasury Bills paid off; 100,000*l.* Debenture paid off; and 3,981*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* advances on account of other Governments, &c.

||| Includes 339,931*l.* proceeds of Treasury Bills.

†† Includes 343,200*l.* Treasury Bills paid off; 103,800*l.* Debentures paid off; and 2,269*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* advances on account of other Governments, &c.

††† Includes 343,321*l.* 10*s.* proceeds of Treasury Bills, and 197,814*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* advances repaid.

†† Includes 343,100*l.* Treasury Bills paid off; 100,000*l.* debentures paid off; and temporary advances to other accounts 164,815*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*

§§ Includes 348,105*l.* 3*s.* proceeds of Treasury Bills, and 45,093*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* advances repaid.

|| Includes 343,200*l.* Treasury Bills paid off, and 69,800*l.* debentures paid off.

†† Includes 11,841*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* advances repaid.

*** Includes 270,000*l.*, temporarily advanced to other accounts.

††† Includes advances repaid to the amount of 59,398*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

††† Includes 334,600*l.* Treasury Bills paid off, and 395,000*l.* temporary advances to other accounts.

§§§ 1865—In addition to the above, 1 barque built of 283 tons.

||| Barque 1,154.

††† Includes 3 Barges.

	£	£
1867	6,599,804	*6,880,715
1868	8,051,377	7,192,904
1869	8,392,753	9,933,442
1870	7,757,281	7,991,038
1871	9,609,508	11,245,032
1872	9,208,496	10,447,049
1873	†11,088,388	†11,815,829
1874	11,293,739	12,345,603
1875	13,490,200	13,671,580

*Legislative Council.**President*, John Hay, 1,200*l*.

George Allen.	E. D. Stuart Ogilvie.
William Byrnes.	F. M. Darley.
J. Blaxland.	H. Moore.
John Campbell.	R. Owen.
Samuel Deane Gordon.	T. Holt.
E. C. Weekes.	J. Richardson.
Wm. Busby.	Sir J. G. L. Innes.
Bourn Russell.	Edwd. King Cox.
T. W. Smart.	Leopold Fane De Salis.
J. Docker.	John Smith, M.D.
Sir W. MacArthur, Kt.	John Frazer.
James Chisholm.	James White.
Francis Lord.	Jacob Levi Montefiore.
Alexander Campbell.	John Fairfax.
Charles Campbell.	John Brown Watt.
Saul Samuel, C.M.G.	Sir Alfred Stephen,
Sir E. Deas-Thomson,	K.C.M.G., K.C.B.
K.C.M.G., C.B.	William Bede Dalley.
George Henry Cox.	William Grahame.

Clerk of the Parliaments, John J. Calvert, 700*l*.*Assistant ditto*, A. P. Clapin, 500*l*.*Chairman of Committees*, Sir G. J. L. Innes, 500*l*.*Usher of the Black Rod*, H. T. Shadforth, 400*l*.*Assistant Librarian*, Conrad Martens, 300*l*.*Legislative Assembly.**Speaker*, George Wigram Allen, 1,200*l*.

Abbott, Robert Palmer.	Gray, Samuel William.
Allen, The Hon. George	Greville, Edward.
Wigram, <i>Speaker</i> , 1,200 <i>l</i> .	Hay, William.
Baker, E. Alex.	Hill, Richard.
Bawden, Thomas.	Hoskins, James.
Bennett, Hanley.	Hurley, John (Hartley).
Booth, John.	Hurley, John (Narrellan).
Brown, S. Campbell.	Jacob, A. Hamilton.
Brown, Herbert Harrington.	Lackey, Hon. John.
Browne, Wm. Charles.	Leary, Joseph.
Buchanan, David.	Lloyd, G. A.
Burns, Hon. J. Fitzgerald.	Long, George A.
Butler, E., Q.C.	Lord, George William.
Bymes, Charles Joseph.	Lucas, Hon. John.
Cameron, Angus.	Lynch, Andrew.
Charles, Samuel.	Macintosh, John.
Clarke, Henry.	McElhone, John.
Cohen, Henry Emanuel.	Montague, Alexander.
Cunneen, James A.	Moses, Henry.
Dangar, Thos. G. G.	Nelson, Harris Levi.
Dangar, Henry Cavey.	Onslow, A. A. Walton,
Davies, John.	Capt. R.N.
Day George.	Parkes, Henry.
Dibbs, George Richmond.	Phelps, Joseph James.
Driver, Richard, <i>Chairman of Committees</i> .	Piddington, Wm. Richmond.
Farnell, J. S.	Pilcher, C. E.
Fitzpatrick, Michael.	Robertson, Hon. John.
Forster, R. H. M.	Scholey, Stephen.

* Exclusive of overland traffic.

† Estimated.

Garrett, Hon. Thomas.	Shepherd, P. L. C.
Smith, John Samuel.	Teecoe, William, jun.
Smith, Robert Burdett.	Terry, Samuel Henry.
Stevens, C. J.	Warden, James.
Stuart, Hon. Alexr.	Watson, James.
Sutherland, J.	Watson, William.
Suttor, F. B.	Wisdom, Robert.
Suttor, W. H., Jun.	Wright, John James.
Taylor, Hugh.	Wyndeyer, W. C.

Sergeant at Arms, L. J. Harnett, 400*l*.*Chairman of Committees*, Richard Driver, 500*l*.*Clerk of Assembly*, S. W. Jones, 800*l*.*Assistant ditto*, F. W. Webb, 600*l*.*2nd ditto ditto*, John A. Vivian, 500*l*.*The Executive Council.**Colonial Secretary (Premier)*, The Hon. John Robertson.*Colonial Treasurer*, The Hon. Alexr. Stuart.*Minister of Justice and Education*, Hon. J. Docker.*Secretary for Lands*, The Hon. Thomas Garrett.*Secretary for Public Works*, The Hon. John Lackey.*Secretary for Mines*, The Hon. John Lucas.*Postmaster-General*, The Hon. J. F. Burns.*Clerk of the Council*, A. C. Budge, J.P., 600*l*.*Civil Establishment.**Governor, &c.*, Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G., 7,000*l*.*Lieutenant-Governor*, Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., K.C.M.G.*Private Secretary*, Honourable Hely Hutchinson, 400*l*.*Aide-de-Camp*, Capt. E. B. St. John, 173*l*.*Clerk*, William Byrnes, 315*l*.*Colonial Secretary's Department.**Colonial Secretary*, Hon. John Robertson, 2,000*l*.*Principal Under-Secretary*, H. Halloran, J.P., 800*l*.*Chief Clerk*, W. Goodman, 600*l*.*First Clerk*, M. R. Allan, 450*l*.*Clerk of Records*, Critchett Walker, 400*l*.*Clerks*, Edward W. McKenny, 300*l*.J. J. M. Beatty, 300*l*.T. P. McLerie, 200*l*.J. G. Cohen, 175*l*.J. J. Taylor, 150*l*.And 3 other clerks, 1 at 100*l*. 1 at 75*l*., and 1 at 50*l*.*The Treasury.**Colonial Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade*, The Hon. Alexr. Stuart, 1,500*l*.*Under-Secretary*, Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, J.P., 800*l*.*Accountant*, Jas. Pearson, 500*l*.*Chief Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts*, Jas. Thomson, 650*l*.*Inspectors of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts*, J. J. Eaton, 550*l*. and F. Kirkpatrick, 550*l*.*Receiver*, W. Newcombe, 500*l*.*Paymaster*, J. D. Cronin, 500*l*.*Examiner of Accounts*, C. H. T. Pinhey, 400*l*.*Clerk of Correspondence*, G. H. Reid, 400*l*.*Clerk of Records*, Arthur Monday, 400*l*.*Transfer Clerk, Funded Stock, and Sub-Accountant*, J. N. Oatley, 350*l*.*1st Clerk*, R. A. Canter (Revenue Branch), 350*l*.*Clerks:—*

2 at	£
3 "	300
3 "	275
3 "	250
1 "	235
1 "	225

Clerks :—

	£
7 at	200
2 "	190
1 "	175
2 "	165
2 "	150
3 "	100
1 "	75

Additional:—

1 at	150
1 "	200

Stamp Office.

Commissioners, Hon. Geoffrey Eagar (Honorary).
W. Hemming, 500*l*.

Accountant, D. Hill, 250*l*.

Clerks, R. Johnson, 250*l*.

W. Moyse, 100*l*.

And 1 at 50*l*.

Royal Branch Mint.

Deputy Master, C. Elouis, 1,150*l*.

Senior Clerk and Coiner, W. F. Gibson, 600*l*.

Senior Clerk and Melter, E. O. Heywood, 500*l*.

Senior Assayer, A. Leibius, 630*l*.

Assayer, J. W. McCutcheon, 500*l*.

Department of Lands.

Secretary for Lands, The Hon. Thomas Garrett, 1,500*l*.

Under-Secretary, Wm. Wilberforce Stephen, J.P., 800*l*.

Chief Clerk, A. O. Moriarty, 600*l*.

Heads of Branches :—

Conditional Purchases, W. Blackman, 450*l*.

Ministerial, Henry Osborne Rich, 400*l*.

Miscellaneous, L. G. Thompson, 400*l*.

Deeds, C. A. Thurlow, 350*l*.

Records, T. H. Johnson, 350*l*.

Lease, C. A. Brown, 350*l*.

Auction, W. C. Edwards, 300*l*.

And 50 other Clerks.

Botanic Gardens.

Director, Charles Moore, 450*l*.

Crown Lands Occupation Department.

Officer in Charge, A. O. Pretious, 500*l*.

And 10 other Clerks.

*Pastoral Districts.**Commissioners of Crown Lands :—*

Charles George Norman Lockhart, 500*l*.

George Fullarton,

T. L. Crommelin,

Thomas Warre Harriott,

J. S. Futter,

R. B. Dawson,

John Chadwick Woore,

D. A. Byrne,

W. V. M. Cooke,

} 450*l*. each.

Survey of Lands.

Surveyor-General, P. F. Adams, 1,000*l*.

Deputy Surveyor-General, R. D. Fitzgerald, 800*l*.

11 District Surveyors at 500*l* each for salary and 230*l*. each for equipment allowance.

8 First Class Surveyors at 400*l*. each for salary and 230*l*. each equipment allowance.

7 Second Class Surveyors at 300*l*. for salary and 230*l*. each equipment allowance.

3 Surveyors for alignment of streets, with salary at 300*l*. and equipment allowance of 230*l*. each.

20 Field Assistants or Cadets, one for each Surveyor's party.

J. H. Ellis, *Chief Draftsman*, 600*l*., and 96 Officers with salaries ranging from 500*l*. to 75*l*.

J. F. Landers, *Chief Clerk and Accountant*, 450*l*., and 11 Officers with salaries from 400*l*. to 100*l*.

Triangulation and general survey of the Colony viz. :—

2 First Class Surveyors with salary at 400*l*. and equipment at 230*l*. each.

2 Field Assistants.

5 Draftsmen and Computers with salaries ranging from 300*l*. to 150*l*.

Department of Mines.

Secretary for Mines, Honble. John Lucas, 1,500*l*.

Under-Secretary, Harrie Wood, J.P., 800*l*.

Chief Clerk, Gerard E. Herring, 500*l*.

Registrar, T. C. Binney, 300*l*.

Accountant, Edward Farr, 300*l*

And 9 Clerks.

Chief Mining Surveyor, R. D. Fitzgerald, without salary.

Chief Draftsman, W. S. Campbell, 500*l*.

And 7 other Draftsmen.

Wardens, T. A. Smith, 75*l*.; Sam. Robinson, Jas.

Buchanan, T. A. Browne, F. Dalton, E. Sharpe,

and C. de Boos, 400*l*. each.

And 9 others without salary.

Examiner of Coal Fields, J. McKenzie, 600*l*.

Inspector, Thos. Lewis, 300*l*.

Geological Surveyor, C. S. Wilkinson, 400*l*. and 230*l*. equipment allowance.

Department of Works.

Minister for Public Works, Hon. John Lackey, 1,500*l*.

Under Secretary for Public Works and Commissioner for Railways (without salary), John Rae, J.P., 800*l*.

Chief Clerk, Gerald Halligan, 500*l*.

Clerks, William Forde, 300*l*.

Milton S. Love, 225*l*.

And 2 other Clerks.

*Railway Branch.**General Establishment.*

Commissioner, John Rae, J.P.

Secretary, Chas. A. Goodchap, 600*l*.

Accountant, F. J. Wickham.

Cashier, John T. Bryant, 350*l*.

And 10 other Clerks.

Extensions.

Engineer-in-Chief, John Whitton, 1,800*l*.

5 Resident Engineers, and an Engineer for Trial Surveys.

22 Surveyors. Trial Lines Railway.

Assistant Engineer, John W. Drewitt, 600*l*.

And 10 Draftsmen.

Chief Clerk, William H. Quodling, 450*l*

And 6 other Clerks.

Valuators, James Byrnes, 600*l*., and Hy. Robertson, 400*l*.

Roads and Bridges.

Commissioner and Engineer for Roads, W. C. Bennett, 900*l*.

Assistant Engineer, G. A. Morell, 550*l*.

Chief Clerk, G. C. Eames, 400*l*.

And 10 other Clerks.

Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs, E. C. Cracknell, 800*l*.

Assistant Superintendent, P. B. Walker, 500*l.*, and 12 Clerks.

Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation, E. O. Moriarty, 1,100*l.*

Chief Clerk, J. Barling, 400*l.*, and 6 Clerks.

Also 7 Engineers, 5 Draftsmen, and 4 Surveyors.

Colonial Store, Military.

Storekeeper, Julien Thomas Blanchard, 275*l.*

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General, Edward Grant Ward, 700*l.*

Deeds Branch.

Deputy Registrar, J. B. Duff, 300*l.*

Statistical Branch.

Compiling Clerk, H. C. E. Newcombe, 350*l.*

Examiner and Compiler of Vital Statistics, W. L. Dawes, 250*l.*

Land Titles Commissioners.

Richard Jones, paid by fees.

A. W. Scott, ditto.

Examiners of Titles, Edmund Burton, Alexander Oliver and John Booth Jones, 800*l.* each.

Deputy Registrar-General, Charles John Muddle, 450*l.*

Principal Draftsman, R. M. Pearson, 500*l.*

Clerk to Examiners, Jonas Lander, 300*l.*

Customs.

Collector of Customs, W. A. Duncan, 1,000*l.*

Landing Surveyors, A. Berney, 620*l.*, E. Jones, 500*l.*

Chief Clerk, W. N. Llewellyn, 530*l.*

2nd ditto, J. H. Maddocks, 530*l.*

3rd ditto, H. J. Rucker, 375*l.*

4th ditto, Richard Kelly, 400*l.*

5th ditto, Robert Small, 375*l.*, and 11 other Clerks at salaries of less than 300*l.*

1st *Landing Waiter*, A. J. Ormsby, 415*l.*

2nd ditto, Thomas Godfrey, 415*l.*

3rd ditto, W. R. T. Passmore, 390*l.*, and 16 other *Landing Waiters* at less salaries.

1st *Tide Surveyor*, R. L. Eames, 375*l.*

2nd ditto, Wm. Smyth, 375*l.*

Warehousekeeper, T. Fancourt, 450*l.*

18 *Lockers*, at salaries of 275*l.* and under.

Auditor-General's Department.

Auditor-General, C. Rolleston, 900*l.*

Inspector of Accounts, E. A. Rennie, 600*l.*

Examiner of Expenditure Accounts, R. T. Hall, 450*l.*

Corresponding Clerk, J. S. Ryan, 385*l.*

And 13 other Clerks.

General Post-Office.

Postmaster-General, Hon. J. F. Burns, 1,500*l.*

Secretary, S. H. Lambton, J.P., 800*l.*

Accountant, C. H. Nightingale, 450*l.*

Superintendent Mail Branch, A. A. Day, 450*l.*

Chief Clerk, James Dalgarno, 450*l.*

Cashier, E. T. Sayers, 400*l.*

Postal Inspectors, William Buchanan, G. de Milhau, and Vickers Moyses, 350*l.* each.

And 85 other Clerks.

Money Order Department.

Superintendent, F. W. Hill, 600*l.*

Chief Clerk, A. J. Doak, 350*l.*

And 8 other Clerks.

Observatory

Astronomer, H. C. Russell, B.A., 600*l.*

Computer, Henry A. Lenehan, 300*l.*

Colonial Architect's Department.

Colonial Architect, James Barnet, 1,000*l.*

Clerks of Works, William Coles, 600*l.*

M. W. Lewis, jun., 500*l.*

J. M'Cracken, 450*l.*

E. S. Y. Spencer, 425*l.*

And 2 at 350*l.*

Foreman of Works, Edwin Colley, 275*l.*

And 1 at 250*l.*

Chief Draftsman, A. Cook, 400*l.*

Chief Clerk, H. Chapman, 500*l.*

Clerks, James M'Shane, 350*l.*

J. T. Neale, 300*l.*, 1 at 200*l.*, 1 at 150, and 1 at 100*l.*

Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps, T. Richards, 600*l.*

Superintendent, C. Potter, 450*l.*

Accountant, Jno. Steel, 250*l.*

Chief Inspector of Distilleries, H. Lumsdaine, 675*l.*

Medical Adviser to the Government, H. G. Alleyne, M.D. (no salary).

Superintendent of Vaccine Department and Police Surgeon, M. Egan, 440*l.*

Council of Education.

Members.

President, Hon. John Smith, M.D.

Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., K.C.M.G.

Hon. G. W. Allen. W. A. Duncan.

Secretary, William Wilkins, 850*l.*

Chief Clerk, Geo. Miller, 500*l.*

Cashier, Andrew Fairfax, 425*l.*

Accountant, J. M. Gibson, 425*l.*

First Clerk of Correspondence Branch, D. J. Cooper, 400*l.*

22 other Clerks, including Cadets.

Architect, G. A. Mansfield, 350*l.*

Police Department.

Inspector-General of Police, Edmund Fosbery, 800*l.*, and 112*l.* forage allowance and house.

Accountant, Finlay McMartin, 350*l.*

3 *Superintendents* at 500*l.*

2 Ditto " 450*l.*

2 Ditto " 400*l.*

1 Ditto " 300*l.*

Police Magistrate Central Police Office, D. C. F. Scott, 600*l.*

Acting Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wm. Crane, J.P., 500*l.*

Water Police Magistrate, J. M. Marsh, 600*l.*

C. P. S., P. C. Lucas, 500*l.*

Comptroller-General of Prisons, Harold Maclean, 800*l.*

Superintendent of Hospital for Insane, Gladesville, F. N. Manning, 800*l.*

Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum, Paramatta, Charles Taylor, M.B., 600*l.*

Judicial and Legal Departments.

Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, Hon. J. Docker, 1,500*l.*

Under Secretary, Wm. Edmond Plunkett, 800*l.*

Chief Clerk, T. E. McNevin, 375*l.*

Clerk of Records, H. T. Chisholm, 350*l.*

And 6 other Clerks.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir James Martin, Kt., 2,600*l.*

Senior Puisne Judge and Judge in Matrimonial Causes, J. F. Hargrave, 2,000*l.*

Puisne Judges, Peter Faucett, 2,000*l.*

A. Cheeke, 2,000*l.*

Sir H. Manning, Kt., 2,000*l.*

District Court Judges, and Chairmen of Quarter Sessions:—

Metropolitan and Coast District,
 James Sheen Dowling } 1,000*l.* each.
 W. H. Wilkinson.
Southern District, Alfred McFarland, 1,000*l.*
South-western District, D. G. Forbes, 1,000*l.*
Western District, Joshua Frey Josephson, 1,000*l.*
Northern District, Fredk. Wm. Meymott, 1,000*l.*
Master in Equity, A. T. Holroyd, 1,000*l.*
Prothonotary and Curator of Intestate Estates, T. M. Stattery, 700*l.*
Chief Clerk of Supreme Court, J. A. Read, 400*l.*
Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, G. H. Deffell, 1,000*l.*
Sheriff, Charles Cowper, jun., 650*l.*
Under Sheriff, J. G. Thurlow, 450*l.*
Chief Clerk, J. R. Ennis, 300*l.*, and 2 others.

Attorney-General's Department.

Attorney-General, The Hon. William Bede Dalley, 1,500*l.*
Secretary to Attorney-General, Alex. Greville, 500*l.*
Crown Solicitor, J. Williams, 1,000*l.*
Chief Clerk, J. B. Jackson, 500*l.*
Clerks, J. J. Lee, 350*l.*
 M. S. Hart, 300*l.*
 2 at 200*l.*, and one at 125*l.*
Crown Prosecutors, F. Rogers, 500*l.*
 J. J. Teece, 500*l.*
 E. Lee, 500*l.*
 W. J. Foster, 500*l.*
 E. B. Docker, 500*l.*
 C. E. R. Murray, 500*l.*
Clerk of Peace, A. C. Frazer, 600*l.*
Clerk to Clerk of the Peace, H. W. Forster, 250*l.*

Marine Board.

President, F. Hixson, 650*l.*
Secretary to President of Marine Board, S. A. Lindeman, 400*l.*
Harbour Master, Sydney, J. R. Myhill, 350*l.*
Chairman of Local Marine Board and Harbour Master, Newcastle, David T. Allan, 450*l.*
Shipping Masters, Sydney, W. E. Shorter, 400*l.*
Newcastle, C. H. Hannell, 200*l.*

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan, Rt. Rev. Fred. Barker, D.D., 2,000*l.*
Bishop of Newcastle, Rt. Rev. W. Tyrrell, D.D., 500*l.*
Bishop of Goulburn, Rt. Rev. M. Thomas, D.D.
Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, Rt. Rev. James Francis Turner, D.D.
Bishop of Bathurst, Rt. Rev. S. E. Marsden, D.D.
Dean of Sydney, Very Rev. W. M. Cowper, M.A., 300*l.*
Registrar Consistorial Court, W. Barker, fees.
Secretary and Deputy Registrar, Robt. Atkins, fees.
Moderator of Presbyterian Church, Rev. James Cameron, 200*l.*
Roman Catholic Archbishop (Sydney), J. B. Polding, D.D., 800*l.*
Roman Catholic Coadjutor, R. B. Vaughan, D.D., Archbishop.
Roman Catholic Bishops,
Mailand, Rt. Rev. Dr. Murray.
Bathurst, Rt. Rev. Dr. M. Quinn.
Armidale, Rt. Rev. Thomas O'Mahony, D.D.
Goulburn, Rt. Rev. William Lanigan.

Miscellaneous.

Agent-General for the Colony, William Forster, 1,500*l.*, 3, Westminster Chambers, London.
Secretary to Agent-General, Captain Jopp, R.E., 500*l.*
Immigration Agent, G. F. Wise, 400*l.*
Inspector of Public Charities, Hugh Robison, 500*l.*
Librarian, Free Public Library, Robert Cooper Walker, 400*l.*

NEW ZEALAND.*Situation and Area.*

The Colony of New Zealand consists of three principal islands, called respectively the North, the Middle, and the South (or Stewart's) Island. There are several small islets (mostly uninhabited) dependent on the Colony; the chief of these are the Chatham Isles and the Auckland Isles. The entire group lies between 84° and 48° S. lat., and 166° and 179° E. long. The three principal islands extend in length 1,100 miles, but their breadth is extremely variable, ranging from 46 miles to 250 miles; the average being about 140 miles.

	Sq. Miles.	Acres.
The total area of New Zealand is about.	100,000 or 64,000,000	
Ditto of North Island	44,000 or 28,000,000	
Ditto of Middle Island	55,000 or 36,000,000	
Ditto of Stewart's Island	1,000 or 640,000	

It will thus be seen that the total area of New Zealand is somewhat less than that of Great Britain and Ireland.

Climate.

From its healthy and salubrious climate, from its great extent of coast line, and from its position with regard to the neighbouring continent of Australia, New Zealand is often called "the Great Britain of the Southern Hemisphere." The temperature is, however, much more equable than in the British Isles. While the summers are as cool as those of England, the winters are as warm as those of Italy. The mean annual temperature at Auckland is nearly the same as at Rome; at Wellington, nearly the same as at Milan; at Dunedin, nearly the same as at London. The official reports of the Medical Department show that whereas the annual mortality from all diseases out of every 1,000 British soldiers quartered in the United Kingdom was 16, it was only 5 out of every 1,000 in the troops quartered for more than twenty-five years in New Zealand.

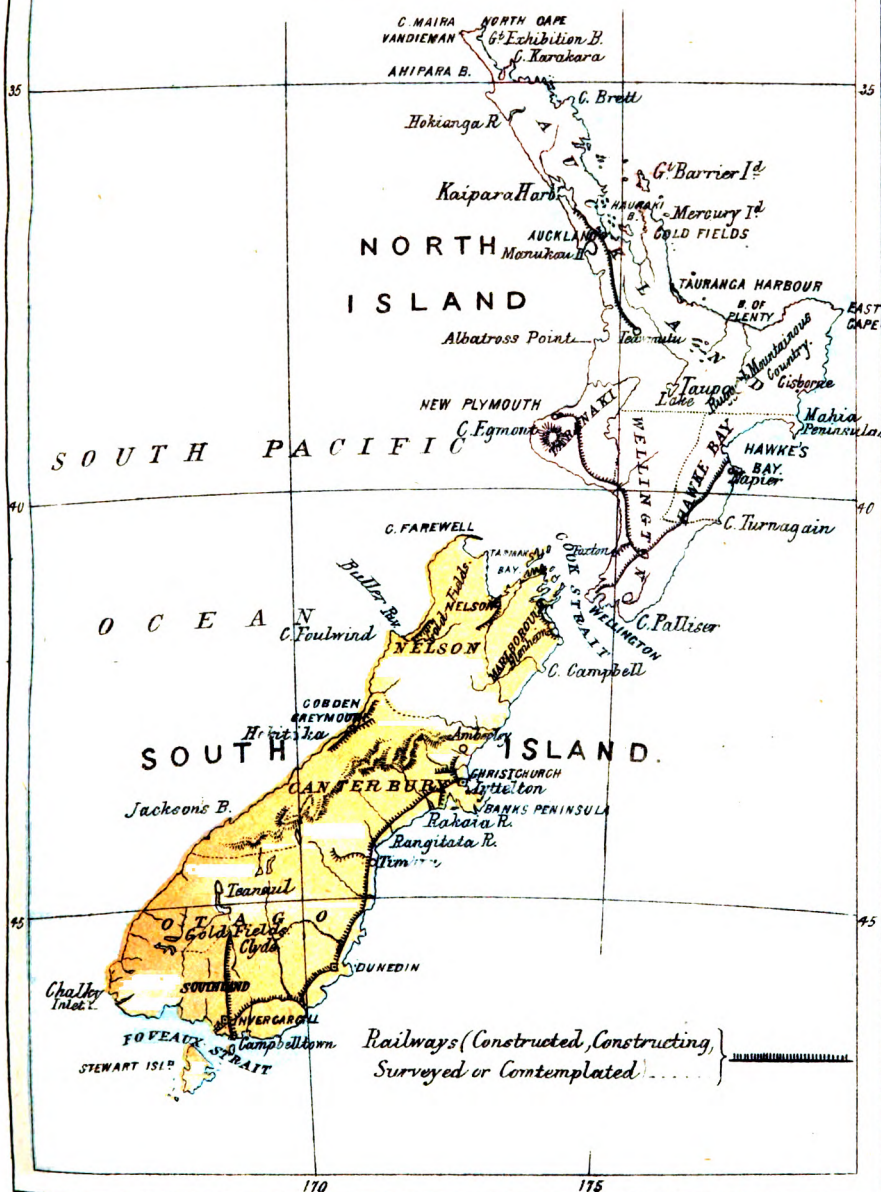
History.

New Zealand was discovered in 1642 by the Dutch navigator, Tasman, who, however, did not land upon its shores. In 1769 it was first visited by Captain Cook, who in that year, and during subsequent voyages, explored its coasts. The country subsequently became a resort for whalers and traders, chiefly from Australia, as well as a field for the labours of the Missionary Societies. In 1840, the native chiefs ceded the sovereignty of New Zealand to the British Crown by the Treaty of Waitangi, and the islands were erected into a British colony.

The aborigines, called Maoris, are a remarkable people—a branch of the Polynesian race. According to their own traditions, their forefathers came about 600 years, or twenty generations ago, from Hawaiki, which was probably Hawaii in the Sandwich Islands, or Savaii in the Navigator, or Samoa, group. They are divided into about twenty different clans, analogous to those of the Highlands of Scotland. There have been two Maori

NEW ZEALAND

SHOWING THE PROPOSED RAILWAYS
(CONSTRUCTED, CONSTRUCTING, SURVEYED OR CONTEMPLATED.)



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wars; the first lasted from 1845 until 1848; the second lasted from 1860, with little intermission, until 1870. But fully half the clans have always been friendly to the English; and many of them have fought on the side of the Colonial Government against their own countrymen. Permanent tranquillity appears to have been established in 1871 throughout the country. It was estimated, on 1st June, 1874, that the Maoris (including half-castes) amounted to 45,570, all of whom dwell in the North Island, with the exception of 1,932 scattered over the other islands.

Constitution.

A constitutional form of Government was established in New Zealand by the Imperial Statute 15 and 16 Vic., cap. 72, passed in 1852. By that Act, the Colony was divided into six provinces, since increased to nine—viz., Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, Otago, Hawke's Bay, Westland, and Marlborough—each governed by a Superintendent and Provincial Council, elected by the inhabitants according to a franchise which practically amounts to household suffrage.

By an Act of the General Assembly, 39 Vic., No. XXI., passed in 1875, the provincial system of Government was abolished, the powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers are henceforth to be exercised by the Governor or by local boards. The Act provided that the abolition of the provinces should not have any operation until the day after the conclusion of the then next session of the Assembly, excepting that in the meantime Provincial Councils should not hold any meeting. Before the next Session there was a general election, and the first Session of the new Parliament ended on the 31st of October, 1876. Nothing was done during the Session to repeal the Abolition Act, and the provinces, therefore, ceased to exist the day after the Session concluded. Provision was however made for the division of the country into counties, and the necessary machinery for their self-government was provided.

A Central Legislature, called the General Assembly, was also established by the Imperial Statute of 1852, and consists of the Governor, of a Legislative Council, and of a House of Representatives. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council, composed of the Responsible Ministers of the Colony for the time being, according to the usual practice of Parliamentary Government. The Legislative Councillors are appointed by the Governor, and hold their seats for life. The Members of the House of Representatives are chosen by Electors possessing the same qualifications as those who vote for the Provincial Councillors. Every elector is qualified to become also a Member. The House of Representatives now consists of 88, including 4 Maori members, elected by the natives.*

The control of native affairs, and the entire responsibility of dealing with questions of native Government were transferred in 1863 from the Imperial to the Colonial Government. In 1864, the seat of the general Government was removed from Auckland to Wellington, on account of the central position of the latter city.

Statistics.

The population of New Zealand on the 1st July, 1876, amounts to 431,077 souls, of whom 45,470 are Maoris, and 5,976 are Chinese.

* The Members of both branches of the Legislature now receive 167*l.* 10*s.* each for every session, to cover the expenses of their attendance.

The revenue, the trade, and the other elements of material prosperity have increased largely during the ten years preceding the census of 1874. Thus the revenue was in 1861, 691,464*l.*, and in 1875, the total ordinary and territorial revenue of both the General and Provincial Governments was as follows:—Ordinary revenue, 2,047,234*l.*; territorial, 688,722*l.*; incidental, 77,972*l.*; total 2,813,928*l.* The population of the chief towns was in 1874 as follows:—Wellington, (the seat of the general Government), 10,547; Dunedin, 18,499; Auckland, 12,775; Christchurch, 10,297; Nelson, 5,662. All the productions of the temperate climates of Europe and Asia can be cultivated with great success in New Zealand. There are extensive coal mines and rich gold fields. The gold exported from the colony up to 31st December, 1875, was valued at nearly 31 millions sterling; and the annual production is now about 14 millions sterling. The wool exported in 1875 amounted to 54,401,540 lbs., valued at 3,398,155*l.* In 1855 it amounted to 1,772,344 lbs., valued at 93,104*l.* The live stock in New Zealand in 1874 was:—Horses, 99,859 for 28,275 in 1861; cattle, 494,917; sheep, 11,704,853 for 2,761,383 in 1861. The number of acres under cultivation in 1876 was 557,601, exclusive of land laid down to grasses.

The system of Government Life Insurance has worked remarkably well. The first quinquennial examination was made last year by eminent actuaries resident in England, and their report was highly satisfactory.

Public Works Policy.

In 1870, the Immigration and Public Works Act and cognate Acts were passed, and the policy contained in them may be shortly described as follows:—

The colony was to incur a liability, spread over a course of years, amounting to about ten millions, which were to be expended in specified proportions on the under-mentioned objects:—

1. Immigration.
2. Main railways throughout each island.
3. Roads through the interior of the North Island.
4. The purchase of native land in the North Island.
5. The supply of water on gold-fields.
6. The extension of telegraph works.

The administration of these services was vested in the General Government, and the responsibility, subject to some exceptions in which its action depended on the previous concurrence of provincial authorities, devolved on the General Government. These exceptions have been abolished by subsequent legislation.

For the better working of these Acts, two departments have been organized, called the Immigration Department and the Public Works Department.

Since 1870 the Agent-General for New Zealand has despatched to the colony 79,589 souls, and there have been despatched from the continent of Europe 7,934 souls.

Since its organization, the Public Works Department has constructed in the North Island dray and horse roads to the extent of 1,832 miles, at a cost of about 501,554*l.*, including 320 bridges, opening up nearly all parts of the North Island for settlement.

In the South Island, similar roads have been completed principally on the west coast, to the extent of 270 miles, at a cost of about 198,880*l.*

It may here be remarked, that before the creation of the Public Works Department of the General Government, many thousands of miles of good and substantial roads had been constructed by the various Provincial Governments throughout the colony.

The construction of railways has been very vigorously proceeded with. The department has contracted for the completion of 933 miles of railway throughout the country. In addition to this, Parliament has sanctioned a further length of 97 miles, for which surveys and plans are rapidly being prepared. The whole of the above railways are to cost, when completed, with their equipments, about 7,000,000*l*. It is estimated that there are now between 3,000 and 4,000 men employed on public works.

Included in the lines under contract, there are 549 miles of railway now open and in full working order. There are also 147 miles of railway open or being constructed by the Provincial Governments, making a total throughout the colony of 1,177 miles of railway either open or in various stages of progress.

The railway system of the colony is indicated in the accompanying map of the islands.

The Minister for Public Works in his last statement estimated that the railways open for traffic would yield next year a net revenue of 3 per cent. on their capitalized cost.

Revenue (Ordinary and Territorial).

	£		£
1865	1,525,827	1871	1,342,116
1866	1,978,711	1872	1,967,854
1867	1,864,155	1873	2,755,181
1868	1,620,885	1874	3,063,811
1869	1,454,995	1875	2,813,928
1870	1,384,639		

Public Debt of New Zealand on 31 December, 1875, was 17,400,031*l*., of which 4,208,463*l*. had been expended on Native and Defence purposes. The accrued sinking fund amounts to 1,100,119*l*.

Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1864	7,000,655	3,401,667
1865	5,594,977	3,713,218
1866	5,894,863	4,520,074
1867	5,344,667	4,644,978
1868	4,985,748	4,429,198
1869	4,976,126	4,224,860
1870	4,639,015	4,822,756
1871	4,078,192	5,282,084
1872	5,142,951	5,190,665
1873	6,464,687	5,610,371
1874	8,121,812	5,251,269
1875	8,029,172	5,828,627

Governors of New Zealand.

1840	Captain W. Hobson, R.N.
1842	W. Shortland (Acting Governor).
1843	Captain Robert Fitzroy, R.N.
1845	Sir George Grey, K.C.B.
1854	Col. B. H. Wynyard, C.B. (Acting Governor).
1855	Colonel Sir Thomas Gore Browne, K.C.M.G., C.B.
1861	Sir Geo. Grey, K.C.B.
1868	Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.
1873	The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G.
1874	The Marquis of Normanby, K.C.M.G.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Speaker, Major Sir J. L. C. Richardson, 600*l*.
Chairman of Committees, M. Richmond, C.B.

Members.

J. B. A. Acland.	M. Kohēra.
W. D. H. Baillie.	H. H. Lahmann.
J. A. Bonar.	W. B. D. Mantell.
H. Chamberlin.	J. A. R. Menzies.
N. Edwards.	H. J. Miller.
T. Fraser.	Wiremu Tako Ngatata.
M. S. Grace.	W. H. Nurse.
E. Gray.	D. R. Brett.
J. Hall.	G. Buckley.
R. Hart.	R. Campbell.
M. Holmes.	J. Paterson.
J. Johnston.	J. T. Peacock.
R. Johnson.	W. S. Peter.
W. H. Kenny.	C. J. Pharazyn.
D. Pollen.	A. Scotland.
T. Benwick.	R. Stokes.
W. B. Rhodes.	C. J. Taylor.
J. L. C. Richardson.	G. M. Waterhouse.
M. Richmond, C.B.	G. S. Whitmore, C.M.G.
W. Robinson.	T. H. Wigley.
H. R. Russell.	J. Williamson.

Clerk of the Council, L. Stowe, 400*l*.

Clerk Assistant, G. W. Jordan, 300*l*.

Clerk to Select Committee, A. T. Bothamley.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker, Hon. W. Fitzherbert, C.M.G., 600*l*.

Chairman of Committees, G. M. Rorke.

Members.

J. C. Andrew.	G. McLean.
H. A. Atkinson.	W. Montgomery.
E. Baigent.	W. S. Moorhouse.
J. Ballance.	G. B. Morris.
E. Barff.	W. A. Murray.
H. Bastings.	H. P. Murray-Aynsley.
C. C. Bowen.	H. Nahe.
A. de B. Brandon.	J. D. Ormond.
J. C. Brown.	G. M. O'Rorke.
J. E. Brown.	E. Pearce.
J. Bryce.	V. Pyke.
H. Bunney.	W. L. Rees.
A. J. Burns.	D. Reid.
C. E. Button.	W. M. Reynolds.
F. A. Carrington.	E. Richardson.
A. Cox.	A. J. Richmond.
O. Curtis.	W. Rolleston.
C. A. De Lautour.	W. Rowe.
P. Dignan.	W. R. Russell.
Sir R. Douglas, Bart.	J. Seaton.
J. T. Fisher.	A. P. Seymour.
W. Fitzherbert, C.M.G.	J. Sharp.
C. A. Fitzroy.	J. Sheehan.
W. Gibbs.	S. E. Shrimski.
Sir G. Grey, K.C.B.	E. W. Stafford.
E. Hamlin.	E. J. C. Stevens.
L. Harper.	R. Stout.
J. Henry.	W. Swanson.
T. W. Hislop.	H. K. Tairaro.
S. Hodgkinson.	K. Takamoana.
G. Hunter.	H. K. Tawiti.
R. Hursthouse.	F. W. Teschemaker.
W. W. Johnson.	J. W. Thomson.
J. P. Joyce.	J. A. Tole.
T. Kelly.	B. Tonks.
M. Kennedy.	G. H. Tribe.
C. W. A. T. Kenny.	E. Wakefield.
J. W. M. Larnach.	J. C. Wason.
G. Lumsden.	F. Whitaker.
H. H. Lusk.	J. W. Williams.
J. Macandrew.	R. G. Wood.
J. S. Macfarlane.	W. Wood.
H. Manders.	C. Woolcock.
Sir D. McLean, K.C.M.G.	

Clerk of Parliament, F. E. Campbell, 700*l*.
Assistant Clerk, G. Friend, 500*l*.
Interpreter, T. E. Young.
Sergeant at Arms, J. D. Greenwood.
2nd Clerk, Assistant, H. Otterson.
Assistant Librarian, Ewen McColl.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral, The Marquis of Normanby, 5,000*l*, and allowances 2,500*l*.
Private Secretary, Lieut. Irwin C. Maling, 35th Regt.
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Lord Hervey L. Phipps, New Zealand Militia.
Extra Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. R. F. Le Patourel, New Zealand Militia.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Treasurer, Secretary for Crown Lands, and Minister for Immigration, Hon. Harry Albert Atkinson, Premier.
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Daniel Pollen.
Postmaster-General and Commissioner of Telegraphs, Hon. Frederick Whitaker.
Native Minister, Hon. Sir Donald McLean, K.C.M.G.
Minister for Public Works, Hon. Edward Richardson.
Minister of Justice and Commissioner of Stamp Duties, Hon. Charles C. Bowen.
Commissioner of Customs, Hon. George McLean.
Clerk to Executive Council, Foster Goring.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Colonial Secretary, Hon. Daniel Pollen, 1,250*l*.
Under-Secretary, G. S. Cooper, 800*l*.
Chief Clerk, A. M. Smith, 450*l*.

TREASURY

Treasurer, Hon. Major Harry A. Atkinson, 1,250*l*.
Secretary to Treasury, Receiver-General and Paymaster-General, C. T. Batkin, 800*l*.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, J. C. Gavin, 500*l*.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Postmaster-General, Hon. Fredk. Whitaker.
Acting Secretary, W. Gray, 425*l*.
Inspector, Thomas Rose, 400*l*.
Accountant, Money Order Branch, J. K. Warburton, 370*l*.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner, Hon. G. McLean, 1,250*l*.
Secretary and Inspector, W. Seed, 800*l*.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Public Works, Hon. E. Richardson, 1,250*l*.
Under Secretary, John Knowles, 650*l*.
Engineer-in-Chief, John Carruthers, 1,150*l*.
Assistant-Engineer-in-Chief, John C. Blackett, 900*l*.
Minister of Lands and Minister of Immigration, Hon. Major Atkinson, who is also Premier, 1,750*l*.
Under Secretary (vacant).

DEFENCE OFFICE.

Minister for Colonial Defence, Hon. Sir D. McLean, K.C.M.G., 1,250*l*.
Under Secretary and Commissioner of Armed Constabulary, Lieut.-Colonel Moule, 700*l*.
Chief Clerk, T. W. Lewis, 300*l*.

NATIVE OFFICE.

Minister for Native Affairs, Hon. Sir Donald McLean, K.C.M.G.
Under Secretary, H. T. Clarke, 700*l*.
Assistant Under Secretary, H. Halse, 500*l*.
Chief Clerk, R. J. Gill, 400*l*.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

Minister, Major Harry A. Atkinson.

STAMP OFFICE.

Commissioner, Hon. C. C. Bowen.
Secretary and Comptroller of Legacy Duties, R. C. Hammerton, 500*l*.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner, Hon. F. Whitaker.
General Manager, C. Lemon, 650*l*.
Accountant, A. Sheath, 375*l*.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Commissioner of Audit, C. Knight, M.D., 900*l*.
Ditto, J. E. FitzGerald, C.M.G., 900*l*.
Deputy Auditor and Chief Clerk, J. G. Anderson, 425*l*.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Minister of Justice, Hon. C. C. Bowen, 1,250*l*.
Secretary, R. G. Fountain, 500*l*.
Chief Clerk, C. J. A. Haselden, 325*l*.
Attorney-General,
Solicitor-General, W. S. Reid, 1,000*l*.
Clerk, J. H. Williamson, 200*l*.

PATENT OFFICE.

Patent Officer, W. S. Reid.
Registrar of Patents, C. J. A. Haselden

ANNUITIES OFFICE.

Commissioner of Government Annuities (vacant).
Accountant and Chief Clerk, C. C. Knight.

CROWN LANDS OFFICE.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Auckland, D. A. Tole.
Taranaki, C. D. Whitcombe.
Wellington, J. G. Holdsworth.
Hawke's Bay, H. B. Sealy.
Nelson, H. C. Daniell.
Marlborough, W. H. Eyes.
Canterbury,
Otago, J. T. Thomson.

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, W. R. E. Brown, 500*l*.

Geological Survey Department.

Director of Geological Surveys and Curator of Colonial Museum, J. Hector, M.D., F.R.S., 800*l*.

Printing Department.

Government Printer, G. Didsbury, 400*l*.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT IN THE PROVINCES

Judicial.

Chief Justice, Wellington, J. Prendergast, 1,700*l*.
Judge, Canterbury, A. J. Johnston, 1,500*l*.
Auckland, T. B. Gillies, 1,500*l*.
Nelson and Westland, C. W. Richmond, 1,500*l*.
Otago, J. S. Williams, 1,500*l*.

Registrars of the Supreme Court, Auckland, L.

O'Brien.

Taranaki, H. E. Kenny.*Wellington*, A. S. Allan.*Hawke's Bay*, D. Guy.*Nelson*, C. L. Maclean.*Marlborough*, J. Barleyman.*Canterbury*, E. de C. Malet.*Westland*, J. M. Batham.*Otago*, E. F. Ward.*Invercargill*, W. Stuart.*District Judges, Auckland, F. D. Fenton, 750l.**Taranaki*, H. E. Kenny.*Timaru, Oamaru, Invercargill, &c.*, C. D.

R. Ward, 900l.

Westland, T. S. Weston, 600l.*Otago Gold Fields*, G. W. Harvey, 800l.*Resident Magistrates, Auckland, Onehunga, &c.*

C. Barstow.

Maketu, T. E. Hamlin.*Wangarei*, H. R. Aubrey.*Kaipara*, J. Rogan.*Mungonui, Russell, and Waimate*, E. M.

Williams.

Hokianga, S. W. Von Sturmer.*Waikato*, W. N. Searancke.*Raglan*, W. Harsant.*Tauranga*, H. W. Brabant.*Gisborne*, W. K. Nesbitt.*New Plymouth*, H. E. Kenny.*Wellington, &c.*, J. C. Crawford.*Taupo, &c.*, S. Locke.*Rangitikei, &c.*, W. J. Willis.*Wanganui*, J. Giles.*Wairarapa*, H. S. Wardell.*Patea*, H. F. Turner.*Napier, &c.*, H. B. Sealy.*Wairoa*, F. F. Ormond.*Nelson, &c.*, L. Broad.*Blenheim, &c.*, S. L. Müller.*Christchurch, &c.*, G. L. Mellish.*Havelock*, W. Whitehorn.*Lyttelton*, W. Donald.*Kaipoi, &c.*, C. Whitefoord.*Akaroa, &c.*, J. Aylmer.*Timaru, &c.*, B. Woolcombe.*Hokitika*, G. G. FitzGerald.*Dunedin, &c.*, J. Bathgate.*Oamaru, &c.*, T. W. Parker.*Tokomaru, &c.*, P. W. Maitland.*Hawkesbury, &c.*, J. W. Murdoch.*West Taieri*, J. Fulton.*Invercargill, &c.*, H. McCulloch.*Chatham Islands*, S. Deighton.*Resident Magistrates and Wardens, Grahamstown,*

W. Fraser.

Coromandel, J. Keddell.*Collingwood, &c.*, H. W. Turnell.*Cobden, &c.**Reefton*, C. Broad.*Westport, &c.**Greymouth, &c.*, W. H. Revell.*Stafford, &c.**Ross, &c.**Okarito**Queenstown*, R. Beetham.*Arrowtown*, H. A. Stratford.*Clyde, &c.*, W. L. Simpson.*Naseby, &c.*, H. W. Robinson.*Lawrence, &c.*, E. H. Carew.*Switzers, &c.*, J. N. Wood.*Orepuki*, H. Rogers.*Accountant in Bankruptcy*, J. Woodward, Wel-
lington.

CUSTOMS.

Collector at Auckland, T. Hill.*Thames*, H. F. Andrews.*Wangarei*, H. R. Aubrey.*New Plymouth*, R. Chilman.*Wellington*, J. Haekworth.*Wanganui*, J. G. Woon.*Napier*, J. M. Tabuteau.*Nelson*, D. Johnston.*Westport*, W. S. Munday.*Pictou*, J. Allen.*Lyttelton and Christchurch*, W. Mills.*Hokitika*, E. W. Patten.*Greymouth*, David Lundon.*Dunedin*, T. Hill.*Invercargill*, A. J. Elles.*Sub-Collector at Onehunga*, H. N. Brewer.*Mongonui*, E. W. Patieson (acting).*Timaru*, C. E. Cooper.*Okarito*, E. F. Tizard.*Oamaru*, T. W. Parker.*Bluff Harbour*, C. F. de S. O'Toole.*Riverton*, B. Bailey (acting).*Chatham Islands*, S. Deighton.*Officer in Charge at Russell*, E. B. Laing.*Hokianga*, S. Von Sturmer.*Havelock*, W. Whitehorn.*Hairau*, J. Barleyman.*Kaikoura*, J. Goodall.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

*Chief Postmasters and Postmasters.**Auckland*, S. B. Bliss.*Thames*, J. J. FitzGibbon.*Taranaki*, L. Von Rotter.*Napier*, J. Grubb.*Wellington*, E. D. Butts.*Blenheim*, J. Bagg.*Pictou*, J. Allen.*Nelson*, S. J. Dick.*Westport*, L. Buck.*Greymouth*, J. F. McBeth.*Hokitika*, R. Kirtou.*Campbelltown*, C. A. Tipping.*Invercargill*, D. F. Winstanley (acting).*Port Chalmers*, F. G. Downes.*Dunedin*, A. Barr.*Lyttelton*, J. T. W. Wilkin.*Christchurch*, F. E. Wright.*Chatham Islands*, S. Deighton.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

Superintendent of Auckland, Sir G. Grey. K.C.B.*Taranaki*, F. A. Carrington.*Hawke's Bay*, J. D. Ormond.*Wellington*, W. Fitzherbert, C.M.G.*Nelson*, O. Curtis.*Marlborough*, A. P. Seymour.*Canterbury*, W. Rolleston.*Otago*, J. Macandrew.*Westland*, J. A. Bonar.

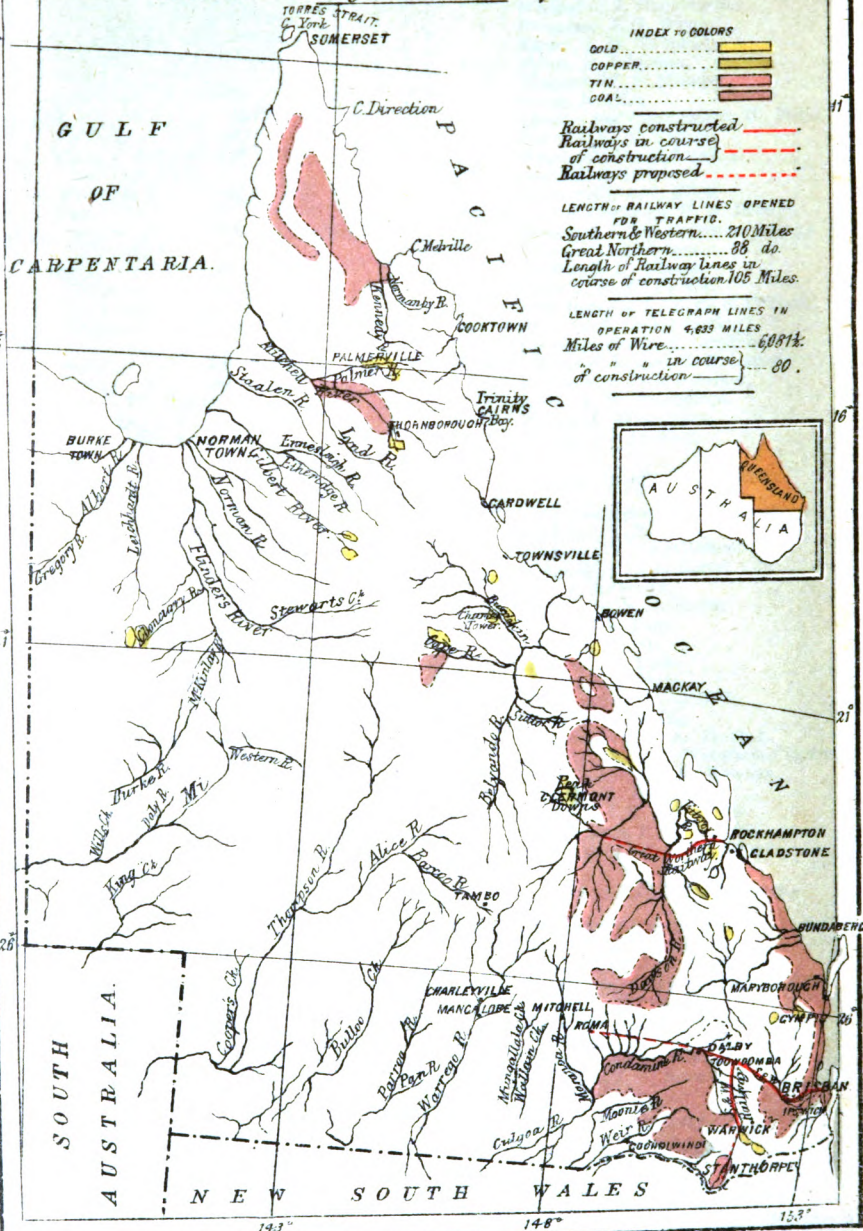
BISHOPS.

*Church of England.**Wellington*, Octavius Hadfield, D.D.*Waiapu*, William Williams, D.C.L.*Christchurch*, Henry John Chitty Harper, D.D.,*Primate.**Auckland*, William Garden Cowie, D.D.*Nelson*, Andrew Burn Suter, D.D.

QUEENSLAND

SCALE 0 100 200 300 400 MILES.

Area of Colony 669,520 Square Miles.



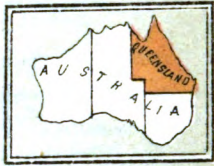
INDEX TO COLORS

GOLD
 COPPER
 TIN
 COAL

Railways constructed
Railways in course of construction
Railways proposed

LENGTH OF RAILWAY LINES OPENED FOR TRAFFIC.
 Southern & Western..... 210 Miles
 Great Northern..... 88 do
 Length of Railway lines in course of construction 105 Miles.

LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINES IN OPERATION 4,633 MILES.
 Miles of Wire..... 6,081 1/2
 " " in course of construction..... 80.



Roman Catholic Church.

*Dunedin, Dr. Moran,
Wellington, Dr. Redwood.*

*Agent-General for New Zealand in England, Sir
Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G., 7, Westminster Cham-
bers, Victoria-street, London.*

QUEENSLAND.

Queensland occupies the whole of the north-eastern portion of Australia, commencing at a point of the east coast called Point Danger, about 400 miles north of Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, in lat. 28° 8' South.

The greater portion of the southern boundary line is formed by the 29th parallel of south latitude. The eastern seaboard extends about 1,500 miles, from Point Danger to Cape York, the extreme northern point of the continent, in lat. 10° 40'.

The breadth of the territory near the southern boundary is about 900 miles, from the eastern coast line to the meridian of 138° east longitude, which forms the western boundary line of the Colony, separating it from the territory of South Australia. This includes the greater part of the Gulf of Carpentaria, which has a seaboard of about 750 miles. The whole of the colony of Queensland comprises 669,520 square miles, or 428,492,800 acres.

The country extending along the eastern seaboard is indented with several fine bays and estuaries, which are the outlets of rivers, a number of which are navigable for good sized vessels.

A mountain range extends north and south throughout the greater part of the whole length of the country, running generally nearly parallel with the coast at an average distance of about 50 miles from it. Between the range and the sea, especially on the banks of the rivers, there is a considerable quantity of good alluvial land, which in its natural state is covered with a dense growth of timber. Much of this, in the more settled portions of the country, has been cleared and cultivated, and is found to yield a remunerative return to the farmers, who are usually small proprietors, cultivating the soil principally with their own labour, and growing chiefly maize, English and sweet potatoes, arrow-root, and semi-tropical fruits.

Cotton cultivation promised for some years to prove remunerative to cottier-farmers, but since the discontinuance of the land bonuses given by the Government for its production, and the fall in prices consequent upon the renewed supply from the United States of America it has rapidly declined.

The sugar cane has been successfully grown on the eastern seaboard, and the production of sugar increased from the first year of its successful cultivation in 1867, to 12,108 tons in 1874. The quantity returned as made within the Colony in 1875, however, is only 6,322 tons.

Much of the country to the west of the dividing range of mountains is elevated table-land consisting of wide plains, almost devoid of timber, but well grassed and watered. Within a certain distance of the mountains where the rainfall is tolerably regular, much of the land is well adapted for the production of wheat. This is cultivated most successfully in the neighbourhood of Warwick, on the Darling Downs. The statistical register shows the quantity of wheat returned as produced in the year 1875 as 97,400 bushels.

Agriculture, in Queensland, is yet in its infancy, but is gradually extending and will no doubt continue to grow in importance with the rapid increase of population. The land now under cultivation is given in the statistical register for 1875 as 77,347 acres.

The pastoral occupation of the country is far in advance of agricultural settlement in the Colony, and from natural adaptation of soil and climate generally, and the great extent of the territory, this will no doubt continue to be the case.

The live stock returns for 1875 are as follows :—

Sheep	7,227,774
Horned cattle . .	1,812,576
Horses	121,497

There are 4,114 squatting "runs" or tracts of land leased from the Government at a very low annual rental in the Colony, more than half the number of which are surveyed.

In 1875 there were 330 new runs applied for, containing together 20,220 square miles, or 12,940,800 acres. Application was made in the same year for 226 "unwatered runs," as they are termed, containing 14,256 square miles, or 9,123,840 acres.

There were 202 runs purchased at auction during the year from the Government for 10,971*l.* 17*s.*, at an average of 1*l.* 2*s.* 5½*d.* per square mile. Together, the new runs acquired during the year were 758, which is about one-sixth of the total number of runs in the Colony.

The average rate of rent per square mile on the available area of runs in what are called the unsettled districts of the country is 14*s.* 5½*d.*, or 1·085 farthings per acre. In the settled districts, the average rate is 2*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.* per square mile, or 3·1 farthings per acre. The rents of runs in New South Wales are very nearly the same as those in Queensland, the rents of Victoria being the highest of the three Colonies.

The importance of the pastoral interests will be seen by the value of the following exports connected with this industry for the year 1875 :—

	£
Wool	1,866,030
Hides and skins . .	80,386
Tallow	43,001
Live stock	261,785

Total . . . £1,551,202

Mining is likely to prove the greatest source of wealth to the Colony. The value of the exports of gold during the last two years have exceeded the value of the production of wool. During the year 1875 the exports of gold and other metals are given as follows :—

	£
Gold	1,498,433
Tin	237,879
Copper	111,263

Total . . . £1,847,575

The gold fields on the Palmer River, in the far north of the Colony, discovered in 1874, have already attracted a population returned in the census of May, 1875, as 9,215 persons. Cooktown, on the Endeavour River, which is the port for this district, during the short period since it was proclaimed a township, has yielded in the Customs revenue and wharfage rates, 117,432*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, and in land sales and fees 11,013*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*

During the last year of 1875 new discoveries of very extensive and apparently very rich gold reefs have been made on the Hodgkinson River, a little to the south of the Palmer. A road from the sea coast, which it is said may be rendered practicable for drays, has been found to the Hodgkinson gold fields, a distance of about 70 miles, which thus connects it with one of the finest harbours on the seaboard, called Trinity Bay, of which the port has been named Cairns. A considerable amount of capital and enterprise are likely to be attracted to this new auriferous district, and suitable machinery will no doubt speedily be erected for crushing the stone, which is said to be very rich in gold.

Considerable tracts of good pastoral country have also been found not far from the new route from Trinity Bay to the gold fields, in the same district.

Valuable timber of various descriptions grow in abundance in Queensland and ought to become a valuable export. Excellent coal has been found in some localities; and there are other natural productions promising to add to the wealth of the Colony, but requiring labour and capital for their development.

The population of Queensland, excluding the aborigines, is found by the returns of the census of May, 1876, to be 173,283 persons, to which enumeration 2½ per cent. being added for the proportion likely to have been omitted from the record, gives 177,615 as the actual population of the Colony*.

The increase during the year 1875 was 17,771, of which 2,602 were natural increase from births over deaths, and 15,169 were by excess of immigration over emigration by sea.

There are 199 places now returned as proclaimed towns or township reserves, in the Colony, fifteen of which are municipal towns, with an aggregate population of a little over 58,000 persons, and containing rateable property valued at 4,054,228*l*.

Of the imports for 1875, the total value is given as 3,329,009*l*.

The value of exports exceeds that of imports, and amounts in the same year to 3,857,676*l*.

The revenue of the Colony for 1875 was 1,261,464*l*. The Public Debt of the Colony in the same year was 6,948,586*l*.

There are 6 banks with 63 branches. The value of the coin with bullion is given as 612,238*l*; deposits 2,705,900*l*; note circulation 349,591*l*. The Government Savings Bank returns the number of depositors as 12,250, the amount of deposits as 609,053*l*.

The railways in Queensland show 265 miles now in operation, the revenue being 136,672*l*. There are 118 miles of railway in course of construction.

The electric telegraph lines show, number of stations, 112; miles of line, 4,633; revenue 36,022*l*; number of messages (for the year 1875), 409,000.

Brisbane, the capital of the Colony, has a population of 20,645, resident within the municipal limits, and of 26,953 within the census district. The mean external shade temperature there is given as 70°. The heat is great in summer, but the atmosphere is dry and healthy. In the winter the climate is agreeable. The mortality over a period of ten years from 1866 to 1875, was 17.98.

The European immigration for the year 1875 was 5,871, about one-tenth of the immigrants paying

* These figures differ from those given in the table printed at page 128, in which the population is stated at 181,283, or 8,673 more than the numbers given above. The smaller number represents the population in May, the larger the population in December.—Ed C. O. L.

their own passage, less than one-third being assisted, and the remainder being free, that is introduced entirely at the expense of the Queensland Government.

The land order system of immigration, by means of which as many as 36,000 persons were introduced from Great Britain in the years 1861-1866, a large number of them paying their own passages and bringing a great deal of capital into the colony has been discontinued. It is supposed that the present liberal system of disposing of the public lands of the Colony ought to be a sufficient attraction to the better class of immigrants from Europe likely to engage in pastoral and agricultural pursuits.

Land.

By the "Alienation of Crown Lands Act of 1868," the price of land was reduced and a system of deferred payments adopted, extending over 10 years. Considering that no interest is required by the Crown for any unpaid balance, and estimating this at the ordinary colonial rate of 10 per cent., it has been shown that the actual cost of agricultural land was only 8*s*. 3*d*. per acre, first class pastoral 5*s*. 6*d*., and second class 2*s*. 9*d*. The prices as fixed by the Act are as follows:—

	Quantity allowed to be taken up.
Agricultural, 15 <i>s</i> . per acre	640 acres.
First-class pastoral, 10 <i>s</i>	2,560 "
Second-class, 5 <i>s</i>	7,680 "
Quantity permitted to be held on these terms by one person	10,880 acres.

Persons taking up land in this way are termed selecting lessees, but they obtain the fee simple of the land at the end of 10 years after paying yearly the tenth portion of its estimated value, or 1*s*. 6*d*. an acre for agricultural, 1*s*. for first-class pastoral, and 6*d*. for second-class pastoral lands, a sum of money having been expended on the property equal to these annual payments. Lessees may also become proprietors at any time after three years from the period of selection, on paying up the purchase-money in full, and after having expended an equal amount in improvements on the land. This secures occupation and actual settlement to prevent selection for merely speculative purposes. For the same reason, residence in person, or by bailiff, is required.

Homestead selections to the extent of 640 acres may be made by any person being a natural born or a naturalised subject of Her Majesty, who is the head of a family, or who is 18 or more years of age, on any land proclaimed or otherwise open to general selection by lease, provided that free or assisted passengers, that is, passengers introduced wholly, or in part, at the cost of the Government, will not be entitled to select homesteads until they have resided three years continuously in the Colony. If taken up in two portions the second block of land must be situated within 15 miles of the first, the two not to exceed together 640 acres, the lessee to reside personally on the first.

The annual payments on homestead selections are only 3*d*. on agricultural, and 6*d*. an acre on first or second-class pastoral lands, and these are to be made for a period of only 5 years. The land may be secured in fee simple by the lessee after a personal residence during the 5 years, and at any time within 2 years thereafter, on proof that one-tenth has been cultivated, or that the whole of the land has been surrounded by a good and sub-

stantial fence. Lessees of homesteads may also secure the Crown grant and become actual proprietors at any time after 2 years from the time of selecting the land on paying up the purchase-money in full, and on showing that the above conditions of personal residence and required improvements have been fulfilled.

Sugar and coffee lands may be leased within 10 miles or the coast of any navigable river, the land not being included in the leased half of a pastoral run, in blocks of agricultural land not exceeding 1,280 acres in extent, and one-tenth of it having been cropped during 3 years with sugar or coffee. The lessee is relieved from the obligation of residence, but is otherwise liable to the same conditions as any ordinary conditional purchasers.

Mineral lands for mining purposes, not including gold, may be secured as follows:—Price 1*l.* per acre, quantity not less than 40 nor more than 640 acres; deposit required 5*s.*, balance to be paid within 12 or 18 months—an amount equal to the purchase-money to be expended in mining before the fee simple can be secured.

Pastoral runs in the unsettled portions of the colony are leased for 21 years in blocks of not less than 25 square miles, at a rental of 5*s.* a square mile for the first 7 years, 10*s.* for the next 7, and 15*s.* for the third 7 years; the conditions being the stocking of the land with sheep or cattle equal to one-fourth of its carrying capacity.

The several Acts of Parliament under which land may be thus secured, are the "Crown Lands Act, of 1868;" "the Homestead Areas Act, of 1872;" and "the Amended Act, of 1875;" "the Pastoral Leases' Act, of 1869;" "Mineral Lands Act, of 1872;" and "the Gold Fields Act, of 1874."

The administration of the first and most important of these Acts has been very successful, especially in the more settled portions of the Colony, where the farmer has a market for his produce. As many as 4,484 homesteads have been applied for and granted under the Act, containing 635,202 acres.

The number of granted applications for land under conditional purchase has been 7,256, comprising 3,472,843 acres. The number of purchasers under what is called preemptive right has been 470, who have taken up 360,729 acres.

The total quantity of land sold by the Government under the "Alienation of Crown Lands Act, of 1868," and the "Homestead Areas Acts," up to the 31st March, 1876, amounts to 4,468,774 acres.

There are 28 land offices in the colony where conditional purchases and homesteads may be applied for.

The areas open to selection in the several settled districts of the colony in July, 1876, were as follows:—

District.	Open to selection.	Area of runs under pastoral lease.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Moreton . .	1,299,969	932,284	2,232,253
Darling Downs	434,000	1,003,817	1,437,817
Wide Bay and Burnett . .	2,085,121	870,949	2,956,070
Port Curtis . .	3,211,714	2,723,118	5,934,832
Kennedy . .	4,064,999	1,211,043	5,276,042
Burke . .	4,746,000	16,000	4,762,000
Cook . .	18,355,780	—	18,355,780
Total . .	34,197,583	6,757,211	40,954,794

Under the "Western Railway Act, of 1875," a reserve containing 13,440,000 acres was set apart, in which blocks of land containing about 5,000 acres, or, in cases where improvements had been effected on the land, in blocks of 10,000 acres, may be sold to defray the cost of construction of the railway. It is estimated that it will only be necessary to dispose of 1,000,000 acres at 10*s.* per acre for this purpose; 300,000 acres of this land will probably have been surveyed by September, 1876.

Queensland became a separate Colony in 1859

POPULATION, CROWN LANDS, AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, MINING, IMPORTS, EXPORTS, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE,
1860 TO 1875 INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Population on 31st December.	Crown Lands.				Land under Crop.				Live Stock.				Mining.				Imports.	Exports.	Revenue (Exclusive of Land Orders).	Expenditure.
		Quantity Sold by Auction.*	Amount Realised.	Number of Squatting Runs.	Area Leased.	Total Number of Acres under Cult.	Under Cotton.	Under Sugar-cane.	Under Grape Vines.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Gold.	Copper.	Tin.	Coal.					Total Value.	Total Value.
No.	Acres.	£	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1860	28,086	23,587	37,978	1,300	41,027,200	3,353	14	...	...	23,504	432,380	3,166,802	7,147	...	...	...	9,244	742,023	523,477	178,889	161,508
1861	34,367	56,849	94,063	1,727	51,811,200	4,440	395	...	...	28,933	560,196	4,093,381	7,465	...	...	...	9,920	967,951	709,599	238,238	256,180
1862	45,077	67,873	106,019	1,928	57,200,000	6,067	392	...	...	36,532	637,296	4,553,353	7,066	...	...	...	19,253	1,322,609	793,236	298,286	317,028
1863	61,640	62,948	108,828	2,645	74,296,080	11,262	2,021	...	...	45,805	890,392	5,672,400	7,351	30,000	...	...	1,600	1,713,263	898,331	298,215	355,791
1864	74,086	138,514	210,725	2,849	84,729,760	12,006	479	93	109	40,678	892,073	5,665,334	12,066	...	7,120	...	15,000	2,267,964	1,247,054	369,425	439,024
1865	87,804	146,799	224,403	3,286	98,694,880	14,414	477	449	110	51,091	848,346	6,594,966	14,888	...	36,144	...	18,750	2,505,559	1,153,464	472,451	459,025
1866	96,201	113,698	141,325	3,470	106,123,520	24,433	2,884	607	102	52,311	919,414	7,278,778	13,961	79,143	54,360	...	21,049	2,467,907	1,366,491	490,289	594,130
1867	99,849	41,760	49,837	3,619	171,093,920	31,559	8,149	1,995	194	53,143	940,354	8,665,757	18,142	170,090	90,075	...	9,566	1,747,335	2,198,609	610,860	661,786
1868	107,427	57,070	61,085	3,969	179,696,960	39,321	11,453	2,886	334	66,878	988,279	8,921,784	26,185	429,907	92,625	...	11,519	1,899,119	2,107,437	724,854	742,207
1869	109,897	33,287	32,638	3,560	171,903,692	47,034	14,426	2,886	323	71,580	994,230	9,464,451	35,452	504,876	110,960	...	5,907	1,804,578	2,166,806	738,218	761,594
1870	115,567	83,268	76,563	2,223	166,492,334	62,210	14,674	6,341	415	83,358	1,076,630	8,163,818	32,707	504,876	103,564	...	12,311	1,577,339	2,533,732	743,058	764,491
1871	125,146	46,707	46,025	2,214	107,284,934	59,969	12,962	9,581	431	91,910	1,168,235	6,937,334	32,707	504,876	103,564	...	9,407	1,562,665	2,760,045	799,005	887,555
1872	133,563	9,469	16,731	2,840	123,377,093	62,491	12,002	11,787	391	92,798	1,200,992	6,987,907	35,732	592,983	195,008	96,940	16,120	2,218,717	2,998,934	988,888	865,743
1873	146,690	18,440	18,839	3,296	141,282,453	70,281	9,663	14,436	364	93,243	1,340,103	6,987,907	42,984	555,310	185,808	208,933	22,052	2,885,499	3,842,513	1,220,034	956,335
1874	163,517	17,992	39,576	3,767	158,372,189	70,281	4,149	14,400	413	130,707	1,610,103	7,180,792	44,517	561,255	164,040	160,592	19,700	2,962,439	4,106,462	1,180,947	1,274,059
1875	181,288	25,023	55,202	4,292	180,462,469	77,347	1,674	13,459	376	121,497	1,812,576	7,227,774	46,467	596,242	121,980	103,740	14,385	3,328,009	3,857,576	1,261,464	1,766,881

* The quantity of land annually sold by auction since 1866 bears but a small proportion to the area in process of alienation, as Acts of Parliament were passed in 1866 and 1868 allowing the payments for lands selected to extend over a period of ten years.

† The expenditure for 1875 is only up to 30th June, the "Audit Act" of 1874 having altered the commencement of the financial year to 1st July.

ROUTES BETWEEN BRISBANE, LONDON, AND THE NEIGHBOURING COLONIES.

Place.	Route.	Distance from Brisbane.	Length of Passage.	Frequency of Communication.
London	Viâ Torres Straits & Brindisi	11,150	49 days	Every 4 weeks.
"	Torres Straits and Southampton	12,150	56 "	"
"	Melbourne and Brindisi	11,420	50 "	"
"	Melbourne and Southampton	12,420	57 "	"
"	Sydney & San Francisco	13,560	57 "	"
"	Cape of Good Hope ...	14,730	57 to 75 days	Every month.
"	Cape Horn	13,650	100 to 120 " ...	Uncertain.
Sydney	Viâ	520	2 to 2½ "	About twice a week.
Melbourne	Viâ Sydney	1,125	5 to 7 " ...	"
Adelaide... ..	Sydney and Melbourne	1,635	10 days	"
King George's Sound ...	"	2,465	15 "	Every 4 weeks.
Hobart Town	Sydney	1,140	6 "	" 2 "
Auckland	Direct	1,290	7 steam, 15 sailing	No direct communication.
Wellington	Viâ Sydney	1,780	11 days	Monthly.
"	Direct	1,430	8 steam, 17 sailing	No direct communication.
Fiji	Viâ Sydney	1,680	11 days	About every 3 weeks.
"	Direct	1,620	9 steam, 18 sailing	No direct communication.
New Caledonia, Isle of Pines	Viâ Sydney	2,330	13 days	Every 4 weeks.
"	Direct	820	6 steam, 11 sailing	Uncertain.
Solomon Islands	Viâ Sydney	1,555	10 days	Every 4 weeks.
Hebrides	"	1,140	6 steam, 14 sailing	Uncertain.
Batavia	"	3,550	17 days	Every 4 weeks.
Singapore	Viâ Batavia	4,100	20 "	"

Governors of Queensland.

Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., 1859.

Major Blackall, 1868.

The Marquis of Normanby, K.C.M.G., 1870.

W. W. Cairns, Esq., C.M.G., 1874.

Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1877.

*Civil Establishment.**Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, W. W. Cairns,* Esq., C.M.G., £5,000 and allowances.*Private Secretary* (Acting), The Hon. C. G. Holmes A'Court, 400l.*Aide-de-Camp*, Lieut. J. H. Berkeley, 107th Regt., 174l. and forage allowance.*Executive Council.**Secretary for Public Works and Mines and Premier*, Hon. Geo. Thorn, 1,300l.*Colonial Secretary*, Robert Muter Stewart, 1,300l.*Secretary for Public Lands*, Hon. John Douglas, 1,000l.*Treasurer*, James Robert Dickson, 1,000l.*Attorney-General and Secretary for Public Instruction*, Samuel Walker Griffith, 1,000l.*Postmaster-General*, Charles Stuart Mein, 1,000l.*Clerk*, A. V. Drury, 500l.*Legislative Council.*

Hon. W. D. Box.

" A. H. Brown.

" E. I. C. Browne.

" A. B. Buchanan.

" H. B. Fitz.

" J. Gibbon.

" F. T. Gregory.

" F. H. Hart.

" J. C. Heussler.

" W. Hobbs.

Hon. L. Hope.

" W. F. Lambert.

" W. H. Long.

" J. F. McDougall.

" C. S. Mein.

" J. Mullen.

" T. L. Murray-Prior.

" Sir M. C. O'Connell, *President*, 800l.

" R. Ramsay.

" D. F. Roberts, *Chairman of Committees*, 400l.

" G. Sandeman.

" H. G. Simpson.

" T. B. Stephens.

" J. Taylor.

" W. Thornton.

" W. D. White.

" W. Wilson.

" W. Yaldwyn.

*Legislative Assembly.**Aubigny*, E. W. Pechey.*Balonne*, Jacob Low.*Blackall*, P. F. McDonald.*Bowen*, F. T. Amhurst.*Bremer*, J. M. Thompson.*Brisbane*, R. M. Stewart.*Bulimba*, James Johnston.*Bundamba*, Simon Fraser.*Burke*, W. O. Hodgkinson.*Burnett*, F. J. Ivory.*Carnarvon*, W. Miles.*Clermont*, C. J. Graham.*Cook*, Will. E. Murphy.*Dalby*, J. P. Bell.*Darling Downs*, W. Graham.*East Moreton*, Hon. W. Fryar.*Enoggera*, J. R. Dickson.*Fassfern*, John Thorn.*Fortitude Valley*, F. Beattie.*Gympie*, R. S. Lord.

* Sir A. Kennedy will succeed Governor Cairns early in 1877.

Ipswich,
Kennedy, J. M. McCrossan.
Leichardt, E. M. Royds.
Logan, P. McClean.
Maranoa, Hon. T. McIlwraith.
Maryboro', John Douglas.
Mitchell, B. D. Morehead.
Mulgrave, Walter Scott.
Normandy, Oscar De Satgé.
Northern Downs, Henry Thorn.
Ozley, Hon. S. W. Griffith.
Port Curtis, A. H. Palmer.
Ravenswood, Hon. H. E. King (Speaker).
Rockhampton, C. H. Buzacott.
South Brisbane, R. A. Kingsford.
Springsure, John Scott.
Stanley, John Pettigrew.
Toowoomba, W. H. Groom.
Warrego, Hon. W. H. Walsh.
Warrick, James Morgan.
West Moreton, James Foote.
Wickham, George Edmonstone.
Wide Bay, W. G. Bailey.

Speaker, Hon. H. E. King, 800l.
Chairman of Committees, James Morgan, 400l.
Clerk of the Parliaments, H. B. Fitz, 600l.
Clerk of Assembly, L. A. Bernays, 600l.

Under Colonial Secretary, H. H. Massie, 700l.
Under Secretary for Lands, W. A. Tully, 700l.
Under Secretary for Treasury, W. L. G. Drew, 700l.

Under Secretary for Public Works, A. O. Herbert, 700l.

Under Secretary of Post-Office, J. McDonnell, 700l.
Under Secretary for Public Instruction, C. J. Graham, 700l.

Secretary to Attorney-General, John Keane, 400l.
Chief Justice, Sir James Cockle, Kt., 2,500l.

Puisne Judges { *A. J. P. Lutwyche, 2,000l.*
 Charles Lilley, 2,000l.
 Edmund Sheppard, 2,000l.

District Court Judges { *G. W. Paul, 1,000l.*
 W. H. A. Hirst, 1,000l.
 R. Pring, Q.C., 1,000l.

Registrar-General and Master of Titles, Henry Scott, 700l. (Offices about to be separated.)

Immigration Agent, Robert Gray, 500l.
Commissioner of Police, D. T. Seymour, 700l.

Master of Titles, Henry Scott, 700l.

Government Printer, J. C. Beal, 600l.

Medical Officer (Brisbane), Hon. Wm. Hobbs, M.R.C. S.L., 500l.

Chief Inspector of Sheep, P. R. Gordon, 400l.

Crown Solicitor, R. Little, 500l.

Registrar of Supreme Court, J. Mackenzie Shaw, 500l.

Curator of Intestates Estates, Alexander Raff, paid by fees.

The Sheriff, A. E. Halloran, 700l.

Collector of Customs, Hon. W. Thornton, 700l.

Inspector of Invoices, James Honeyman, 440l.

Portmaster, Commander G. P. Heath, R.N., 700l.

Shipping Master, A. J. Manson, 330l.

Surveyor-General, W. A. Tully, 100l., and 700l. as Under Secretary for Lands.

Geological Surveyor, A. C. Gregory, C.M.G., 700l., and allowances.

Commissioner of Railways, A. O. Herbert, 100l.

Meteorological Observer, E. MacDonnell, 250l.

Superintendent of Telegraphs, W. J. Cracknell, 700l.

Auditor-General, F. O. Darvall, 800l.

Agent-General in London, A. Macalister, C.M.G., 1,000l., 32, Charing Cross.

ST. LUCIA.

(See Windward Islands, p. 173.)

ST. VINCENT.

(See Windward Islands, p. 166.)

SIERRA LEONE.

(See West African Settlements, p. 158.)

ST. CHRISTOPHER, NEVIS, AND ANGUILLA.

(See Leeward Islands, p. 86.)

ST. HELENA.

St. Helena, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, 800 miles S.E. of Ascension, and 1,200 miles from the coast of South Africa, 15° 55' S. lat., and 5° 42' W. long. St. Helena is 10½ miles long and 6½ broad; its area 47 square miles, or about 30,000 acres.

The capital is James Town, which is on the N.W. of the island. The climate is mild, and little variable; the thermometer ranging in summer between 68° and 72°, and in winter between 57° and 70°.

St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese Commander Juan de Nova Castella, on St. Helena's day, May 21st, 1501. The Portuguese contrived to keep secret the situation of this island from other European nations until 1588, when it was sighted by Captain Cavendish, on his return from a voyage round the world. St. Helena was uninhabited till the Dutch became possessors of it. Captain Munden, of the English Navy, in 1673, took it from the Dutch, and soon afterwards the East India Company obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., and it remained under that Company, with the exception of the period of Napoleon's imprisonment there, till 1833, when it was finally handed over to the British Government.

St. Helena is well watered by clear springs, which are abundant: it is visited by ships on their homeward voyage from the East Indies for fresh provisions and water. This trade has greatly diminished, in consequence of the opening of the Suez Canal, and the introduction of the use of condensers in ships.

St. Helena has few exports, as will be seen from the return below. The principal articles are jute (value in 1875 900l.) and linseed (value in 1875 1,165l.).

The amount of tonnage which entered the port of Jamestown in 1875 was 61,868.

The port is visited by American whalers from the southern fisheries, and whale oil to the value of 18,780l. was transhipped in its waters from these whalers.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council.

The Governor alone makes Ordinances, there being no Legislative Council.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1866	23,151	24,819
1867	22,680	24,743
1868	18,705	23,510
1869	20,779	24,505
1870	15,973	18,193
1871	15,557	18,438
1872	13,927	27,375
1873	14,979	16,699
1874	13,931	14,521
1875	13,285	14,039
1876	13,167	

Debt.

13,750*l.* Debentures.
4,623*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* Debt to Crown Agents.

Population of each Sex (including Military) according to Census of 1871.

Males.	Females.	Total.
2,999	3,242	6,241

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1866	112,806	11,653
1867	114,159	29,048
1868	116,110	25,097
1869	122,757	36,929
1870	84,781	27,485
1871	85,291	22,617
1872	52,070	10,337
1873	54,998	6,072
1874	53,874	4,006
1875	62,145	4,664

*Governors**From the Transfer of the Island to the Crown.*

- 1836 Major-General George Middlemore, C.B.
1842 Colonel Hamelin Trelawny.
1846 Major-General Sir Patrick Ross, G.C.M.G.,
K.C.H.
1851 Colonel Sir Thomas Gore Browne, K.C.M.G.,
C.B.
1856 Sir E. H. Drummond Hay.
1863 Admiral Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B.
1870 H. R. Janisch (*acting*).
1870 Admiral Patey.
1873 H. R. Janisch.

Members of Council.

- H. R. Janisch, *Governor*.
Lieut. - Colonel Warren, R.E., *Commanding the Troops*.

Civil Establishment.

- Governor*, H. R. Janisch, 300*l.*
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Auditor, Bazett N. Knipe, 200*l.*
Postmaster, Robert Noble, 140*l.*
Treasury Clerk, John R. Torbett, 200*l.*
Officers of Customs Branch, in Receiver-General's Department,
W. H. Smyth, 300*l.*
R. Pritchard, 140*l.*
George Bruce, 175*l.*
Colonial Engineer, Lieut.-Colonel Warren, R.E., 200*l.*
Colonial Surgeon, C. H. Fowler, 365*l.*, and allowances.

Judicial Establishment.

- Chief Justice*, (vacant), *Governor acting*.
Crown Prosecutor and Clerk of the Peace, James Homagee, 250*l.*

Judge of Summary Court and Police Magistrate, James Homagee (*acting*).
Police Sergeant, William Harrison, 120*l.*, and quarters.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Bishop and Colonial Chaplain, Right Rev. T. E. Welby, D.D., 400*l.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Colony of South Australia stretches across the whole Australian continent from ocean to ocean, north and south. Its eastern and western boundaries are fixed between 132° and 141° E. long., as far north as 26° of S. lat.; beyond which the E. and W. boundaries lie between 129° and 138° E. long. to the ocean. All the islands on the coast-line are included in the colonial territory. The southern coast-line of South Australia extends about 2,000 miles, and it has in all an area of some 900,000 square miles. Adelaide, the capital of the Colony, is situated on the eastern shores of St. Vincent's Gulf, in S. lat. 34° 57', E. long., 138° 38', about five miles from the seashore. Port Adelaide is an inlet from St. Vincent's Gulf, and is seven miles north-west of Adelaide, and Glenelg, the place of arrival and departure of the P. and O. steamers, is six miles; both are connected with Adelaide by railway.

South Australia was first colonized in 1836 by emigrants from Great Britain, sent out under the auspices of a Company called the South Australian Colonization Association, who in 1835 obtained a grant from the Imperial Government of the lands of this Colony. The conditions were that the land should not be sold at less than 1*l.* per acre; that the revenue arising from the sale of such lands should be appropriated to the emigration of agricultural labourers; that the control of the Company's affairs should be vested in a body of Commissioners approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that the Governor of the Colony should be nominated by the Crown. Captain Hindmarsh, R.N., was appointed first Governor, and arrived in the Colony on the 26th December, 1836.

The total area of South Australia, exclusive of that portion designated the Northern Territory, is computed to be 383,328 square miles, or 245,329,920 acres. Of this vast territory only about one-fourth has been turned to useful account. Twenty-six counties, containing 40,967 square miles, or 26,218,880 acres, have been proclaimed, embracing the principal agricultural and pastoral settlements situate within an easy distance of the capital or a shipping port. Of this large area only 6,283,881 acres have been alienated from the Crown, amounting, nevertheless, to 30 acres for every man, woman, and child in the Colony, or 120 acres for each male adult. About one in every 5 acres of the alienated land is under tillage; the remainder is used for pastoral purposes only. All land is surveyed by the Government prior to sale, and is divided into farms of extent varying from 80 to 640 acres, the necessary reserves being made for railways, public highways, watering of stock, &c. This land is thrown open for selection in large quantities—from 50,000 to 100,000 acres being put up at once time. At present there is as much as half a million of acres of land surveyed and open for immediate selection. The total area of land held for pastoral purposes beyond the boundaries of the counties

mentioned is estimated to be 188,000 square miles. The greater part of this unoccupied territory lies to the north, through which a line of communication of 2,000 miles in length has been opened by the construction of the Trans-Continental Telegraph, and the establishment of telegraph stations, adjacent to which cattle runs are already being formed, the route across the Continent being now travelled with comparative ease. There can be little doubt that the explorations now being made on either side of the telegraph line will result in the discovery of large tracts of valuable pastoral country in addition to that already known.

The number of miles of railways is 371, and of telegraphs open or in course of construction 5,000 miles, completing the telegraphic circuit on the continent of Australia from N. to S. and from E. to W., bringing the whole within hourly communication with the rest of the civilised world.

The constitution of this Colony was remodelled in 1856, and the Government is now administered by the Governor and an Executive Council of six members, who constitute the responsible Ministry, and are required to be Members of Parliament, viz., Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Commissioner of Public Works, and Minister of Education. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and an Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of eighteen members, elected by the inhabitants of the Colony legally qualified to vote; one-third retiring by rotation every four years, and six new members being elected to the vacancies so created. The qualification consists in being thirty years of age, and a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and having resided in the Colony for upwards of three years.

The qualification of electors is full age and a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, possession of a freehold estate of 50*l.* annual value, or a leasehold estate of the clear annual value of 20*l.*, or occupation of a dwelling-house of 25*l.* annual value.

The House of Assembly consists of 46 members, elected by the inhabitants of the several districts of the Colony for three years. Any person qualified to vote in or for any electoral district is qualified and entitled to be elected a Member of Assembly. Aliens are not eligible until after a residence of five years. Every natural born or naturalized subject of full age who has been registered upon the Electoral Roll of any district shall be qualified to vote in the election of Members of Assembly. There are 33,364 registered electors. One-third of the members is sufficient to constitute a meeting of the Assembly.

No payment is made to members of the Council or Assembly in South Australia as members.

Steam Communication from Port Adelaide to other Ports.

Route.

To Ports of New Zealand, <i>via</i>	
Melbourne	weekly.
" Ports of New South Wales, <i>via</i> Melbourne	bi-weekly.
" Ports of Queensland	bi-weekly.
" Newcastle	bi-weekly.
" Tasmania, viz., Hobart Town and Launceston	weekly.
" Melbourne and other Victorian Ports	tri-weekly.
" Northern Territory, Port Darwin	every ten weeks.
" Western Australia	monthly.
" Great Britain and the East	monthly.
" Robe and Guichen Bay	weekly.
" Port Augusta	weekly.
" Kingston and MacDonnell Bay	weekly.
" Port Lincoln	weekly.
" Moonta Bay	weekly.
" Port Wallaroo	weekly.
" Port Pirie	bi-weekly.
" Edithburgh and Stansbury	tri-weekly.
" Ardrossen	weekly.
" Victor Harbour	weekly.
" Port Wakefield	weekly.

The Murray River steamers traverse a distance of about 2,000 miles from Goolwa, and call at ports on the route as the requirements of trade demand.

List of Governors of South Australia.

1. Capt. John Hindmarsh, R.N., K.H., Dec. 1836, to Aug. 1838 (George Milner Stephen acting *ad interim*).
2. Lieut.-Col. George Gawler, K.H., Oct. 1838 to May 1841.
3. Captain, now Sir George Grey, K.C.B., from May 1841 to Oct. 1845.
4. Lieut.-Col. Fredk. Holt Robe, C.B., Oct. 1845 to Aug. 1848.
5. Sir Henry Edward Fox Young, C.B., Aug. 1848 to Dec. 1854 (Boyle Travers Finnis acting *ad interim*).
6. Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B., June 1855 to March 1862.
7. Sir Dominick Daly, Kt., March 1862, deceased Feb. 1868, Lt.-Col. Hamley, 50th Queen's Own, administering the Government.
8. Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., August 1868 to 18 April, 1873.
9. Sir R. D. Hanson administered the Government from December 7, 1872, to June 8, 1873.
10. Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., assumed the Government, June 9, 1873.
11. William Wellington Cairns, C.M.G., 1877.

Census.	Population.	Acres under Cultivation.	Sheep.	Ships Inward.	Imports.	Exports.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
				tonnage.	£	£	£	£
1850	63,700	64,728	1,000,000	87,872	845,572	570,817	238,982	239,080
1855	85,821	130,000	1,750,000	110,941	1,370,938	988,215	453,641	689,696
1861	126,830	486,667	3,038,356	96,135	1,976,018	2,032,311	558,586	482,951
1866	163,452	739,714	3,911,610	170,432	2,835,142	2,858,737	949,774	1,064,323
1871	185,626	1,044,656	4,412,055	186,310	2,158,022	3,582,397	778,094	759,477
1872	192,000	1,164,846	4,900,687	175,867	2,801,571	3,738,623	697,442	700,200
1873	198,257	1,225,073	5,617,419	265,437	3,829,830	4,587,859	972,813	839,152
1874	204,623	1,330,484	6,120,211	265,899	3,983,290	4,402,855	1,003,819	1,051,621
1875	210,442	1,444,586	6,179,395	316,823	4,203,802	4,805,051	1,143,312	1,176,412

Amount Public Debt, 1875 . . . 3,320,600l.

Total area Crown Lands sold . . . 6,283,881 acres.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., 5,000l.*
Private Secretary, A. Musgrave, jun., 500l.
Aide-de-Camp, B. D'Urban Musgrave, Captain, 13th Regiment, 150l.

Executive Council.

President, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G.

Ex-officio Members.

Chief Secretary, Hon. Sir Henry Ayers, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.
Attorney-General, Hon. John Cox Bray, M.P.
Treasurer, Hon. Robert Dalrymple Ross, M.P.
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration, Hon. John Carr, M.P.
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. John Colton, M.P.
Minister of Agriculture and Education, Hon. Ebenezer Ward, M.P.
Clerk of Council, A. Musgrave, jun.

Legislative Council—18 Members.

President, Hon. Sir Wm. Milne, 600l.
Clerk, Francis Corbett Singleton, 600l.
Assistant Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, Fred, Halcomb, 425l.
The Hons. The President, Sir Henry Ayers, K.C.M.G., John Crozier, W. Duffield, John Dunn, T. Elder, Thos. English, W. Everard, J. Fisher, A. Hay, Thos. Hogarth, Wm. Morgan, Alex. Borthwick Murray, Wm. Parkin, W. Sandover, P. Santo, W. Storrie, R. A. Tarlton.

House of Assembly—46 Members.

Speaker, Hon. Sir G. Strickland Kingston, Kt., 600l.
Chairman of Committees, William Townsend, 300l.
Mr. F. Basedow. Mr. E. Cooke.
Hon. A. Blyth. Mr. T. Cowan.
Mr. J. Bosworth. Mr. John Darling.
Mr. J. P. Boucaut, Q.C. Mr. J. J. Duncan.
Mr. David Bower. Mr. J. Dunn.
Hon. J. C. Bray. Mr. W. H. Dunn.
Mr. H. E. Bright. Mr. F. Hannaford.
Hon. John Carr. Mr. A. Hardy.
Mr. W. Cavenagh. Mr. G. C. Hawker.
Mr. P. B. Coglein. Mr. J. Ingleby.
Hon. Jenkin Coles. Mr. Thos. Johnson.
Hon. John Colton. Mr. W. Kay.

* In the spring of 1877 Sir Anthony Musgrave will be transferred to Jamaica, and succeeded by Mr. W. W. Cairns, Governor of Queensland.

Mr. Thos. King. Mr. John Richards.
Mr. F. E. H. W. Krichauff. Hon. R. D. Ross.
Mr. A. H. Landseer. Mr. W. B. Rounsevell.
Mr. A. F. Lindsay. Mr. J. M. Sinclair.
Mr. Chas. Mann, Q.C. Mr. E. T. Smith.
Mr. D. Nock. Mr. W. Townsend.
Mr. John Pickering. Hon. E. Ward.
Mr. Thos. Playford. Mr. James White.
Mr. W. Quin. Mr. W. R. Wigley.
Mr. Rowland Rees. Mr. John Williams.

Clerk, G. W. de la Pöer Beresford, 600l.
Assistant Clerk and Serjeant-at-Arms, Edwin Gordon Blackmore, 425l.

Offices connected with both Houses.

Librarian, John C. Morphet, 300l.
Office Keeper and Caterer, John N. Hinos, 240l.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

Chief Secretary's Department.

Chief Secretary, Hon. Sir Henry Ayers, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., 1,000l.
Under-Secretary, J. Boothby, J.P., 800l.
Clerks, (vacant), 350l.; T. W. Green, 180l.; G. G. Martin, 100l.

Audit Department.

Auditor-General, E. W. Hitchin, J.P., 900l.
Assistant Auditor-General, G. A. Fesenmeyer, 450l.
Chief Clerk, T. Whittington, 290l.
Clerks, T. Gill, 240l.

J. G. Ashton, 230l.
J. Henderson, 230l.
F. E. Waterhouse, 170l.
Arthur Searcy, 170l.
W. C. Ford, 170l.
H. C. McCallum, 170l.
D. Fisher, jun., 170l.

Police Department.

Commissioner of Police, Geo. Hamilton, J.P., 700l.
Chief Inspector, W. Searcy, 410l.
Inspectors of Mounted Police, Benjamin Hunt, T. W. Bee, and R. Sanders, 310l.
Superintendent of Foot Police, W. J. Peterswald, 380l.
Chief Clerk, W. Johnson, 300l.
Clerk, G. L. Reed, 280l.

Sheriff's Department.

Sheriff and Returning Officer of the Province, W. R. Boothby, J.P., 700l.
Clerk, F. Goddard, 220l.
Keeper of Gaol, J. Howell, 800l.

Labour Prisons.

Controller, W. R. Boothby (Sheriff).
Superintendent, E. B. Scott, J.P., 425l.
Clerk, R. H. Edmunds, 240l.

Post Office and Telegraph Departments.

Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs,
 C. Todd, C.M.G., 950l.

Deputy Postmaster-General and Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, E. Squire, 500l.

Superintendent Letter Branch and Inspector of Postage Stamps, H. L. Hurst, 425l.
Inspector of Postal and Telegraph Services, C. Colbey, 365l.

Assistant Stationmaster, J. W. B. Croft, 280l.

Accountant, W. H. Burrell, 365l.

Superintendent, Money Order Branch,
 S. Summers, 365l.

Clerks, R. Lawrance.
 C. G. Schedlich.
 S. D. Wastell.
 A. J. Wright.
 O. Sparks.
 H. S. Olifent.
 E. G. Sells.
 H. Gillman.
 E. W. Gray, jun.
 J. Conigrave.
 H. L. Hurst, jun.
 T. S. Lang.
 H. Dollman.
 T. W. Pearson.
 J. Olifent, jun.
 L. F. Samson.
 J. Oatey.
 H. W. Bath.
 N. D. Doolette.
 T. Isaachsen.
 J. T. Grutzmacher.
 A. M. Worsnop.
 W. A. Mudie.

Printer of Stamps, B. Brookman, 270l.

Postmaster, Port Adelaide, E. Alger, 320l.

Stationmaster, Port Darwin, J. A. G. Little, 365l.

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Registrar-General, J. F. Cleland, 500l.

Deputy ditto, J. A. Plunkett, 220l.

Medical Department.

Colonial Surgeon, A. S. Paterson, M.D.

Medical Officers—

Blinman, J. B. K. White.

Glenelg,

Kadina,

Kooringo, N. P. Nesbit.

Moonta, L. Herbert.

Robe, H. Breton.

Port Lincoln, F. Stedman.

Port Augusta, William Markham

and T. Y. Cotter.

Walleroo, W. H. Sholl,

Hospital Branch.

Senior House Surgeon, J. D. Thomas, M.D.

Junior ditto, William Gardner, 300l.

Steward, Thos. H. Ackroyd, 270l.

Assistant Colonial Surgeon at Mt. Gambier, J. Jackson, M.D., 425l.

Health Officer, Port Adelaide, H. Duncan, M.D., 250l.

Vaccination Department.

Vaccination Officer, R. T. Wyld, 300l.

Clerk, E. Holthouse, 180l.

Central Board of Health.

President, W. Gosse, M.D., 600l.

Secretary, R. G. Thomas, 380l.

Inspector, G. H. Ayliffe, 240l.

Lunatic Asylum.

Resident Medical Officer and Colonial Surgeon, A. S.

Paterson, M.D., 950l.

Steward, J. Pound, 250l.

Destitute Poor Asylum.

Chairman of Board, T. S. Reed, 550l.

Superintendent, A. Lindsay, 270l.

Relieving Officer, J. S. Olifent, 210l.

Clerk, J. T. Foale, 170l.

Printing Department.

Government Printer, W. C. Cox, 550l.

Clerk, E. Spiller, 380l.

Botanical Garden.

Director and Secretary to Board, Dr. Schomburgk, 600l.

Volunteer and Government Store.

Assistant Staff Officer and Government Storekeeper,
 Major De N. Lucas, 300l.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Law Officers' Department.

Attorney-General, Hon. John Cox Bray, M.P., 1,000l.

Crown Solicitor, Hon. R. B. Andrews, Q.C., 800l.

Secretary, F. J. Sanderson, J.P., 600l.

Clerks, C. C. Cornish, 300l.

W. G. Bennett, 170l.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Samuel James Way, 2,000l.

Second Judge, E. C. Gwynne, 1,700l.

Third Judge, R. I. Stow, 1,700l.

Master of Supreme Court, W. Hinde, 750l.

Registrar, C. A. Wilson, 500l.

Judges' Associate, E. B. Grundy, 290l.

Chief Clerk in Equity, W. S. Miller, 310l.

Clerk, C. Nash, 260l.

Clerk to Court of Appeals, C. F. Fenn.

Magistrates and Local Courts.

Adelaide, Stipendiary Magistrate and Commissioner of Insolvency, H. E. Downer, 1,200l.

Police Magistrate, S. Beddome, 700l.

Clerk of Local Court, W. Rowland, 290l.

Clerk of Police Court, J. B. Fenn, 240l.

Clerks, H. A. Smith, 270l.

F. R. Burton, 210l.

G. P. Hitchin, 170l.

W. H. Denyer, 150l.

Clerk to Bench of Magistrates, L. M. Cullen,
Angaston, Gawler, Salisbury, Stockport, Tawmunda, and Two Wells, Stipendiary Magistrate, G. W. Hawkes, 450l.

Clerks, H. J. Horsfall, 190l.

S. von Bertouch, 190l.

T. G. Fowler, 110l.

Auburn, Clare, Redruth, Kapunda, Riverton, Stipendiary Magistrate, John Varley, 450l.

Clerks, J. T. Bee, 150l.

W. O'Hara, 210l.

A. H. Forder, 210l.

F. Pearce, 150l.

A. Kennett, 120l.

Blinman, Stipendiary Magistrate (also Sub-Protector of Aborigines), J. P. Buttfield, 250l.

Clerk, J. Williams, 140l.

Goolwa, Morphett Vale, Clarendon, Port Elliot, Willunga, and Yankalilla, Stipendiary Magistrate, B. F. Laurie, 450l.

Clerks, J. T. Keats, 210l.

C. W. Scott, 120l.

H. C. Scarfe, 150l.

Gumeracha, Mount Barker, Mount Pleasant, Tea-Tree Gully, Strathalbyn, and Woodside, Stipendiary Magistrate, Edward Castle, 450l.

Clerks, O. Skipper, 170l.

E. Waddy, 210l.

D. Moffat, 150l.

Kadina, Moonta, Port Wakefield, and Port Wallaroo, Stipendiary Magistrate, J. B. Shepherdson, 450l.

Clerks, N. D. Bennett, 180l.

M. H. Graham, 100l.

W. F. Burrows, 110l.

S. D. G. Graham, 170l.

Port Pirie, George Town, and James Town, Stipendiary Magistrate, W. G. McCullagh, 400l.

Clerks, F. Andrews, 110l.

F. J. Lewis, 110l.

E. J. Eyre, 110l.

Kingston, Border Town, Naracoorte, and Robe Town, Stipendiary Magistrate, H. J. Smith, 450l.

Clerks, W. E. Ottoway.

T. McKenzie, 110l.

Swithin Farmer, 150l.

J. S. Young, 110l.

Mount Gambier, Penola, and Port MacDonnell, Stipendiary Magistrate, R. J. Turner, 450l.

Clerks, John Jacob, 210l.

C. Y. Gold, 100l.

W. T. Jones,

Mount Remarkable and Port Augusta, Stipendiary Magistrate, E. Gower, 400l.

Clerk, A. F. Andrews, 190l.

Port Adelaide and Edithburgh, Stipendiary Magistrate, Commander G. F. Dashwood, R.N., 450l.

Clerks, J. M. Lock, 240l.

J. W. Allen, 100l.

Port Lincoln, Stipendiary Magistrate, J. S. Browne, 400l.

Clerk, Capel Baines, 150l.

Streaky Bay, Stipendiary Magistrate, O. K. Richardson, 210l.

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Official Assignee, J. Cherry, 550l.

Accountant, H. A. Wood, 260l.

Clerks, R. Blunt, 300l.

W. Johnstone, 280l.

F. Nottage, 150l.

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Solicitors, W. Bartley, 800l.

H. Gawler, 800l.

Deputy Registrar-General, W. B. Carter, 550l.

2nd Deputy Registrar-General, E. J. Heath, 425l.

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Lockers, S. Harvey, 200l.

T. Frewin, 150l.

F. Malin, 150l.

W. R. Slater, 120l.

J. H. Servante, 110l.

E. Burns, 110l.

H. E. Fesenmeyer, 140l.

J. Ferguson, 100l.

130l.

C. Stephens, 100l.

T. S. Gillmann, 100l.

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Landing-Surveyor, J. C. Ferguson, 425l.

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Landing Waiters :—

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E. P. Clarke, 210l.

F. W. Ringwood, 210l.

W. H. F. Bayly, 200l.

C. W. Stuart, 200l.

J. A. Plint, 190l.

Assistant Landing Waiters :—

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A. Searcy, 140l.

W. B. Squires, 140l.

G. E. C. Stevens, 150l.

M. J. Conlon, 120l.

C. J. Ellershaw, 120l.

Boarding Officers :—

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S. T. Everett, 100l.

Assistant Tide-Surveyor, T. K. Magee, 170l.

Sub-Collectors :—

Adelaide, R. B. Hale, 310l.

Port Robe, A. Munt.

Glenelg, J. Dagwell.

Goolwa and Port Victor, T. Taylor,

Blanchetown, J. M. Woolley,

Yankalilla, C. W. Scott.

Willunga, M. Burgess,

Moonta, G. H. Styles,

Port Wakefield, W. F. Burrows,

Port Augusta, H. Mildred.

Port Lincoln, C. Baines.

Port MacDonnell, W. T. Jones.

Ports Pirie and Broughton, R. B. Williams,

Wallaroo, J. Carson.

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F. Clarke, 110l.

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J. Brooks, 300l.

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Registrar, Land Office, C. J. Sanders, 425l.*Clerks*, M. Doswell, 210l.

A. E. W. Ebsworth, 300l.

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A. Watson, 180l.

A. Ward, 110l.

F. W. Botting, 110l.

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Photo-Lithographer, F. S. Crawford, 425l.*Assistant Ditto*, A. Vaughan, 180l.*Draftsman*, T. D. Porter, 190l.*Draftsmen*, W. Strawbridge, 380l.

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T. H. Bowen, 220l.

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C. H. Harris, 260l.

P. H. Burden, 170l.

C. A. Noltenius, 140l.

Rangers, A. Tolmer, 270l.

S. Watts, 180l.

W. F. Coglin, 180l.

E. McEntire, 180l.

A. Cole, 170l.

J. Singleton, 170l.

G. Wadmore, 170l.

B. Hack, 150l.

W. J. Crombie, 110l.

H. J. Tolmer, 160l.

W. J. Lawrence, 160l.

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C. N. Wornum, 270l.

G. W. D. Tolmer, 160l.

Clerks, R. E. Lucy, 180l.

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A. McLeod, 290l.

H. E. Wells, 260l.

DEPARTMENTS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE COM-
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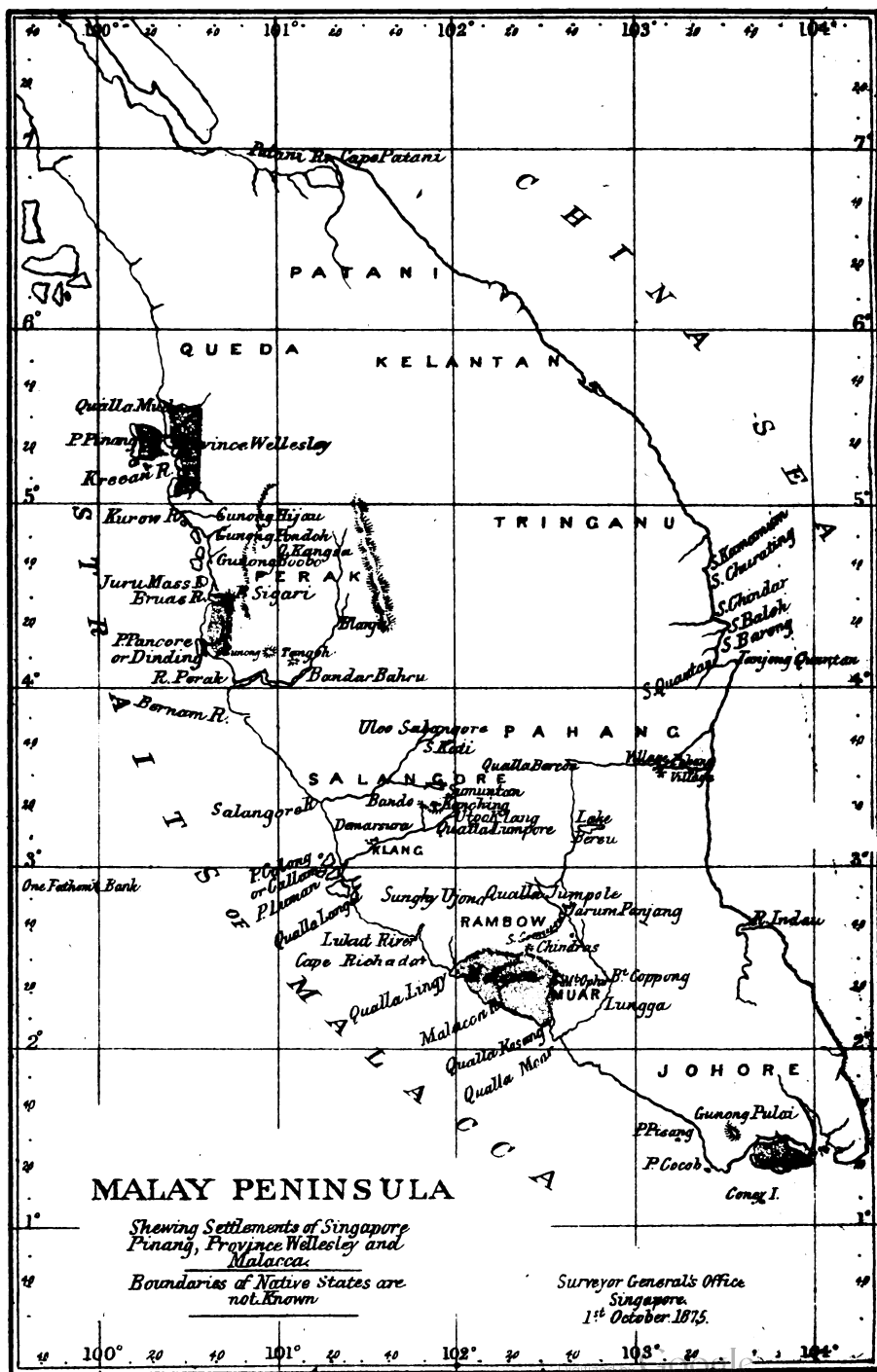
W. Stephens, 300l.

*Architect's Department.**Architect*, G. T. Light, 500l.*Draftsman*, W. H. Graham, 300l.

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Valuator, W. T. Cooper, 260l.

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Clerk, T. H. James, 120l.

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Maurice Salom.

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J. Hosking, 410l.

Thomas Burgan.

C. L. Whitham, B.A.

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Clerk, J. James, 120l.

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Head Mistress, Lavinia Seabrooke.

Mistress of Infant School, Jane Stanes.

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Registrar, W. Barlow, Esq., B.A.

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Rev. J. Davidson.

Ralph Tate, Esq., F.R.G.S.

Horace Lamb, Esq., M.A., Cantab.



STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Straits Settlements, which comprise Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 1st April, 1867, by an Order in Council issued under the authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament 29 & 30 Vict. c. 115.

Situation and Area.

Singapore is an island about 27 miles long by 14 wide, situated at the southern extremity of the Malayan Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width. There are a number of small islands adjacent to it which form part of the settlement.

The seat of Government is the town of Singapore, at the southern point of the island, in lat. 1° 16' north, and long. 103° 53' east.

Penang is an island about 15 miles long and 9 broad, containing an area of 107 square miles, situated off the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula in 5° N. latitude, and at the northern extremity or entrance to the Straits of Malacca. On the opposite shore of the main land, from which the island is separated by a strait from 2 to 10 miles broad, is Province Wellesley, a strip of territory forming part of the settlement, averaging 8 miles in width, and extending 45 miles along the coast, including 10 miles of newly acquired territory to the south of the Krian (*vide infra*).

The chief town is George Town, in 5° 24' north lat. and 100° 21' east long.

Malacca is situated on the western coast of the peninsula between Singapore and Penang, about 120 miles from the former and 240 from the latter, and consists of a strip of territory about 42 miles in length, and from 8 to 24½ miles in breadth. The principal town, called Malacca, is 2° 10' north lat. and 102° 14' east long.

History.

Malacca is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1511, and held by them till 1641, when the Dutch, after frequent attempts, were successful in driving out the Portuguese. The settlement remained under the Government of the Dutch till 1795, when it was taken possession of by the English and held by them till 1818, at which date it was restored to the Dutch, and finally fell into our hands in pursuance of the treaty with Holland the 17th March, 1824, in exchange for the East India Company's settlement at Bencoolen, on the west coast of Sumatra. By that treaty it was arranged that the Dutch should not again meddle with affairs or have any settlement on the Malayan Peninsula, the British Government agreeing at the same time to leave Sumatra to the Dutch.

When Malacca was taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, it was one of the grand *entrepôts* for the commerce of the East, but as the Portuguese pushed their operations further to the east, in the archipelago and neighbouring countries, the trade of Malacca gradually declined, and it ceased to be of consequence as a collecting centre, except for the trade of the Malayan Peninsula and the Island of Sumatra, which trade it retained, under Dutch rule, till the establishment of Penang in 1786, when in the course of a few years trade almost ceased, and it became, what it has ever since been, a place of no commercial importance, but possessing great undeveloped agricultural resources. Penang soon acquired a monopoly of the trade of the Malayan Peninsula and Sumatra, and had a large traffic with China, Siam, Borneo, the Celebes, and other places in the archipelago not reduced to mercantile subjection by the Dutch; but no sooner was Singapore established than Penang in its turn declined in importance, as the greater part of the extensive Eastern trade centred at Singapore, and Penang came to depend chiefly on the local trade, which has largely increased in consequence of the opening out of the extensive tin mines in Laroot, Kallang, Salengore, Junk Ceylon, the Settlement of Deli, on the coast of Sumatra, &c.

Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island as it is officially called, was the first British settlement on the Malayan Peninsula, having been ceded to the English by the Rajah of Kedah in 1785, with the proviso that the sum of 10,000 dols. be annually paid to the Rajah of Kedah as long as the British occupy the island. In 1798, in consequence of the prevalence of piracy on the shores of the mainland opposite Penang, a strip of the coast of the mainland was acquired from the Rajah, now called Province Wellesley. It extends from the Muda River to the Krian River, a distance of 35 miles, containing in all 234 square miles. This province is in a high state of cultivation, when compared with the neighbouring territories. The census of 1871 gives a population of 71,000, who are almost entirely engaged in agriculture, the chief articles cultivated being sugar, paddy, and cocoa-nuts. In 1806 Penang was made a separate Presidency under the East India Company, of equal rank with Madras and Bombay. In 1826 Singapore and Malacca were incorporated with it under one Government, Penang still remaining the seat of Government. In 1832 the seat of Government was transferred to Singapore.

Singapore was taken possession of by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819, by virtue of a treaty with the

Malayan princes. It was at first subordinate to Bencoolen in Sumatra, but in 1823 it was placed under the Government of Bengal; it was afterwards, as above stated, incorporated with Penang and Malacca, and placed under the Governor and Council of the Incorporated Settlement.

The anarchy prevailing in some states of the Malayan Peninsula, and especially in Perak, has been for years a source of disquiet to the Straits Settlements community, and a hindrance to the prosperity of British traders. In the beginning of 1874 steps were taken by Sir A. Clarke to remedy this state of things by stationing British residents in Perak and Salengore, and in the small state of Sungei Ujong, to advise their rulers respecting the collection of revenue and general administration. With a view also of enabling the British Authorities to keep order in that part of the Peninsula, a strip of land south of Province Wellesley, about 10 miles broad, beyond the Krian river, has been acquired as British Territory, as well as a small portion of territory on the mainland, opposite the island of Pulo Dinding.

Towards the end of 1875 disturbances arose in the States in question, Mr. Birch, the British Resident at Perak, was murdered, a force sent to apprehend the murderers was resisted, and the Residency in Sungei Ujong was menaced by bodies of Malays from some of the States near Malacca.

Under the prompt and energetic measures taken by the Governor, Sir W. Jervois, these outbreaks were suppressed in the course of about two months. Troops were obtained from India and China, a naval brigade was landed, and a native contingent organized. The forces in Perak under Major-General Colborne and Captain Buller, R.N., occupied that State; a military and naval force under Colonel Hill, of the 1st Ghooorkhas, and Captain Sterling, R.N., drove the enemy from a strong fortified position in Sungei Ujong, and dispersed the malcontents in that quarter. During these operations, Salengore remained tolerably quiet.

Since the military occupation of Perak steps have been taken to effect the capture of the murderers of Mr. Birch. The good offices of the Siamese Government, and of the Maharajah of Johore and Rajah of Quedah, as well as of the chiefs of states adjacent to Perak, were enlisted by the Governor in support of other active measures adopted by him for this object; the murderers have either surrendered or been captured, one of them has been hanged, two others condemned, and others are about to be tried. The chiefs of Perak charged with instigating the murder of Mr. Birch, and the principal chiefs concerned in the Sungei Ujong outbreak, have also surrendered.

Government.

The government consists of a Governor, aided by an Executive and Legislative Council: the latter body comprising 11 official members and 6 unofficial nominated members.

The Military Force consists of one company of Royal Artillery and one Battalion of an Infantry Regiment, of which one Company is stationed at Malacca, two Companies and a few Artillery at Penang, and the remainder at Singapore. The recent disturbances have occasioned a temporary increase in this force.

Population.

In Penang and Province Wellesley, the Malay race predominates. The Chinese rank next, and constitute about a fourth of the whole population; the remainder being made up of Europeans and

their descendants, natives of the Madras and Coromandel coasts (called Chuliahs and Klings), Burmese, Siamese, and Bengalees.

In Malacca the Malays form a still larger proportion of the population, their numbers amounting to more than three-fourths of the whole. Here also the Chinese are found in great numbers, forming about a sixth of the inhabitants, Europeans and their descendants, native born Portuguese, natives of India and Arabs, making up the rest.

The population of Singapore is more varied in its composition, the Chinese being by far the most numerous section of the inhabitants.

The census of 1871 is considered to be far from correct in point of Chinese population, as they were unwilling to give correct returns, fearing that a poll-tax would follow the census, and it is estimated that 20 per cent. might be added to the census; the result of the census returns is as follows:—

Singapore	97,131
Penang and Province	
Wellesley	133,064
Malacca	77,756
Total	307,951

The following are the chief statistics of the census:—

	Euro- peans.	Malays.	Chinese.	Natives of India.
Singapore	904	19,250	54,120	13,300
Penang	513	20,110	22,720	7,100
Prov. Wellesley	96	51,100	14,000	10,000
Malacca	47	57,474	13,456	3,000

The result of the census in previous years was as follows:—

1838	150,000
1846	195,000
1856	248,000
1866	273,000
1871	307,951

Trade.

The Straits ports are wholly free from duties on imports or exports, nor are tonnage dues levied for general purposes, and the only tax to which shipping entering the port is liable, consists of a very moderate one, of 3 cents or 1½d. per register ton, in support of the Horsburgh and Raffles Light-houses at the eastern and western entrances to the roads of Singapore, a light on the north sands about the middle of the Straits of Malacca, and another at Cape Rachado.

The chief exports comprise tin, sugar, pepper, nutmegs, mace, sago, tapioca, rice, buffalo hides and horns, rattans, gutta, india-rubber, gambier, gum, coffee, dyestuffs, tobacco, &c. Of these the only articles produced to any considerable extent in our own territories are gambier and pepper (in Singapore); tapioca (chiefly in Malacca and Prov. Wellesley); rice (in Prov. Wellesley and Malacca), and sugar (in Prov. Wellesley). In the Province an attempt has recently been made with some success to cultivate the tea-plant.

The united exports and imports of the three Colonies in 1859-60 were as follows:—

Singapore	£10,371,300
Penang	3,530,000
Malacca	920,000
Total	£14,821,300

In 1875 they had increased to—

Singapore	£18,142,559
Penang	7,518,589
Malacca	1,033,539
Total	£26,694,687

Number and tonnage of vessels which have arrived at the Straits Settlements in the three last years were as follows:—

	No.	Tonnage.
1873	—	1,675,984
1874	8,761	1,853,507
1875	10,473	2,204,875

Finance.

The sources from which the revenue is raised are alike in all the three stations. They consist chiefly of a stamp duty, of the monopolies of preparing and retailing opium for smoking, and of the sale of spirits and other excisable commodities, which are farmed out to private individuals. The land revenue comprises the proceeds of sales of public lands, quit rents, tenths, and fees on transfer. Judicial fines and fees, the post office, the light-dues and a few miscellaneous items, make up the remaining sources of revenue.

	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £
1868	276,642	254,391
1874	309,991	317,726
1875	327,006	319,545

Means of Mail Communication.

Communication is maintained between the Straits Settlements and—

England.—By the weekly mail steamers; contract time by the Messageries Maritimes from Singapore (not calling at Penang), via Marseilles, 30 days; by the P. and O. Company's steamers, from Penang, the nearest port, via Brindisi, 29 days.

Ceylon.—By the P. and O. and Messageries mail steamers weekly; time by the Messageries Maritimes from Singapore (not calling at Penang) 6 to 8 days; by the P. and O. Company's steamers, from Penang, the nearest port, 5 to 6 days.

Calcutta.—By the opium steamers, once a month; time from Penang, the nearest port, about 6 days, and by fortnightly contract steamers (the British India Company), time about 13 days from Penang, touching at Rangoon and other places.

Batavia.—Weekly mails by the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes and Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, and frequent communication by other steamers; time about 3 days.

Hongkong.—By the P. and O. and Messageries mail steamers weekly, and by frequent trading steamers; time from Singapore, the nearest port, 6 to 9 days according to the monsoon.

Australia.—To Brisbane and Sydney, via Torres Straits, by the steamers of the Eastern and Australian Steam Navigation Company, monthly; time to Brisbane 20 days. By P. and O. Company's steamers to Melbourne, via Gallo, monthly; time 27 to 30 days.

Government.

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Officer Commanding the Troops.
The Lieutenant Governor of Penang.

The Lieutenant Governor of Malacca.
 The Judge of Penang.
 The Colonial Secretary.
 The Attorney-General.
 The Treasurer.
 The Auditor-General.
 The Colonial Engineer.

The Legislative Council.
Official Members.

The Governor.
 The Chief Justice, Straits Settlements.
 The Officer Commanding Troops.
 The Lieutenant Governor of Penang.
 The Lieutenant Governor of Malacca.
 The Judge of Penang.
 The Colonial Secretary.
 The Attorney-General.
 The Treasurer.
 The Auditor-General.
 The Colonial Engineer.

Unofficial Members.

Ho-ah-Kay Whampoa, C.M.G.,
 Thomas Scott (on leave).
 William Henry M. Read.
 William Adamson.
 James Ramsay MacArthur.
 Walter Scott.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Colonel
 Sir W. F. Drummond Jervois, R.E.,
 K.C.M.G., C.B. . . . \$23,532
 Aide-de-Camp, Captain George Paton . . . 816
 Private Secretary, Lt. H. E. McCallum, R.E. . . 1,416

SINGAPORE.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary—John Douglas, C.M.G. . . 8,184
 Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of
 Councils, E. A. Irving; A. Knight (acting) . . 4,200
 Assistant Colonial Secretary for Native States,
 F. A. Swettenham . . . 3,600
 Chief Clerk—James Rodyk . . . 1,368
 Chinese Interpreter, W. A. Pickering . . . 2,703
 Passed Cadet—Vacant . . . 1,416
 Student Cadets, N. P. Trevenen, A. P. Talbot,
 H. A. O'Brien, E. C. Hill . . each . . 948
 Short-hand Reporter, A. Knight . . . 1,020

Land Office.

Deputy Collector, J. Blundell . . . 1,200

Printing Office.

Superintendent, T. J. Keaughran . . . 1,800

Treasury.

Treasurer and Commissioner of Stamps, W.
 W. Willans . . . 4,800
 Chief Clerk, J. B. Leicester . . . 1,776
 " " Stamp Office, W. Norris . . . 1,500

Audit Office.

Auditor-General, C. J. Irving . . . 4,716
 Chief Clerk, A. Knight; G. Norris (acting). . 1,800

Public Works and Survey Departments.

Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, Major
 J. F. A. McNair, R.A. . . . 7,200
 Assistant ditto, Capt. J. H. Satterthwaite, R.E. . 3,900
 Assistant ditto, W. D. Bayliss . . . 2,040
 Assistant Surveyor, A. Annamalai . . . 1,400
 Ditto G. L. Harrison . . . 1,200
 Chief Clerk, W. J. Valberg . . . 1,152

Marine Department.

Master Attendant, Henry Ellis . . . \$4,200
 Deputy ditto, Edward Bradbery; F. Todd
 (acting) . . . 2,000
 Chief Clerk, H. D. Chopard . . . 1,200
 Commander of Government Steamer "Pluto,"
 G. Welner . . . 1,920

Post Office.

Postmaster-General, H. Trotter . . . 4,140
 Assistant Postmaster, G. C. Harman . . . 1,200
 Chief Clerk, C. E. Mitchell . . . 900

Registration Department.

Registrar-General, A. W. V. Cousins . . . 2,400
 Inspector, C. Phillips . . . 960
 Deputy ditto, J. E. Cooper . . . 720
 Chief Clerk, Noor Mamat . . . 480

Judicial Department.

Chief Justice, Sir T. Sidgreaves, Knt. . . 11,364
 Second Puisne Judge, . . . 7,200
 Clerk to Presiding Judge, . . . 1,368
 Clerk to Puisne Judge, . . . 960
 Registrar, C. E. Velge . . . 3,600
 Deputy ditto, J. C. Mitchell. . . . 2,400
 Senior Sworn Clerk, W. D. F. Moore . . . 1,500

Attorney-General's Department.

Attorney-General, T. Braddell . . . 7,068
 Clerk, A. D. Mitchell . . . 840

Police Court.

Magistrate, Capt. H. H. H. Walshe . . . 3,600
 2nd ditto, D. F. A. Harvey . . . 3,048
 Chief Clerk, G. Rappa . . . 960

Sheriff's Department.

Sheriff, G. E. Evans . . . 1,644

Coroner's Department.

Coroner, A. W. V. Cousins . . . 960

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop, Right Rev. W. Chambers, D.D.
 (Labuan) . . . 948
 Chaplain, Ven. Archdeacon Hose, M.A., . . 3,780

Educational.

Inspector of Schools, A. M. Skinner . . . 1,884

Medical.

Principal Civil Medical Officer, H. L. Randell . 4,800
 Colonial Surgeon, A. F. Anderson, M.D. . . 3,600
 Ditto F. K. Hampshire, M.B.;
 J. H. Robertson, M.D. (acting). . . 2,820
 Inspector of Hospitals and Asylums, A. M.
 Skinner . . . 468

Police.

Inspector-General, Major S. Dunlop, R.A. . . 4,800
 Superintendent, R. W. Maxwell . . . 2,400
 Chief Clerk, H. Holloway . . . 900

Gaols.

Superintendent of Prisons, Major Gray . . . 2,820
 Inspector of Prisons, A. M. Skinner . . . 468
 Gaoler, J. MacDonald . . . 900

PENANG.

Lieutenant Governor, Col. A. E. H. Anson,
 R.A., C.M.G. . . . 8,472
 Passed Cadet (vacant) . . . 1,416
 Chief Clerk, A. D. Neubronner . . . 1,200
 Chinese Interpreter, E. Karl . . . 1,800

<i>Land Office, Prov. Wellesley.</i>	
Deputy Collector, J. K. Birch . . .	\$1,884
<i>Treasury.</i>	
Assistant Treasurer, Collector of Land Revenue and Collector of Stamps, P. Jones . . .	2,400
Chief Clerk, F. A. Palmer . . .	840
<i>Public Works and Survey Department.</i>	
Assistant Engineer and Surveyor-General, (vacant) . . .	4,200
Assistant Engineer, H. D. Richards . . .	1,200
Assistant Surveyor, J. B. Peel . . .	1,500
Ditto, C. Sweney . . .	1,500
Ditto, J. A. St. John . . .	1,200
<i>Marine Dépôt.</i>	
Harbour Master, T. A. Fox; E. Bradbery (acting) . . .	3,000
Chief Clerk, M. Thomas . . .	1,200
<i>Post Office.</i>	
Postmaster, T. A. Fox; E. Bradbery (acting) . . .	240
Chief Clerk, J. Gawthorne . . .	840
<i>Registration Department.</i>	
Deputy Registrar, Hon. H. Plunket . . .	600
Inspector, J. H. Redding . . .	720
<i>Judicial Department.</i>	
First Puisne Judge, . . .	9,096
Clerk to Presiding Judge, R. D. W. Hall . . .	1,368
Registrar, F. R. Bradford . . .	4,236
Senior Sworn Clerk, J. H. H. Caunter . . .	1,320
<i>Solicitor-General.</i>	
Solicitor-General, D. Logan . . .	3,600
<i>Police Court.</i>	
Magistrate, Capt. D. T. Hatchell . . .	3,276
Chief Clerk, S. Leicester . . .	960
Magistrate and Commissioner of Court of Requests, Province Wellesley, F. H. Gottlieb . . .	3,276
Assistant Magistrate, C. W. S. Kynnersley . . .	1,800
Chief Clerk, H. N. B. Leicester . . .	660
<i>Sheriff's Department.</i>	
Sheriff, J. B. D. Rodyk . . .	1,368
<i>Ecclesiastical.</i>	
Chaplain, Rev. Arthur Fearon, M.A. . . .	3,780
<i>Medical.</i>	
Colonial Surgeon, J. T. Veitch, M.D. . . .	*2,820
Assistant Surgeon, F. E. Jackson, M.B. . . .	2,004
<i>Police.</i>	
Superintendent, Hon. H. Plunket . . .	2,400
Assistant ditto, J. E. Hewick . . .	2,100
Ditto, Capt. F. C. Annesley . . .	1,800
Chief Clerk, W. Dragon . . .	840
<i>Gaols.</i>	
Superintendent, Hon. H. Plunket . . .	900
Gaoler, T. H. Lamb . . .	
<i>MALACCA.</i>	
Lieut.-Governor, Capt. E. W. Shaw, R.N. . . .	7,068
Chief Clerk, L. Velge . . .	960
<i>Land Office.</i>	
Assistant Collector, Capt. A. R. Ord . . .	1,698
Chief Clerk, H. W. Mitchell . . .	876

* Plus 600 dollars per annum for Lock Hospital duties.

<i>Treasury.</i>	
Assistant Treasurer, Capt. A. R. Ord . . .	\$1,698
Chief Clerk, R. B. Leicester . . .	840
<i>Public Works Department.</i>	
Assistant Engineer, J. M. R. Magalhaens . . .	2,040
Ditto Surveyor, J. E. Hogan . . .	1,200
Chief Clerk, A. J. Phipps . . .	552
<i>Marine Department and Post Office.</i>	
Clerk, S. P. de Souza . . .	480
<i>Registration Department.</i>	
Deputy Registrar, E. Hayward . . .	360
<i>Judicial Department.</i>	
Registrar, W. Rodyk . . .	2,736
<i>Court of Requests and Police Court.</i>	
Commissioner and Magistrate, E. E. Isomonger . . .	3,276
Chief Clerk, W. A. Rodyk . . .	600
<i>Sheriff's Department.</i>	
Sheriff, J. E. Westerhout . . .	960
<i>Ecclesiastical.</i>	
Colonial Chaplain, Rev. L. C. Biggs, M.A. . . .	3,300
<i>Medical.</i>	
Colonial Surgeon, M. F. Simon . . .	*2,004
<i>Police.</i>	
Superintendent, E. Hayward . . .	2,400
<i>Gaols.</i>	
Superintendent and Gaoler, W. Boyd . . .	900

TASMANIA.

General Description.

Tasmania is an island at the southern extremity of the continent of New Holland, from which it is divided by Bass's Straits, 120 miles wide; the important gold-producing colony of Victoria being on the other side of the straits. The surface is diversified by ranges of hills and valleys, with occasionally large plains. Tasmania is the most healthy of all the British colonies, and is never too hot in summer nor too cold in winter for outdoor occupations to be carried on; nor is it subject to the droughts experienced in other Australian colonies.

The three spring months commence in September, summer in December, autumn in March, and winter in June.

Taking the average of 25 years, the mean heat of spring is 54°; summer, 62°; autumn, 55°; and winter, 47°; of the whole year, 54°, which—compared with that of London, 51°; Edinburgh, 47°; Quebec, 41°; New York, 51°—shows a superiority of climate over those places. Rain falls on an average 145 days in the year, with a rainfall of a little more than 22 inches.

All the principal towns are united by telegraph. There are 743 miles of telegraph open in the colony.

There is an electric cable between Tasmania and Victoria, whence land-lines extend to New South Wales, Queensland, Adelaide, and South

* Plus 480 dollars per annum for Lock Hospital duties.

Australia, whence proceeds a line across the Australian continent to Port Darwin, and thence to England *via* Java.

The colony is placed in telegraph communication with New Zealand, *via* Sydney (New South Wales), by means of submarine cable.

Steamers between Melbourne and Hobart Town and Launceston twice and sometimes thrice a week. Direct mail steamer from Hobart Town to Sydney every fortnight. Direct mail steamer from Hobart Town to New Zealand once a month. There is also a steamer trading between Launceston and the north-west ports of Tasmania and Melbourne every ten days. Sailing vessels are continually departing from Hobart Town or Launceston to all the Australian colonies and New Zealand. The mail steamer from Melbourne to Galle and London every four weeks, 48 days *via* Brindisi—55 days *via* Southampton. The mail steamer from Sydney to San Francisco and thence to London, *via* New York, every four weeks; time about 60 days. The mail steamer *via* Brisbane, Singapore, and Galle every four weeks; passage from Tasmania about 70 days. Sailing vessels of 600 to 700 tons direct to London in summer months. Clipper ships of heavy tonnage as well as steamers of large power and tonnage from Melbourne all the year round.

There are 178 post towns in Tasmania.

There is no postage on newspapers to the United Kingdom, the other Australian colonies, or any part of Tasmania, when posted in the island.

The post office money order system is in force for orders on the Australian colonies, New Zealand, Great Britain, and Ireland, up to 10*l.* for each order.

The island contains 15½ million acres of land, and the islands connected with it contain 1½ million acres: 3,863,350 acres have been sold or granted to settlers by the Crown; leaving in the hands of the Crown land to the amount of about 12,000,000 acres, of which 1,761,003 acres are leased by settlers for sheep runs or other purposes.

The colony—which is 170 miles from N. to S., and 160 from E. to W.—is divided into 18 counties.

The adjacent islands are 55 in number, most of them being in Bass's Straits.

Besides the corporations of the city of Hobart Town and town of Launceston, there are nineteen rural municipal councils in the colony, each with its warden and a sufficient police, and eight police districts.

Benevolent societies, working men's clubs, homes for the poor, an asylum for the insane, hospitals for the sick, an asylum for orphans, three asylums for paupers, reformatories, boys' home, city mission, town mission, Bible societies, temperance societies, Odd Fellows' Societies, Freemasons' lodges, gardeners' societies, and agricultural associations, have been established, and are in active operation.

The main road from the port of Hobart Town to Launceston is 120 miles long, and passes through the centre of the colony, and is maintained in excellent order by the Government: all the other roads are under the care of trustees, who raised rates and maintained the roads and bridges in repair at an expense of 27,975*l.* in the year 1875.

A line of railway 134 miles in length to connect the two ports of Hobart Town and Launceston is being constructed by an English Company; the colony guaranteeing to pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on a sum not exceeding 650,000*l.* for 30 years upon due fulfilment of the

contract and maintenance of the line during that period.

The railway from the port of Launceston to Deloraine, 45 miles in length, passing through some of the best agricultural lands of the colony, is completed, and its traffic returns are satisfactory. It cost 510,000*l.*

Land.

The upset price of Crown land fit for agriculture is 1*l.* an acre; and the upset price of pastoral lands a sum equal to 12 years' rental, but not less than 5*s.* an acre.

Any person may select for purchase, by private contract with the Government, one lot of agricultural land not exceeding 320 acres, at 1*l.* an acre, on the following terms, as exemplified to the extent of 100 acres:—

	£	s.	d.
100 acres at 20 <i>s.</i>	100	0	0
Add one-third for credit	33	6	8
	£133	6	8

	£	s.	d.
Cash at time of purchase	3	6	8
Ditto first year	5	0	0
Ditto second year	5	0	0
Ditto third and following years up to 14 years	10	0	0 a yr.

And so on in proportion for any greater or smaller area than 100 acres.

When 500 acres shall have been sold in not less than 10 lots adjoining or close to each other, the Governor in Council is empowered to raise a sum not exceeding half of such purchase money for the purpose of constructing a road or roads in the vicinity of the lots.

Credit is allowed on all purchases above 15*l.* The various islands belonging to Tasmania may be leased for 14 years by rent payable in advance for each year.

The Act also empowers the Immigration Board to permit any person, who has paid his family's passage-money in cabin, to demand, within a year after his arrival in the colony, a certificate to select 30 acres of land for himself, 20 for his wife, and 10 for each child accompanying him or joining him within twelve months.

And for these lands a grant will issue after five years' residence within the colony: but the order will not be forfeited by the death of the emigrant if his family remain.

The Emigration and Colonists' Aid Corporation, 22, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, is the agency now employed by the Tasmanian Board of Immigration.

Industry.

The exports of the island are principally wool, flour, grain, fruit, preserves, hops, horses, sperm, oil, timber, vegetables, and tanning bark.

The land in cultivation in 1874, was 332,824 acres. There were then 23,473 horses, 118,694 horned cattle, 1,719,768 sheep, and 47,664 pigs. The quantity of wool exported in the year 1874-5 was 6,220,123 lbs., valued at 438,745*l.*

Tasmania possesses a great source of wealth in her minerals, although through want of capital and sufficient enterprise, but little has yet been done towards turning them to account. Coal, abundant in quantity and of good quality, is found in many parts of the island. Iron ores exist in great quantities, and iron of the finest quality has been pro-

duced from them. Companies have been formed to manufacture iron from the hematite and other deposits at Ilfracombe and elsewhere, and the necessary plant has arrived from England. Tin in immense quantities has been discovered at Mount Bischoff, the whole mountain being said to be intersected with veins of that ore. The north-east portion of the island is also rich in that mineral. Along the northern coast is to be found slate of first-rate quality.

In the elevated plateau which occupies the centre of the island, are numerous lakes, which by means of irrigation might be made to spread fertility over a large surface, and furnish rich pasture land for stock.

In these various ways profitable employment might be found for a large amount of capital and labour, and Tasmania might become one of the most prosperous and agreeable of the Australasian colonies.

Census.

The population of Tasmania is 103,663, of whom 49,020 are females. The death-rate of 1875 was 20.01 to the 1,000 of the population. The number of houses is 20,364. The black aboriginal population is now extinct.

Fifty-three medical men practise their profession throughout the island.

Three hundred and sixteen churches and chapels are erected in various parts; and in addition to the numerous private schools, there are 154 Government schools, having 12,271 scholars on the rolls; and several scholarships are maintained by the colony, the best being the two annual Tasmanian scholarships, tenable at an English university for four years, of 200*l.* a year each. There are also 33 yearly exhibitions from primary to superior schools, varying from 16*l.* to 20*l.* a year.

There were 29,444 persons in Tasmania who could not read, according to the census, on 7th of February, 1870, of whom 14,000 were under 5 years old.

Hobart Town is a city of considerable size, containing (in 1871) 19,092 inhabitants, and 38 places of worship. The city has been much improved of late years by the addition of several handsome public buildings.

Launceston, the second town of the colony, contains a population of 10,668 persons.

The following Officers have administered the Government of Tasmania since its Foundation on 16th February, 1804.

	From
Col. David Collins, R.M.	Feb. 16, 1804
Lieut. Edward Lord, R.M.	Mar. 24, 1810
Capt Murray, 73rd Regt.	
Lieut.-Col. Geils, 73rd Regt.	Feb., 1812
Col. Thos. Davey, R.M.	Feb. 4, 1813
Col. William Sorell	April 9, 1817
Col. George Arthur	May 14, 1824
Lieut.-General R. Darling	Dec. 3, 1825
Lieut.-Col. K. Snodgrass	Oct. 31, 1836
Sir John Franklin, Kt. R.N.	Jan. 6, 1837
Sir J. E. Wilmot, Bart.	Aug. 21, 1843
Charles Joseph Latrobe, Esq.	Oct. 13, 1846
Sir W. T. Denison, Kt., Capt. R.E.	Jan. 26, 1847
Sir Henry E. Fox, Young, Kt.	Jan. 8, 1855
Col. Sir T. Gore Browne, K.C.M.G.	Dec. 10, 1861
Sir Charles Du Cane, K.C.M.G.	Jan. 15, 1869
Fred. A. Weld, Esq., C.M.G.	Sep. 27, 1874

Constitution.

The constitution of Tasmania was settled by local Act (18 Vict., No. 17): by this Act a Legislative Council and House of Assembly are constituted, called "the Parliament of Tasmania."

The Legislative Council consists of sixteen members, elected for thirteen electoral districts. Every member of the Legislative Council holds his seat for six years from the day of his election, at the expiration of which time his seat shall be vacant. The competency of the Council is not affected by vacancies, so long as seven members remain. No judge of the Supreme Court can be a member of the Legislative Council. The qualification for a member is to be thirty years of age, and a natural-born or naturalized subject. The qualification for electors is the possession of a freehold estate of 30*l.* annual value, or being a barrister, graduate, or minister of religion, or an officer of the army or navy.

The House of Assembly consists of thirty-two members, elected for the same number of electoral districts. Any natural-born or naturalized subject can be elected, provided that he is not a judge of the Supreme Court. The duration of the Assembly is five years. The qualification of electors for the Assembly is property of the value of 50*l.* in the district for which he votes, or household property of the annual value of 7*l.*; or being a barrister or solicitor on the roll of the Supreme Court, or legally qualified medical practitioner, or minister of religion, &c., resident for twelve months before in the district. Voting by ballot is regulated by 21 Vict., cap. 32.

The Governor is aided by a Cabinet of responsible Ministers.

Cabinet.

Premier and Colonial Secretary, The Hon. and Rev. Thos. Reibey.

Treasurer and Minister of Lands and Works, The Hon. Charles Meredith.

Attorney-General, The Hon. Charles Hamilton Bromby.

Without Portfolio, The Hon. William Lodewyk Crowther.

Legislative Council.

President, Hon. Sir J. M. Wilson, Kt., 200*l.*

Chairman of Committees, Hon. James Aikenhead, 150*l.*

Jas. Lord.	J. T. Robertson.
D. Cameron.	Alfred Kennerley.
T. D. Chapman.	John Lord.
W. L. Crowther.	J. MacLachlan.
W. A. B. Gellibrand.	James R. Scott.
W. D. Grubb.	Thos. W. Field.
W. K. Hawkes.	E. Weston.
Clerk, E. C. Nowell, 300 <i>l.</i>	
<i>Usher of Black Rod</i> , B. Shaw, 100 <i>l.</i>	

House of Assembly.

(General Election, September and October, 1872.)

Speaker, Sir R. Officer, 200*l.*

Chairman of Committees, Hon. Henry Butler, 150*l.*

W. Belbin.	J. Whitehead.
Henry Butler.	A. T. Pillinger.
Adye Douglas.	R. Young.
P. O. Fysh.	J. A. Gunn.
W. R. Giblin.	C. O'Reilly.
James Gray.	J. Scott.
A. Crawford.	J. M. Dooley.
W. Hodgson.	Charles Meredith.

C. H. Bromby.
D. Lewis.
J. Mitchell.
Hon. W. Moore.
Sir R. Officer, *Speaker*.
G. Salier.
A. Riddoch.
S. Henry.

G. W. Keach.
R. Gayer.
F. M. Innes.
D. Murray.
W. Gellibrand.
T. Reibey.
J. D. Balfie.
N. J. Brown.

Clerk to the House of Assembly, H. M. Hull, 450*l*.
Serjeant-at-Arms, J. E. Calder, 100*l*.
Library Clerk, J. G. Lindley, 52*l*.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Frederick Aloysius Weld, 3,500*l*.; no allowances.
Private Secretary, Henry Weld-Blundell, nil.

Colonial Secretary's Department.

Colonial Secretary, Hon. T. Reibey, 700*l*.
Assistant Colonial Secretary, B. T. Solly, 500*l*.
Chief Clerk, H. E. Smith, 330*l*.
Clerks, R. Newman, 280*l*.
M. P. Honey, 100*l*.

Treasury.

Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Charles Meredith, 700*l*.
Assistant Treasurer, W. H. Windsor, 400*l*.
Ministerial Clerk, J. E. Packer, 270*l*.
Clerks, G. W. Fletcher, 330*l*.
A. Reid, 250*l*.

Audit Office.

Auditor, W. Lovett, 500*l*.
First Clerk, H. Scott, 250*l*.
Clerks, W. R. Honey, 180*l*.
H. S. Barnard, 175*l*.

Lands and Works Department.

Surveyor-General and Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. C. O'Reilly, 700*l*.
Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands, H. J. Hull, 330*l*.
Draftsmen, F. J. Windsor, 300*l*.
A. Reid, 225*l*.
Clerk, G. F. Lovett, 250*l*.

Customs Department.—Hobart Town.

Collector of Customs, T. T. Watt, 550*l*.
Senior Landing Waiter, J. W. Campbell, 350*l*.
2nd Ditto, J. R. Bateman, 250*l*.
Warehouse-keeper, J. H. Innes, 200*l*.
Chief Clerk, T. E. Hewitt, 330*l*.
Second ditto, C. Hardinge, 200*l*.
Tide Surveyor, H. B. Hurburgh, 120*l*.

LAUNCESTON.

Sub-Collector, E. T. Boyes, 400*l*.
Warehouse-keeper, J. Barnard, 230*l*.
Chief Clerk, C. Kent, 330*l*.

Post Office.

Postmaster-General, Hon. C. Meredith.
Secretary, A. C. Douglas, 425*l*.
Clerk, T. H. Magrath, 330*l*.
Postmaster (Launceston), W. Windeatt, 350*l*.

Miscellaneous Offices.

Government Printer, James Barnard, 500*l*.
Inspector-General of Police, John Swan, 500*l*.
Surgeon-Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum, G. F. Huston, 500*l*. and house.
Immigration Agent, B. T. Solly, 25*l*.
Inspector of Schools, T. Stephens, 450*l*.

Police Magistrate (Hobarton), W. Tarleton, 400*l*.
(*Launceston*), T. Mason, 200*l*.
Secretary Launceston and Western Railway, R. W. Lord, 400*l*.
Administrator of Charitable Grants, W. Tarleton, 200*l*.

Judicial and Legal Departments.

Chief Justice, Sir Francis Smith, Knt., 1,500*l*.
Puisne Judge, W. L. Dobson, 1,200*l*.
Recorder of Launceston, J. Whiteford, 600*l*.
Attorney-General, Hon. C. H. Bromby, 700*l*.
Solicitor-General, G. F. Adams, 300*l*.
Sheriff, John Swan, nil.
Under ditto, J. Rothwell, 300*l*.
(*Launceston*), G. Smith, 150*l*.
Registrar of the Supreme Court, H. J. Buckland, 400*l*.
Recorder of Titles, G. P. Adams, 100*l*.

Convict Establishment.

Civil Commandant (Port Arthur), Dr. Coverdale, 400*l*.
Chaplain, Rev. R. Hayward, 200*l*.
Roman Catholic ditto, Rev. J. Holohan, 175*l*.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop of Tasmania, Right Rev. C. H. Bromby, D.D., 1,200*l*.
Archdeacon (Hobarton), R. R. Davies, M.A.
Archdeacon (Launceston), Ven. W. H. Browme, LL.D.
Roman Catholic Bishop, Right Rev. D. Murphy, D.D., 400*l*.
Dean, Rev. T. Butler, 310*l*.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1864	£334,862	£318,763	1871	£260,715	£284,108
1865	418,853	408,847	1872	271,354	288,880
1866	358,893	333,979	1873	320,980	299,645
1867	407,689	315,100	1874	327,925	318,277
1869	277,737	280,321	1875	341,137	330,506
1870	268,895	277,341			

Public Debt of Tasmania, 1,498,400*l*.

Value of Imports and Exports.

1864	£908,265	£975,730	1870	£792,916	£648,709
1865	762,375	880,965	1871	778,087	740,638
1866	882,107	834,606	1872	807,182	910,663
1867	856,348	790,494	1873	1,107,167	893,556
1868	854,152	920,820	1874	1,257,785	925,325
1869	975,412	826,932	1875	1,185,942	1,085,976

TOBAGO.

(See Windward Islands, p. 171.)

TRINIDAD

Is an island lying to the eastward of Venezuela, between N. latitude 10° 3' and 10° 50' W. longitude 61° and 62° 4' of Greenwich. Its length is 65 miles on the southern and 53 miles on the northern side of the island, and its breadth, on the eastern and western sides respectively, 48 and 49 miles. It is separated from the continent of America by the Gulf of Paria, into which fall the northern mouths of the Orinoco. It was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, on the 31st July, 1498; and first colonized in 1588 by the

Spaniards. In 1676 the French gained possession of it, but it was soon restored to Spain.

On the 12th February, 1797, a British expedition for the reduction of Trinidad sailed from Martinique, on the 14th it put into Carriacou, and sailed on the following morning with some additional transports. The naval command of this Expedition was entrusted to Rear-Admiral Henry Harvey. The troops, numbering 6,750 men, were commanded by Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

The expedition resulted in the surrender of the island to His Majesty's arms, and on the 18th February, 1797, the articles of capitulation being signed by Abercrombie, Harvey, and Chacon.

Abercrombie, after making the best arrangements that the confused state of the Colony allowed, departed two months after, leaving his Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Picton, as Governor, whose first act was to institute a Council of Advice, consisting of five members.

On the 29th March, 1802, the definitive treaty of peace between England and France, and her allies, viz., Spain and the Batavian Republic, was signed at Amiens. By the third article, all places taken during the war by Great Britain, were restored, save Trinidad and Ceylon.

The area of the island is 1,754 square miles.

Port of Spain, the chief town and port of entry, according to the census of 1871, contains 23,561 inhabitants, of whom 11,065 are males, and 12,496 females.

The second town and port of entry is San Fernando, 26 miles south from Port of Spain, with a population of 5,006 inhabitants. There are also the minor inland towns of St. John, St. Joseph, Arona, and Arima.

The harbour is the finest in the West Indies.

The principal articles of produce exported are sugar, rum, molasses, cacao, coffee, cocoa-nuts, and pitch. The number of sugar estates does not exceed 150, and those of cacao and coffee 800. The total extent of land under cultivation, according to the assessment made in 1868, was 77,452 acres, as follows: canes, 41,639 acres; cacao and coffee, 16,020 acres; ground provisions, 11,209 acres; cocoa-nuts, 2,064 acres; pasture, 6,520 acres.

The soil of the island is rich, and produces, in addition to the cane, cacao, coffee, and cotton, numerous kinds of timber, and the choicest of West Indian fruits.

The population of the island in 1871 amounted to 109,638; 60,405 males, and 49,233 females. The total increase of population since the last census in 1861 was 28,200, or 30 per cent.

In 1849, by the Ordinance No. 8, the island was divided into divisions, counties, districts, and wards. The appointment of wardens, the raising of local rates for local purposes, and dividing the wards into ward unions, is regulated by Ordinance No. 14 of 1854.

Under the same Ordinance there is also established a Central Road Board for the general management of all matters connected with the several wards, ward unions, and road unions.

The total annual revenue of the several ward unions for roads, bridges, schools, police, hospitals, and other local purposes for the year 1873, amounted to 36,907. 9s. 3d.

The towns of Port of Spain and San Fernando are under the jurisdiction of Borough Councils, the former consisting of fifteen elective members, the latter of seven. One of the members is annually chosen mayor.

There is an Island Post Office, amalgamated

with the General Post Office. The money-order system has been established between the United Kingdom and the Island, and orders can be obtained at the head post-office in Port of Spain, and also at San Fernando. There are 22 post-offices throughout the island; the total annual delivery of letters being about 152,960 packet letters, and 128,912 inland ones. There are two local steam-boats for the conveyance of mails, police, and prisoners, with a subsidy from the Colonial Government of about 3,600l. per annum. The net revenue of the postal department in 1872 was 14,023l., and the expenditure amounted to 18,868l.

Several Institutions are kept up at the public expense, viz., two general hospitals, a lunatic asylum, a leper asylum, a wash-house, a public bath-house, and a house of refuge.

A pitch lake, 90 acres in extent, is situated in the ward of La Brea, about 30 miles from Port of Spain: it is of considerable value, and affords a slight revenue to the island.

Immigration from India is fully encouraged by the Government. The amount expended in immigration in 1873 was 71,252l. The census of 1861 showed a total of 13,488 Indian Coolies, and 416 Chinese. The introduction of Chinese is at present wholly discontinued, but that of Indian Coolies has been continuous. By the census of 1871 there were 27,425 Coolies and 1,400 Chinese in the island.

Return of Immigrants introduced into the Colony from 1869 to 1873.

COOLIES.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1869	1,658	916	315	223	3,112
1870	1,086	476	134	92	1,788
1871	1,340	483	81	82	1,986
1872	2,375	1,002	472	325	4,174
1873	2,339	974	347	305	4,065

The places of worship in Port of Spain, are Trinity Church, and All Saints' Chapel, a Roman Catholic Cathedral, and four Roman Catholic Chapels, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and a Portuguese Chapel.

The military barracks, St. James's, are buildings which do credit to Trinidad, spacious, and with every requisite accommodation. They were commenced in 1824, and completed in 1827, at the expense of 80,000l.

The Police Force of the island consists of an inspector-commandant, 2 inspectors, 2 medical officers, 2 sergeant-majors, 1 barrack-sergeant, 12 sergeants, 25 corporals, and 194 constables, distributed at 23 stations, exclusive of the headquarters in Port of Spain. The total cost of the establishment is 20,000l.

The entire scheme of education was revised in 1870. Under the Education Ordinance of that year a college called the Queen's Royal College has been established, in connection with which is the College of the Immaculate Conception. The total number of students in these two divisions of the Royal College is 190. Four Exhibitions of 150l. each, tenable for three years at any University in Great Britain or Ireland, are annually open to competition among the students. Free admissions to the College are granted to six pupils of Primary Schools, after competitive examination.

Constitution.

The Government is administered by a Governor

and an Executive Council of 8 members. The Legislative Body is a Council, including the Governor, who is President, 6 official and 8 unofficial members, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

Governors of the Colony during the Spanish Government and since the Island has appertained to Great Britain.

Spanish Government.

- 11 Oct. 1735 Lieut.-Col. E. S. de Linan y Vera.
 4 Dec. 1745 Don F. de la Monteras.
 19 June 1746 Don J. J. Salcedo.
 1752 Don F. Manclares.
 1757 Don P. de la Moneda.
 1760 Don J. San Juan.
 1762 Don J. A. Gil-Knight.
 1765 Don J. de Bruno.
 1766 Don J. de Flores.
 1773 Don J. de Dios Valdez.
 30 Nov. 1776 Don Manuel Falquez.
 Aug. 1779 Don M. de Salavaria.
 1 Sept. 1783 Don J. M. de Chacon.

British Governors and Administrators of the Government.

- 1797 Sir Ralph Abercrombie.
 1798 J. Harvey
 Col. Fullerton } Commissioners.
 Lt.-Col. Thomas Pictou }
 1 June 1831 Col. Sir F. Pictou, 56th Regt.
 20 June 1803 Col. Fullerton.
 20 July 1803 Brigadier-General Sir Thos. Hislop.
 9 Jan. 1810 Lieut.-Colonel Tolly, 1 W. I. Regt.
 (acting).
 25 Apr. 1811 Colonel Munro.
 14 June 1813 Sir R. J. Woodford, Bart.
 12 Apr. 1821 Lt.-Col. A. W. Young, 1st W.I. Regt.
 (acting).
 18 Feb. 1823 Sir R. J. Woodford.
 1 Apr. 1828 Major Capadose, 1st W. I. Regt.
 (acting).
 18 Apr. 1828 Sir Charles F. Smith, R.E. (acting).
 26 July 1828 Colonel Farquharson (acting).
 10 Mar. 1829 Major-General Sir Lewis Grant.
 20 Nov. 1829 Lieut.-Col. Doherty 1st W. I. Regt.
 (acting).
 15 Feb. 1830 Major-General Sir Lewis Grant.
 15 May 1830 Lieut.-Col. Doherty, 1st W. I. Regt.
 (acting).
 3 June 1830 Lieut.-Col. Sir Chas. F. Smith
 (acting).
 5 Dec. 1831 Major-General Sir Lewis Grant.
 9 June 1833 Sir G. F. Hill, Bart., Lieut.-
 Governor.
 8 Mar. 1839 Lieut.-Colonel Mein, 74th Regt.,
 (acting).
 24 Mar. 1839 Colonel Sir E.M. McGregor, Governor-
 General.
 28 Mar. 1839 Lieut.-Colonel Mein, 74th Regt.
 (acting).
 13 Apr. 1840 Col. Sir Henry Macleod, Governor.
 11 Nov. 1840 Major Barlow, 24th Regt. (acting).
 14 Dec. 1840 Major Tyler, Deputy Quartermaster-
 General (acting).
 25 Sept. 1841 Lieut.-Colonel Sir Chas. Chichester,
 81st Regt. (acting).
 9 May 1842 Col. Henry Macleod.
 29 June 1842 Major F. Fuller (acting).
 8 Aug. 1852 Lieut.-Colonel Sir Chas. Chichester
 (acting).
 3 May 1842 Col. Sir H. Macleod.
 8 Feb. 1845 Lieut.-Col. E. C. Archer, Deputy
 Quartermaster-General (acting).

- 2 July 1845 Col. Sir H. Macleod.
 21 Apr. 1846 Lieut.-Colonel Brown, 34th Regt.
 (acting).
 22 Apr. 1846 Lord Harris.
 12 June 1851 Lieutenant - Colonel Ward, R.E.
 (acting).
 11 Feb. 1853 Major Halliday, 36th Regt. (acting).
 25 Feb. 1853 Lord Harris.
 26 Jan. 1854 Major L. Bouchier, 69th Regt.
 (acting).
 10 Mar. 1854 Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.B., Go-
 vernor.
 27 Oct. 1856 Lieut.-Colonel B. Brooks, 67th Regt.
 (acting).
 26 Jan. 1857 Robert William Keate, Governor.
 7 Apr. 1860 J. Walker, C.B., Lieut.-Governor.
 25 Mar. 1861 Major Holworthy, 14th Regiment
 (acting).
 May 1861 Robert W. Keate.
 5 July 1864 Major Thompson, 6th Regt., Ad.
 Government.
 6 Sept. 1864 Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton,
 Governor.
 24 Apr. 1866 E. E. Rushworth, D.C.L., Adminis-
 trator.
 7 Nov. 1866 Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, C.M.G.
 8 Apr. 1868 Major Bostock, 16th Regt., Adm.
 the Government.
 20 Apr. 1868 Hon. A. H. Gordon, C.M.G., Go-
 vernor.
 25 June 1868 C. H. Kortright, Esq., Administrator
 of the Government.
 21 Dec. 1868 Hon. A. H. Gordon, C.M.G., Go-
 vernor.
 25 June 1870 J. R. Longden, C.M.G.
 11 July 1872 W. H. Rennie, Esq., Administrator
 of the Government.
 21 May 1873 J. R. Longden, C.M.G.
 27 Apr. 1874 J. Scott Bushe, Administrator of the
 Government.
 2 May 1874 W. W. Cairns, C.M.G., Governor.
 27 May 1874 J. Scott Bushe, Administrator.
 20 Nov. 1874 Henry Turner Irving, C.M.G., Go-
 vernor.

Revenue. Expenditure.

	£	£
1850	88,084	77,362
1860	184,861	187,220
1866	226,218	203,428
1867	215,812	214,715
1868	214,484	199,112
1869	244,055	234,791
1870	233,585	241,148
1871	264,352	234,175
1872	296,060	285,384
1873	281,570	326,282
1874	276,529	294,006
1875	291,469	282,294

Public Debt of Trinidad.

149,100*l.* for railways.
 42,400*l.* secured on general revenue, but recover-
 able by the Colony from other parties.

Value of Imports and Exports.

	Imports.	Exports.
1850	£476,010	£319,394
1860	829,304	714,603
1866	878,157	1,022,338
1867	859,389	1,086,901
1868	987,796	1,116,198
1869	920,607	1,118,695
1870	1,042,678	1,227,574

	£	£
1871	1,218,024	1,492,811
1872	1,233,771	1,439,904
1873	1,324,432	1,733,615
1874	1,342,992	1,412,260
1875	1,507,794	1,625,082

Population, Census, 1871,
109,638.

Executive Council.

The Governor, *President.*

The Senior Officer commanding Her Majesty's Forces.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.

Legislative Council.

Sir J. Needham, <i>Chief Justice.</i>	} Officials.
J. S. Bushe, <i>Colonial Secretary.</i>	
H. Ludlow, <i>Attorney-General.</i>	
W. R. Pyne, <i>Receiver-General.</i>	
M. M. Philip, <i>Solicitor-General.</i>	
H. Mitchell, M.D., <i>Agent-General of Immigrants.</i>	
Frederick Warner.	} Non Officials.
Louis A. A. de Verteuil, M.D.	
J. de Boissière, M.D.	
Munro Paeasa.	
L. Guiseppi.	
George Shine.	
J. Bell-Smyth.	
J. Bourné.	

Clerk of Council, A. Colton Ross.

Civil Establishment.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Henry</i>	£
Turner Irving, C.M.G.	4,000
<i>Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, Captain</i>	
Cecil F. Holder	300

Colonial Secretary's Department.

<i>Colonial Secretary, J. Scott Bushe</i>	1,200
<i>Confidential Clerk and Clerk of Council, A. C. Ross, 300l. to 500l.</i>	500
<i>2nd Clerk, A. H. Bourne, 200l. to 250l.</i>	250
<i>3rd ditto, G. F. Bushe, 150l. to 200l.</i>	170
<i>4th ditto, J. Cunningham, 100l. to 150l.</i>	110
<i>1st Government Messenger, J. Hamilton, 160l. and 30l. allowance</i>	190
<i>2nd ditto (vacant)</i>	100

Receiver-General's Department.

<i>Receiver-General, W. R. Pyne, 800l. to</i>	1,000
<i>Collector of Customs, R. Robson</i>	600
<i>1st Clerk (Excise), C. Farnum, 300l. to</i>	400
<i>2nd ditto (Accountant), D. B. Horsford, 300l. to</i>	350
<i>3rd ditto, G. F. Bowen, 275l. to</i>	325
<i>4th ditto, — Brown, 250l. to</i>	300
<i>5th ditto, E. Eckel, 200l. to</i>	250
<i>6th ditto, C. W. Langford, 150l. to</i>	200
<i>7th ditto, H. Harragin, 100l. to</i>	150
<i>8th ditto, E. Pollard</i>	100

Landing Waiters,

H. Pollard	300
F. B. Fraser, 225l. to	275
A. Hart, 200l. to	250
R. Rochford, 150l. to	180
W. Morrison	150
S. J. Clarke, 150l. to	200
<i>Supervisors, J. T. Bowen</i>	100
J. A. Harragin	100
H. Hughes	100

L. Rostant.	100
J. Percy	50
R. H. Fitzsimons	50
J. H. Lacroix	100
J. M. Farfan	25
S. Devenish, jun.	25
<i>Lockers, J. Leotand, 200l. to</i>	300
T. D. Tench, 110l. to	160
W. Sarjeant, <i>3rd Locker.</i>	

Sub-Receiver (San Fernando), C. Courtenay
Knollys, 400l. and 50l. allowance
Clerk and Locker (ditto), A. Brathwaite, 150l. to 200l.
Landing-Waiter (ditto), W. Hall, 150l. to 200l.

Agent-General Immigrants' Department.

<i>Agent-General of Immigrants, H. Mitchell, M.D., 900 to</i>	1,000
<i>Inspectors of Immigrants, O. Warner, 400l. and 100l. allowance, and H. Stone, 250l.</i>	
<i>Sub-Agent, L. Pierre, 300l. to 350l.</i>	350
<i>1st Clerk, N. St. Hilaire, 200l. to 300l.</i>	150
<i>2nd ditto, W. La Croix, 150l. to</i>	120
<i>3rd ditto, J. Bannatyne, 100l. to</i>	500

Auditor-General's Department.

<i>Auditor-General, E. J. Eagles</i>	740
<i>1st Clerk, James W. O. Brien, 300l. to</i>	350
<i>2nd ditto, C. Legge, 150l. to</i>	200
<i>3rd ditto, A. Redhead, 100l. to 150l.</i>	130
<i>4th ditto, F. Barnard</i>	100

Public Works Department.

<i>Director of Public Works, J. E. Tanner, C.E. 1,200 (and 300l. from Railway Funds).</i>	
<i>1st Assistant ditto, G. Witnall</i>	300
<i>2nd ditto, C. Messervy</i>	250
<i>Acting as 2nd Assistant, G. W. Ommanney</i>	250
<i>Extra Assistant, F. Strickland</i>	250
<i>Draughtsman, L. Labastide, 100l. to</i>	150
<i>Clerk, A. Scammarouy, 150l. to</i>	200
<i>Keeper of Baths and Wash-houses, J. Soper</i>	100
<i>Paymaster, A. R. Gray</i>	
<i>Assistant Accountant, C. Garcia</i>	120

Registrar-General's Department.

<i>Registrar-General, H. A. Fitt</i>	500
<i>Clerk ditto, Charles Phillips</i>	220

Harbour Master's Department.

<i>Harbour Master of the Island, Commander Larcom, R.N.</i>	630
<i>Assistant ditto, R. Minor</i>	200
<i>Harbour Master, San Fernando, C. Courtenay</i>	
Knollys	100

Post-Office Department.

<i>Postmaster-General, H. Chipchase, 450l. and residence.</i>	
<i>1st Clerk, R. K. Wight</i>	200l. to 300
<i>2nd ditto, A. Redhead</i>	100l. to 150

Crown Lands Department.

<i>Sub-Intendant, J. L. O'Connor</i>	600
<i>Crown Surveyor, S. Devenish</i>	450
<i>Secretary of Intendant, M. Sorzano, 400l. and 50l. temp.</i>	
<i>Clerk, E. Power, 200l. to</i>	250
<i>Ditto, E. Stone, 200l. to</i>	250
<i>Temp. ditto, F. Pantin</i>	100

Botanic Garden.

<i>Botanist, Henry Prestoe</i>	200
<i>Gardener, John Waby</i>	125

Judicial Department.

	£
Chief Justice, Sir J. Needham, Kt.	1,800
Puisne Judges, H. Fitzgerald	1,200
H. Court	1,000
Clerk to the Judges, John Fuller	200
Messenger, A. Barker	160
Registrar of the Courts, L. M. Fraser, 600 <i>l</i> . and 445 <i>l</i> . for Clerks.	
Attorney-General, Henry Ludlow, 1,000 <i>l</i> . and 300 <i>l</i> . for clerical assistance.	
Solicitor-General, M. M. Philip	200
Commissioner Petty Civil Court, H. FitzGerald	
1st Clerk, W. Gawthorn	100
2nd Clerk, A. Fournier	50
Crown Solicitor, Leon O'Connor	300
Marshal, M. Thomas, fees.	
Official Assignee, L. M. Fraser, fees.	
Clerks to the Registrar (allowance 455 <i>l</i> .)	
S. Needham. C. Stone.	
J. Corrie. J. McVoran.	
Clerks to the Attorney-General (allowance 300 <i>l</i> .)	
H. Arrindell, J. S. Smith.	

Stipendiary Justices.

Western District, Co. St. George, R. D. Mayne	700
Ditto ditto, County St. Patrick, C. Huggins, residence and	400
Eastern District, County St. George, D. Wilson	600
County Victoria, G. Chapman	600
County Caroni, F. H. Hamblin	500
Oropouche and Savanna Grande, H. P. Hobson	500
Toco and Blansicheuse, L. P. Pierre	400
County of Mayaro, F. A. Ganteaume	200

Clerks of the Peace.

Western District, County St. George, A. C. Newsam	290
Ditto, ditto, County St. Patrick, C. D. Ford, 150 <i>l</i> . to	200
Eastern District, County St. George, H. J. Bath	250
County Victoria, W. Gray, 200 <i>l</i> . to	250
County Caroni — Cazabon, 200 <i>l</i> . to	250
Oropouche and Savanna Grande, F. R. Hart (besides 75 <i>l</i> . allowance for visiting the district of La Brea)	200
Assistant Clerks,	130
S. H. Mark	100
G. Bertote	100
L. Rostante, jun.	80

Wardens.

(St. Ann's, J. T. Bowen.	
Couva, J. A. Harragin.	
Tacarigua, J. H. La Croix.	
Arima, J. M. Farfan.	
Diego Martin, S. Devenish (acting).	
N. Naparima, L. Rostant.	
S. Naparima, J. Percy.	
Cedros, H. Hughes.	
Mayaro, F. A. Ganteaume.	
Toco, L. P. Pierre.	
Moruga, H. P. Hobson.	
Montserrat, St. Luce D'Abadie.	
Caroni, H. H. Pasia.	

Ecclesiastical.

Diocesan, The Rt. Rev. R. Rawle, D.D.	
Rector of Holy Trinity, Rev. S. L. B. Richards, M.A.	600
Assistant Curate and Chaplain to Colonial Hospital, Rev. A. E. Smith	
Rector of St. Mary, Rev. Henry Richards	350
St. Luke, Rev. P. Le Maistre	350
St. Paul, Rev. H. N. Huggins	350
Assistant Curate,	100

Rector of St. Stephen, Rev. W. B. Laurie	350
St. Andrew, Rev. H. G. Wall	350
St. Philip and St. Peter, Rev. J. G. Knight (acting)	350
Curate of St. Michael, Rev. A. Eckel	400
St. Matthew, Rev. J. G. Knight	150
St. John, Rev. J. Horsford, D.D.	150
St. Thomas, Rev. R. Graham	150
Christchurch, Rev. J. Horsford, D.D.	150
All Saints and Chaplain to Royal Gaul, Rev. L. Taitt	150
St. Jude, Reader and Catechist, T. G. Graham	150

Roman Catholic Church.

Archbishop of Port of Spain, The Most Rev. H. J. L. Goniou, D.D.	1,000
Cure, Port of Spain, Very Rev. W. O'Carroll	300
Assistant Cures, ditto, Rev. A. Violette	130
Rev. F. Bion	130
Rev. T. T. Greenough	130
Rev. M. Forestier	130
Cures, Arima, Rev. M. Daudier	150
Arouca, Rev. A. Sardi	150
Carenage, Rev. D. Poujade	150
Upper Caroni, Rev. E. Rouyer	150
Lower Caroni, Rev. A. Sardi (acting)	100
Chaguanas, Rev. M. Patron	150
Cedros, Rev. E. Cumisky	150
Couva, Rev. — Fromet	150
Diego Martin, Rev. T. Muller	150
La Brea and Erin, Rev. J. Chiron	150
Mayaro, Rev. C. Rauyer	150
Naparima, Very Rev. O. A. Christophe, V.G.	150
New Town, Rev. T. Montague	150
Oropouche and Siparia (vacant)*	150
Point-à-Pierre, Rev. J. B. Rabanit	150
San Juan, Rev. H. Warlop	150
St. Joseph, Rev. J. A. Orsini	150
Santa Cruz, Rev. L. Reynaud	150
Savanna Grande, Rev. P. Smith	150
St. Ann, Toco, Rev. L. De Giacomo	150
Assist. ditto, Naparima, Rev. M. Griffin	130
Chaplain, Royal Gaul and Col. Hospital, Rev. F. A. Violette.	
Ditto, San Fernando Hospital, Very Rev. O. A. Christophe.	

Educational Establishment.

Principal of Queen's Royal College, W. Miles, M.A.	700
2nd Master, ditto, H. W. Caird, M.A.	500
3rd ditto, ditto, C. Bishop	300
French Master ditto,	200
Spanish ditto, ditto, F. A. Paul	100
Professor of Chemistry, E. Francis	300

College of the Immaculate Conception.

(In connection with Royal College.)

Principal, The Rev. Père Marcot	500
Professors, The Rev. Père Sundhauser.	
Muller.	
Browne.	
Cellier.	
Bros. L. De Gonzague.	
Patrick.	
Edmond.	
Auguste.	
Regis.	

* On the occurrence of vacancies in the Ecclesiastical Establishment, no new appointment is made by the Government.

These arrangements
are under revision.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

These islands were formerly included, for purposes of government, among the Bahama group, from which they were separated in 1848 by Act of the Bahama Legislature. The following is an extract from that Act:—"The Islands of Grand and Salt Cay, together with the small islands and Cays immediately adjacent thereto, and which, together with the said Islands of Grand and Salt Cay, are commonly known and designated as 'The Turks Islands,' and the Islands and Cays, commonly known and designated as the 'Caicos Islands,' together with all the banks and Cays situate, lying, and being to the eastward of the said Turks Islands and Caicos Islands, and comprised within, or deemed part of, or appertaining to Your Majesty's Bahama Islands, shall cease to be component parts of the Bahama Government," &c.

The Turks and Caicos Islands lie between 21° and 22° N. lat., and 71° and 72° 37' W. long.

On the 1st of January, 1874, this Colony was annexed to Jamaica, by Order in Council, under an Imperial Act, 36 Vict., cap. 6. There is a Legislative Board consisting of the Chief Commissioner and Judge and not less than two, nor more than four, other persons appointed by the Governor of Jamaica. Taxation and expenditure, and other matters of a purely local character, are regulated by this Board; but all laws passed by the Legislative Council of Jamaica, which are in express terms made applicable to Turks Islands, will take effect there.

The diminution of Revenue which appears in the returns for 1873 results from the abolition of export duties, which was effected on the 1st of March, 1873.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	1864	£9,999	£10,463
	1865	9,965	9,141
	1866	11,579	9,520
	1867	13,828	17,063
	1868	11,795	13,380
	1869	10,066	11,480
	1870	12,415	12,687
	1871	9,518	11,216
	1872	10,864	9,722
	1873	5,097	7,971
	1874	7,635	6,938
	1875	7,722	7,620

Public Debt, June 1, 1876.

500l.

Population of each Sex by Census of 1861 and 1871.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861	2,128	2,244	4,372
1871	2,274	2,449	4,723

Value of Imports and Exports.

1864	70,199	54,070
1865	80,549	62,003
1866	56,090	54,310
1867	52,121	31,213
1868	40,778	38,655
1869	34,873	35,508
1870	35,345	18,894
1871	25,285	21,304
1872	31,881	31,628
1873	18,330	26,700*

<i>Inspector of Schools, R. L. Guppy</i>	500
<i>Superintendent of Model School, L. Tronchin</i>	250
<i>Secretary to Board of Education, J. J. Thomas</i>	250
<i>Teacher of Female School, Mrs. Alcock</i>	250
<i>Medical Establishment.</i>	
<i>Surgeon-General, L. Crane, M.D.</i>	1,000
<i>Medical Attendant at Royal Gaol and Lunatic Asylum, T. Murray, M.D.</i>	300
<i>Health Officer of Shipping, J. Arnold, M.R.C.S., 250l. and fees.</i>	
<i>Medical Officer of Health, T. L. Crane, M.D., 100l. and 50l. allowance.</i>	
<i>House Refuge, Resident Inspector, M. Darwent.</i>	
<i>House Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, J. A. Lea, M.R.C.S.</i>	500
<i>Assistant ditto,</i>	300
<i>Col. Storekeeper, &c., O. FitzGerald, 400l. and 50l. allowance.</i>	
<i>House Surgeon of San Fernando Hospital, Dr. S. W. Fitt</i>	300
<i>Sanitary Inspector of Port of Spain, J. White, 250l. and 50l. horse-keep.</i>	
<i>Ditto, San Fernando, R. Fitz-Simons</i>	100
<i>Dispenser, Colonial Hospital</i>	200
<i>Assistant ditto, ditto, — Samuels</i>	100
<i>Clerk, ditto,</i>	175
<i>Matron, ditto, Mrs. Raw</i>	100
<i>Dispenser, San Fernando Hospital, J. Inniss</i>	150
<i>Clerk, ditto, E. Legge</i>	100
<i>Med. Supt., House Refuge, J. Espinet, M.D.</i>	250
<i>Med. Supt., Leper Asylum, J. Espinet, M.D.</i>	250
<i>Resident Inspector, V. Vaurochoudt</i>	200
<i>Dispenser, M. Cartier</i>	75
<i>Government Medical Officers, 300l. and allowances—</i>	
<i>Dr. Knaggs, M.D.</i>	
<i>L. E. Dumaine, M.R.C.S.L.</i>	
<i>J. Espinet, M.R.C.S.L.</i>	
<i>K. Finlay, M.D.</i>	
<i>E. J. Hammond, M.R.C.S.L.</i>	
<i>J. P. Huggins, M.B., Lic. R.C.S.Ed.</i>	
<i>J. H. Jenvey, M.R.C.S.L.</i>	
<i>Robt. Johnstone, M.D.Ed.</i>	
<i>W. C. Kelaart, M.R.C.S.L.</i>	
<i>R. Mercer, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., and M.R.C.S.L.</i>	
<i>T. Murray, M.D.Ed.</i>	
<i>T. Murray, jun., M.R.C.S.L.</i>	
<i>G. Finlay, F.R.C.S.</i>	
<i>J. A. De Wolf, M.D.</i>	
<i>J. F. Chittenden, M.R.C.S.</i>	
<i>Dr. A. H. Martin.</i>	
<i>Dr. A. Woodlock.</i>	
<i>Dr. Pasley.</i>	
<i>Dr. Livingstone.</i>	
<i>Resident Superintendent (Lunatic Asylum), W. Pashley</i>	250
<i>Clerk, ditto (vacant)</i>	75
<i>Teacher, ditto, A. Forbes</i>	75
<i>Chief Warder, ditto, H. Hughes</i>	75
<i>Police and Gaols.</i>	
<i>Inspector Commandant, Inspector of Prisons, and Weights and Measures, Captain A. W. Baker, 500l. and fees.</i>	
<i>Sub-Inspector of Police (San Fernando), and Inspector of Weights and Measures R. Fitzsimons, 275l., and 50l., and fees.</i>	
<i>Sub-Inspector of Police (Port of Spain), A. D. Owen, 250l. and 50l. allowed.</i>	
<i>Inspector of Prisons, L. M. Fraser</i>	100
<i>Superintendent of ditto, and Keeper of Royal Gaol, O. Harley, 400l., and 50l. allowed.</i>	
<i>Clerk of Royal Gaol, S. W. Gould</i>	150
<i>Assistant ditto, R. Farrel</i>	75
<i>Teacher, R. Farrel</i>	50

Civil Establishment.

The Commissioner, D. T. Smith, 400l.
The Assistant Commissioner at Grand Turk, A. G. Wynns, 250l.
The Accountant and Clerk in the Commissioner's Office (Revenue Department), J. C. Crisson, 225l.
The Clerk in the Commissioner's Office (Executive Department), W. N. Rigby, 75l.
The Boarding Officer and Locker at Grand Turk, S. D. Turton, 120l.
The Assistant Commissioner at Salt Cay, J. W. Baker, 200l.
The Boarding Officer and Locker at ditto, C. P. Stammers, 75l.
The Assistant Commissioner at Cockburn Harbour, A. Morrison, 200l.
The Boarding Officer and Locker at ditto, A. M. Stubbs, 75l.
The Government Medical Officer, D. B. Bascome, 140l.
The Judge of the Supreme Court and Vice-Chancellor, W. J. Anderson, 500l.
The Queen's Advocate and Escheator General, J. J. M. Thomson, 150l.
The Clerk to the Judge and ex officio Prothonotary and Clerk to the Crown, J. C. Crisson, 75l.

The Legislative Board.

D. T. Smith, <i>President of the Board</i> ,	} <i>Ex officio Members.</i>	
W. J. Anderson,		
A. G. Wynns.		
N. Y. Godet.		
		C. R. Hinson.
		G. D. Jones.

VICTORIA.

Victoria, the most populous and wealthy of the Australasian colonies, is situated at the south-east of the Continent of Australia, and lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 geographical miles, and its greatest breadth is about 250 such miles. Its extent of coast line is nearly 600 miles.

Victoria was separated from New South Wales in 1851. It is bounded on the west by the Colony of South Australia, the dividing line being the 141st meridian. On the north and north-east it is bounded by the Colony of New South Wales, from which it is separated by the river Murray, and a line reaching from the head waters of that stream, at Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean.

The southernmost point in Victoria, and in the whole of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in lat. 39° 8' S., long. 146° 26' E.; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the colony intersects the Murray, lat. 34 S., long. 140° 58' E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in lat. 37° 31' S., long. 149° 59' E.; the most westerly point is the whole westerly frontier, which lies upon the meridian 141° E. (as has been, already stated), and extends from lat. 34° S. to lat. 38° 4' S., or more than 240 miles.

The area of Victoria is 88,198 square miles, or 56,446,720 acres. The whole continent of Australia is estimated to contain about 3,000,000 of square miles, and Victoria consequently occupies about one thirty-fifth part of its surface. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British seas, contains

89,644 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

Industry.

Wheat produced in Victoria, in 1875-6, was 4,978,914 bushels; oats, 2,719,795 bushels; potatoes, 124,377 tons; hay, 206,613 tons; 43,647,027 lbs. of Victorian wool, valued at 3,786,481l.

The total quantity of gold raised from the date of the first discovery (1851) to the end of the year 1875, is estimated at 45,509,964½ ozs., which at 4l. per oz. gives the value as 182,039,857l.

The number of acres under cultivation in 1875-6 was 1,126,831.

There are 196,184 horses in the colony. The number of cattle is 1,054,598, of sheep 11,749,532, and of pigs 140,765.

There are 617 miles of railway completed in Victoria, and in full operation.

There are 358 miles of railway in course of construction. There are 2,629 miles of telegraph lines open, and 4,510 miles of wire.

Stage-coaches run to all parts of the Colony, except those for which railway communication is available.

Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, is the most populous city in Australasia, having (in 1875), with its suburbs, a population of 244,668.

From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate far more genial to Europeans than any other colony within the continent of Australia. In regard to heat, the weather is never severely oppressive except during the prevalence of hot northerly winds, and these occur only at intervals during the summer months. The mean temperature at Melbourne, derived from observations extending over 14 years, is 57-6°.

Government.

The Government of Victoria consists of a Governor appointed by the Crown, who is aided in the conduct of public affairs by a responsible Ministry. There is a Legislative Council of 30 members elected for six Provinces, and an Assembly of 78 members returned by the 49 Electoral Districts. The Constitution was established by an Act passed by the Legislature of Victoria, 1854, to which Her Majesty assented, in pursuance of the power granted by Act of the Imperial Parliament (18 & 19 Vict., cap. 55). One of the Members of Council returned for each of the Electoral Provinces retires in rotation at the expiration of every two years. The property qualification of Members is possession of freehold property worth 2,500l., or annual value of 250l. The property qualification of Electors of Members of Council is possession of freehold or leasehold property rated in some municipal district at not less than 50l. per annum. Graduates of Universities within the British dominions, barristers and solicitors, legally qualified medical practitioners, officiating ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, and officers of the army and navy when not on active service, also have votes for the Legislative Council. The functions of the Upper House differ very slightly from those of the House of Lords. Money Bills may be either accepted or rejected, but they may not be altered.

An Act was passed in 1857 to abolish the property qualification required of Members of the Legislative Assembly, and manhood suffrage exists so far as the election of that body is concerned. The duration of the Assembly is three years, and vote by ballot has been in operation since 1856.

All Members of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, except such as are in receipt of official salary out of the Consolidated Revenue, are paid 300*l.* a year "for reimbursing their expenses in relation to their attendance in Parliament."

Melbourne is distant from Sydney by sea about 570 miles, and by land about 581 miles; from Adelaide by sea 482 miles, and by land 560 miles. The most rapid communication with England is by the monthly steamers of the P. and O. Company.

Governors of Victoria.

1851. C. J. La Trobe.
 1854. Sir C. Hotham, K.C.B.
 1856. Sir H. Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 1863. Sir C. H. Darling, K.C.B.
 1866. Viscount Canterbury, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 1873. Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

POPULATION OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1875.

Date of Enumeration.	Males.	Females.	Total.
May 25, 1836	142	35	177
November 8, 1836	186	38	224
September 12, 1838	3,080	431	3,511
March 2, 1841	8,274	3,464	11,738
March 2, 1846	20,184	12,695	32,879
March 2, 1851	46,202	31,143	77,345
April 26, 1854	155,887	80,911	236,798
March 29, 1857	264,334	146,432	410,766
April 7, 1861	328,651	211,671	540,322
April 2, 1871	401,050	330,478	731,528
December 31, 1875	447,148	376,124	823,272

Imports and Exports, 1851-75.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value.	Value per head of the Population.	Total value.	Value per head of the Population.
	<i>£</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
1851	1,056,457	12 3 4	1,422,909	16 7 9
1852	4,069,742	30 12 5	7,451,549	56 1 4
1853	15,842,637	81 1 9	11,061,544	56 12 4
1854	17,659,051	66 0 11	11,775,204	44 0 10
1855	12,007,939	35 9 10	13,493,338	39 17 8
1856	14,962,269	39 5 6	15,489,760	40 13 3
1857	17,256,209	40 2 0	15,079,512	35 0 10
1858	15,108,249	31 4 6	13,989,209	28 18 3
1859	15,622,891	30 4 1	13,867,859	26 16 3
1860	15,096,730	27 19 8	12,962,704	24 0 8
1861	13,532,452	25 0 3	13,828,606	25 11 3
1862	13,487,787	24 11 10	13,039,422	23 15 6
1863	14,118,727	25 3 0	13,566,296	24 3 4
1864	14,974,815	25 8 4	13,898,384	23 11 10
1865	13,257,537	21 10 2	13,150,748	21 6 8
1866	14,771,711	23 5 11	12,889,546	20 6 7
1867	11,674,080	17 19 4	12,724,427	19 11 8
1868	13,320,681	19 16 11	15,593,990	23 4 8
1869	13,908,490	19 19 2	13,464,354	19 6 5
1870	12,455,758	17 10 11	12,470,014	17 11 4
1871	12,341,995	16 14 2	14,557,820	19 14 2
1872	13,691,322	17 19 10	12,871,195	18 4 6
1873	16,533,856	21 3 9	15,302,454	19 12 2
1874	16,953,985	21 4 7	13,441,109	19 6 8
1875	16,685,874	20 9 6	14,766,974	18 2 4

Population, Revenue, Expenditure, 1851 to 1874-5.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population.	Net Revenue.		Net Expenditure.	
		Total Amount.	Rate per head of the Population.	Total Amount.	Rate per head of the Population.
		<i>£</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
1851	86,825	392,455	4 10 5	410,864	4 14 8
1852	132,905	1,634,448	12 5 11	978,922	7 7 4
1853	195,378	3,235,546	16 11 2	3,216,609	16 9 3
1854	267,371	3,087,986	11 11 0	4,185,708	15 13 1
1855	338,315	2,728,656	8 1 4	2,612,807	7 14 6
1856	380,942	2,972,496	7 16 1	2,668,851	7 0 1
1857	430,347	3,328,303	7 14 8	2,968,658	6 17 11
1858	483,827	2,973,383	6 2 11	3,092,720	6 7 10
1859	517,226	3,261,104	6 6 1	3,393,946	6 11 3
1860	539,337	3,082,461	5 14 4	3,315,377	6 2 11
1861	541,012	2,952,101	5 9 1	3,092,021	5 14 4
1862	548,450	3,269,079	5 19 2	3,039,497	5 10 10
1863	561,322	2,774,686	4 18 10	2,882,937	5 2 8
1864	589,160	2,955,338	5 0 4	2,928,903	4 19 5
1865	616,375	3,076,885	4 19 10	2,983,777	4 16 10
1866	634,077	3,079,160	4 17 1	3,222,025	5 1 8
1867	649,826	3,216,317	4 19 0	3,241,818	4 19 9
1868	671,223	3,230,754	4 16 3	3,189,321	4 15 0
1869	696,942	3,333,981	4 17 1	3,226,165	4 12 7
1870	709,839	3,261,883	4 11 11	3,428,382	4 16 7
1871*	738,725	1,691,266*	2 6 3	1,754,251*	2 8 0
1871-2	760,991	3,734,422	4 19 7	3,659,534	4 17 7
1872-3	780,362	3,644,135	4 14 7	3,504,953	4 11 0
1873-4	798,685	4,106,790	5 4 0	4,177,338	5 5 10
1874-5	806,760	4,236,423	5 5 0	4,318,121	5 7 0
1875-6	822,231	4,325,150	5 5 2	4,572,814	5 11 2

Public Debt of Victoria at the end of June, 1876,
£14,056,823.

Government.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral, Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., 10,000*l.*
Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, Major Henry D. Pitt, R.A.
Aides-de-Camp, Lieut.-Col. R. Rede, Capt. F. W. Bull (Local Forces of Victoria).

Executive Council.

Premier, The Hon. Sir James McCulloch.
Chief Secretary, The Hon. J. A. Macpherson.
Treasurer, The Hon. Sir James McCulloch.
President of the Board of Land and Works, and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, The Hon. Duncan Gillies,
Minister of Mines, The Hon. W. McLellan.
Attorney-General, The Hon. G. B. Kerferd.
Solicitor-General, Hon. J. Madden.
Minister of Agriculture, The Hon. Duncan Gillies.
Commissioner of Trade and Customs, The Hon. R. S. Anderson.
Commissioner of Railways, The Hon. J. Jones.
Minister of Justice, The Hon. J. Madden.
Postmaster-General, The Hon. R. Ramsay.
Minister of Public Instruction, The Hon. R. Ramsay.
Clerk to the Executive Council, R. Wadsworth, Esq.

PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA.

N.B.—Members of the Legislative Council, ex-Ministers, and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly take the title of "Honourable."

* The figures of Revenue and Expenditure are for the year ended 31st December of each year till 1871, when the financial year was changed so as to terminate on the 30th June. The figures for 1871 are, therefore, for the six months ended 30th June, and the figures for subsequent years are for the twelve months ended 30th June.

Legislative Council.

Composed of 80 Members.—Six Provinces,
containing 27,471 Electors.

President, The Hon. Sir W. H. F. Mitchell, 1,000*l*.

Chairman of Committees, The Hon. C. J. Jenner, 400*l*.

T. T. A'Beckett.	W. Highett.
W. A. C. A'Beckett.	C. J. Jenner.
R. S. Anderson.	P. Russell.
J. P. Bear.	Sir W. H. F. Mitchell.
Niel Black.	J. A. Wallace.
Wm. Campbell.	Sir F. Murphy.
G. W. Cole.	F. Robertson.
J. Cumming.	J. Balfour.
J. F. Sargood.	R. Simson.
F. S. Dobson.	Wm. Skene.
N. Fitzgerald.	J. Bromell.
A. Fraser.	T. J. Sumner.
J. Graham.	H. Cuthbert.
J. Henty.	Sir S. Wilson.
T. F. Hamilton.	

Legislative Assembly.

Composed of 78 Members.—Forty-nine Districts,
containing 164,250 Electors.

Speaker, The Hon. Sir C. McMahon, 1,500*l*.

Chairman of Committees, B. G. Davies, 800*l*.

W. Bayles.	D. Gaunson.
T. Bent.	D. Gillies.
G. Berry.	F. R. Godfrey.
J. Bosisto.	J. MacP. Grant.
R. Burrowes.	P. Hanna.
E. H. Cameron.	J. R. Hopkins.
C. Campbell.	T. Hunt.
J. J. Casey.	R. S. Inglis.
A. T. Clark.	J. James.
W. Clarke.	R. De Bruce Johnstone.
E. Cohen.	J. Jones.
J. H. Connor.	G. B. Kerferd.
T. Cope.	M. L. King.
G. S. Coppin.	P. Lalor.
J. B. Crews.	G. D. Langridge.
J. Curtain.	E. Langton.
B. G. Davies.	J. F. Levien.
E. J. Dixon.	R. H. Lock.
Sir C. G. Duffy.	F. Longmore.
J. G. Duffy.	J. MacBain.
J. Farrell.	Sir J. McCulloch.
G. R. Fincham.	T. McDermott.
S. Fraser.	A. Mackay.
W. Fraser.	W. McLellan.
J. M. Garratt.	Sir C. MacMahon.
J. A. MacPherson.	G. V. Smith.
Dr. J. Madden.	J. T. Smith.
T. Moore.	R. M. Smith.
J. Munro.	Major W. C. Smith.
T. Must.	J. S. Stewart.
M. O'Grady.	J. F. Sullivan.
J. B. Patterson.	D. Thomas.
J. L. Purves.	A. L. Tucker.
R. Ramsay.	R. Walker.
J. Richardson.	J. Whiteman.
R. Richardson.	W. Witt.
J. C. Riddell.	J. Woods.
J. Service.	H. J. Wrixon.
G. P. Smith.	C. Young.

*Officers of the Legislative Council and Assembly.**Legislative Council:—*

Clerk of the Council and Clerk of Parliaments,
G. W. Rusden, 1,000*l*.

Clerk Assistant, C. L. Comyns, 800*l*.

Usher, A. A. C. Le Seuf, 400*l*.

Clerk of the Papers, E. Finn, 400*l*.

Legislative Assembly:—

Clerk of the Assembly, J. Barker, 1,000*l*.

Clerk Assistant, A. G. Dumas, 800*l*.

Sergeant-at-Arms, W. G. Palmer, 450*l*.

Clerk of the Papers, T. G. Atkinson, 485*l*.

Assistant ditto, S. M. Gill, 350*l*.

Clerk of Private Bills and Accountant, Geo.
H. Jenkins, 575*l*.

Library:—

Librarian, W. Dopping, 591*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

Government Shorthand Writer, J. H. Webb, 610*l*.

Assistant do. G. Bell, 600*l*.

DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary's Division.

Chief Secretary, The Hon. J. A. McPherson 1,600*l*.

Under-Secretary, W. H. Odgers, 1,000*l*.

Chief Clerk, T. W. Ware, 600*l*.

Friendly Societies:—

Registrar, J. Lascelles, 575*l*.

Certifying Barrister, J. B. Gregory.

Actuary, J. M. Templeton.

Statistical Department.

Government Statist, H. H. Hayter, 610*l*.

Police.

Chief Commissioner, Frederick C. Standish, 900*l*.

Inspecting Superintendent, C. H. Nicholson, 500*l*.

Chief Clerk, Henry Moors, 600*l*.

Penal Department.

Inspector-General of Penal Establishments, G. O.
Duncan, 900*l*.

Chief Clerk, W. Snelling, 575*l*.

Accountant, J. Stone, 457*l*. 10*s*.

Pentridge Penal Establishment, Superintendent, R.
Gardiner, 485*l*.

Inspector and Superintendent of Hulks, J. Turnham,
350*l*.

Governor of Melbourne Gaol, J. B. Castieau,
476*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*.

Medical.

Chief Medical Officer, W. M'Crea, M.B., 900*l*.

Secretary to Central Board of Health, T. R. Wilson,
575*l*.

Resident Surgeon, Pentridge Stockade, James Reid,
M.D., 485*l*.

Superintending Inspector, Central Board of Health,
S. Le Capelain, 485*l*.

Health Officer, Queenscliff, D. J. Williams, M.D.,
600*l*.

*Hospitals for the Insane,**Melbourne,*

Medical Superintendent and Inspector, E. Paley,
M.R.C.S.E., 900*l*.

Kew.

Medical Superintendent, A. Robertson, 600*l*.

Ararat.

Medical Superintendent, W. L. Gordon, 500*l*.

Beechworth.

Medical Superintendent, T. T. Dick, 500*l*.

Melbourne Public Library.

Librarian, H. Sheffield, 600*l*.

Sub-Librarian, Marcus Clarke, 350*l*.

National Museum.

Of Natural History, Geology, and Economic Geology, applied to Mining, Agriculture, and the Arts, University Grounds.
Director and Palæontologist, acting also as Zoologist,
 F. McCoy, 300*l*.

Commissioners of Audit.

Commissioners, C. H. Symonds, 1,000*l*.
 F. Jones, 1,000*l*.
 A. J. Agg, 1,000*l*.
Senior Clerk, J. Dunn, 600*l*.

Central Board for the Protection of Aborigines.

Chairman, The Hon. J. A. Macpherson.
Secretary (vacant).

Inspector of Stock.

Chief Inspector, E. M. Curr, 750*l*.

Their Honours the Judges.

Chief Justice, Sir W. F. Stawell, 3,500*l*.
Puisne Judges, Sir R. Barry, 3,000*l*.
 R. Molesworth, 3,000*l*.
 T. H. Fellows, 3,000*l*.
 J. W. Stephen, 3,000*l*.
Associates, C. J., A. D. Michie, 300*l*.
 P. J., F. M. Cole, 300*l*.
 P. J., A. O'G. Rose, 300*l*.
 P. J., E. J. D. Guinness, 300*l*.

Crown Law Offices.

Attorney-General, The Hon. G. B. Kerferd, 1,600*l*.
Solicitor-General, The Hon. J. Madden, 1,400*l*.
Crown Prosecutors at Circuit Courts, B. O'Loughlin, 700*l*.
 T. Adamson, 600*l*.
 C. A. Smyth, 600*l*.
Secretary to the Law Department, B. C. Harriman, 800*l*.
Chief Clerk Accountant, J. W. Fosbery, 600*l*.

Crown Solicitor.

Crown Solicitor, H. F. Gurner, 1,000*l*.
Chief Clerk (criminal business), J. L'Estrange, 600*l*.
Ditto (civil business), R. A. Sutherland, 600*l*.

Prothonotary.

Prothonotary, J. A. Porter, 800*l*.
Chief Clerk, D. A. Turner, 600*l*.

Master in Equity.

Master, F. Wilkinson, 1,500*l*.
Chief Clerk, J. M. Seward, 620*l*.
Register of Probates and Administrations, G. G. Blair, 610*l*.

Master in Lunacy.

Master, F. Wilkinson.
Chief Clerk, W. K. Hughes, 541*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

Court of Insolvency.

Judge, W. B. Noel, 1,500*l*.
Chief Clerk, R. H. MacDonnell, 393*l*. 6*s*. 8*c*.

The Sheriff.

Sheriff, Melbourne, W. H. Wright, 850*l*.
Deputy and Chief Clerk, L. Ellis, 600*l*.
Geelong and Ballarat, R. Rede, 600*l*.
Beechworth, W. G. Brett, 600*l*.
Castlemaine, Maryborough, and Sandhurst,
 R. Colles, 600*l*.

Registrar-General's Department.

Registrar-General, Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar of Titles, R. Gibbs, 750*l*.
Dep. Registrar-General, H. Krone, 525*l*.
Accountant, H. T. Gomm, 457*l*. 10*s*.

Office of Titles.

Commissioner of Titles, B. F. Bunny, 1,800*l*.
Examiners of Titles, E. Sandford, 800*l*.
 E. G. Snowden, 700*l*.
 S. W. Sedgfield, 700*l*.
 E. Bardwell, 700*l*.
 H. R. Fuge, 700*l*.
 M. A'Beckett, 500*l*.

Registrar of Titles, R. Gibbs.
Assistant Registrar of ditto, H. Krone.
Chief Draftsman, H. Samson, 600*l*.

County Courts, Courts of Insolvency, Courts of Mines, and General Sessions.

Judges of County Courts, Courts of Mines, Courts of Insolvency, and Chairmen of General Sessions, 1,500*l*. each:—
 S. H. Bindon. J. F. Nolan.
 C. S. Cope. R. W. Pohlman.*
 C. B. G. Skinner. J. W. Pogers.
 C. P. Hackett.

Crown Prosecutors at General Sessions:—

J. S. Armstrong, 600*l*.
 A. W. Chomley, 600*l*.
 J. T. T. Smith, 600*l*.

*Clerks of Courts, with salaries ranging from 88*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. to 610*l*. per annum:—*

W. H. Anderson.	J. Miskelly.
E. Barry.	R. C. Morgan.
G. F. Bartrop.	J. A. Mulligan.
G. W. Campbell.	W. B. Nicolson.
R. Garton.	D. Oliver.
E. Manning.	G. W. F. Patterson.
R. A. Montgomery.	J. Robertson.
R. McNiece.	C. G. Robertson.
J. J. O'Meara.	J. Rowan.
W. E. Wheeler.	E. O. Shee.
E. C. Bell.	Thos. Smallman.
T. Bunnett.	T. Somerville.
W. Cathrey.	E. Townsend.
O. W. Collins.	Theo. St. G. Caulfield.
J. S. Cooper.	W. W. Greene.
D. B. Daly.	J. McLuckie.
C. L. Dobbin.	G. V. Smith.
W. Donovan.	R. J. Burrows.
J. Drury.	J. L. Doogan.
G. Dunderdale.	H. D. Longden.
R. Gibton.	H. Morrison.
F. W. Greene.	G. R. Murphy.
G. L. Hutchinsou.	R. Palmer.
R. E. Johns.	W. Ponsford.
J. Keogh.	W. Ryan.
A. L'E. Martin.	E. Williams.
G. Maynard.	

Police Magistrates and Wardens of the Goldfields of Victoria.

Metropolitan, E. B. S. Sturt, 850*l*.
 F. Call, 800*l*.
Country Districts, 650*l*. each, with forage and travelling allowances.

* Not a Judge of the Court of Insolvency.

A. P. Akhurst.
J. H. Alley.
C. W. Carr.
J. Cogdon.
P. C. Crespiigny.
C. C. Dowling.
W. H. Foster.
W. H. Gaunt.
J. P. Hamilton.
T. D. S. Heron.
J. Holmes.
A. W. Howitt.
H. B. Lane.
G. Langford (acting).
C. Mollison.

J. C. H. Ogier.
F. K. Orme.
C. A. D. Pasco.
J. A. Panton.
R. Pitcairn.
F. H. Puckle.
C. Shuter.
B. Smith.
C. E. Strutt.
J. G. Taylor.
W. Templeton.
J. C. Thomson.
G. Webster.
A. Wyatt.

Treasurer's Division.

Treasurer's Office:—

Treasurer, The Hon. Sir James McCulloch,
K.C.M.G., 2,000*l*.

Under Treasurer, E. S. Symonds, 1,000*l*.

Accountant to the Treasury, R. Gudemann,
800*l*.

Senior Clerks, W. R. Stephen, 600*l*.

H. F. Eaton, 600*l*.

Travelling Receiver & Paymaster, J. M. Gaunt,
485*l*.

Receiver and Paymaster, Melbourne, W. H. Hull,
650*l*.

Secretary to Tender Board, George Lane, 485*l*.

Coroners.

All Police Magistrates are Coroners of Victoria at
the respective places at which they are stationed.

Alberton, E. Slade.

Avoca, L. Worsley.

Bacchus Marsh, W. Grant (deputy).

Bairnsdale, R. G. Morrison (deputy).

Ballarat, G. Clendinning.

Beechworth, W. A. Dobbyn (deputy).

Belfast, D. Jermyn.

Bourke, S. C. Candler.

Bright, T. E. Lumley (deputy).

Buninyong, W. A. Sparling (deputy).

Castlemaine, George Smyth.

Chiltern, B. J. Bartley (deputy).

Clunes, B. Jessup.

Colac, T. Rao.

Coleraine, G. Trangmar.

Casterton, Albert Sprigg.

Creswick, W. B. Lees.

Daylesford, Jas. Izett (deputy).

Dunolly, G. Cook.

Echuca, B. W. Gummow (deputy).

Geelong, F. Shaw.

Grant, J. Travis (deputy).

Hamilton, J. R. Wylie (deputy).

Harrow, W. S. Sutherland.

Hezham, W. H. Hinchcliff.

Kyneton, H. Geary.

Landsborough, Theoph. Harsant (deputy).

Maldon, A. Hewitt (deputy).

Maryborough, F. M. Laidman.

Melbourne, R. Youl.

Omeo, R. J. Fisher (deputy).

Pleasant Creek, E. J. Bennett.

Portland, H. E. Brewer.

Queenscliff, John McFarlane (deputy).

RuswORTH, J. V. Heily (deputy).

Sale, J. W. Reid (deputy).

Sandhurst, J. B. Pounds.

Seymour, J. Theo. Heeley (deputy).

Smythesdale, Thos. Hopper.

St. Arnaud, M. Brisbane.

Swan Hill, J. Mc G. Macintyre (deputy).

Talbot, F. J. Dowling (deputy).
Walhalla, F. F. Galbraith (deputy).
Wangaratta, W. H. Miller (deputy).
Warrambool, J. Hider and J. H. Craig (dpty.).
Wedderburn, S. Rinder (deputy).
Williamstown, D. P. Maclean.
Yackandandah, A. Miller (deputy).

Government Analytical Chemist.

Government Analytical Chemist, W. Johnson, 400*l*.

Government Printer.

Government Printer, J. Ferres, 700*l*.

Accountant, S. J. Walker, 485*l*.

Defences.

Local Staff.

Commandant, W. A. D. Anderson, 750*l*.

Adjutant, F. W. Bull, 350*l*.

Instructor of Gunnery, &c., W. H. Snee, 450*l*.

Local Artillery.

Captain, J. A. Stubbs, 450*l*.

Lieutenant, D. Nicholson, 300*l*.

Naval Forces.

H. M. C. S. Cerberus.

Captain and Senior Naval Officer, W. H. Panter,
500*l*.

H. M. V. S. Nelson.

Lieutenant, F. H. B. Turner, 350*l*.

H. M. C. S. Victoria.

Lieutenant, G. P. Tandy, 250*l*.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey Division.

*Commissioner and President of the Board of Land
and Works*, The Hon. D. Gillies, 1,600*l*.

Surveyor-General, A. J. Skene, 900*l*.

Assistant Surveyor-General, H. B. Moore, 650*l*.

Inspector-General of Surveys and Plans, A. C. Allan,
625*l*.

District Surveyors:—

L. Clarke, 600*l*.

M. Callanan, 485*l*.

J. H. Taylor, 485*l*.

P. Chauncy, 485*l*.

J. Harding, 485*l*.

T. Nixon, 485*l*.

T. Pinniger, 485*l*.

Administrative Branch.

Secretary for Lands, W. H. Archer, 1,200*l*.

Chief Clerk, A. Morrah, 600*l*.

Accountant, E. J. Agg, 600*l*.

Department of Agriculture.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. D. Gillies.

Secretary of ditto, R. Wallis, 575*l*.

Observatory.

Astronomer, R. L. J. Ellery, F.R.S., &c., 600*l*.

Assistant Astronomer, E. J. White, 485*l*.

Assistant ditto, C. Moerlin, 475*l*. 16s. 8d.

Assistant ditto, J. Turner, 420*l*. 16s. 8d.

Junior Assistant, J. E. Gilbert, 225*l*.

Government Botanist.

Gov. nment Botanist, F. von Mueller, C.M.G., 800*l*.

Department of Public Works.

Commissioner of Public Works, The Hon. J. Jones, 1,400l.
Secretary, A. Galt, 700l.
Accountant, H. Brotherton, 485l.

Professional Staff.

Inspector-General of Public Works, W. W. Wardell, 1,200l.

Assistant Architects and Engineers, S. H. Merrett, 500l.

A. T. Snow,	} 541l. 13s. 4d. each.
W. H. Steel,	
H. A. Williams,	
C. Barrett,	
J. J. Clark,	
H. Moseley,	

Measuring and Quantities Surveyor, J. H. Fox, 600l.
Travelling Superintending Inspectors of Works, Wm. Finlay, 600l.

A. C. Todd, 600l.
 P. Finlay, 402l. 10s.

Mining Department.

Minister of Mines, Hon. W. McLellan, 1,400l.
Acting Secretary for Mines, T. Couchman.
Chief Mining Surveyor, T. Couchman, 800l.
Chief Clerk, R. Francis, 600l.

Melbourne Sewers and Water Supply Branch.

Secretary and Treasurer, C. Le Cren, 610l.
Accountant, F. B. Force, 425l.

Victorian Water Supply Branch.

Chief Engineer, G. Gordon, 1,200l.
Assistant Engineers, J. Brady, 600l.
 " " E. Dobson, 700l.
 " " T. W. Stone, 500l.
 " " B. Henderson, 500l.

Commissioner of Trade and Customs Division.

Commissioner, Hon. R. S. Anderson, 1,500l.
Assistant Commissioner, J. C. Tyler, 1,000l.
Chief Clerk, C. Greville, 600l.
Inspector and Senior Landing Surveyor, R. Down, 650l.
Collector, Melbourne, H. M. Guthrie, 800l.

Immigration Agent.

Immigration Agent, Chief Inspector of Distilleries, and Superintendent of Mercantile Marine Office, Melbourne, L. A. Moody, 700l.

Port and Harbours' Commissioners.

Harbour-Master, Melbourne, C. B. Payne, R.N., 700l.
Secretary for Harbours and Navigation, W. C. Rees, 485l.
Superintendent of Graving Dock and Patent Slip, G. Birnie, 600l.

Postmaster General's Division.

Postmaster-General, The Hon. R. Ramsay, 1,500l.
Deputy Postmaster-General, W. Turner, 1,000l.
Inspector of Postal and Telegraph Service, S. W. McGowan, 800l.
Ditto, H. P. Bance, Commander R.N., 700l.
Accountant, B. Waymouth, 600l.
Chief Clerk, T. W. Jackson, 600l.
Telegraph Manager, T. R. James, 600l.
Controller of Savings Banks and Money Order Branch, W. Galbraith, 700l.
Superintendent Mail Branch, J. C. Harrison, 600l.

Education Department.

Minister of Public Instruction, The Hon. R. Ramsay.
Secretary, H. P. Venables, B.A., Oxford, 900l.
Accountant, T. Testar, 550l.
Chief Clerk, W. H. Handfield, 550l.
Architect, H. R. Bastow, 500l.

Inspection Branch.

Inspector-General, G. W. Brown, B.A., Camb., 700l.
Inspectors, J. Sircom, 550l.
 H. A. Sasse, 550l.
 A. Gilchrist, 500l.
 J. Main, 500l.
 T. Bolam, 500l.
 T. Brodribb, 500l.
 C. A. Tapp, 450l.
 J. Baldwin, 450l.
 R. Craig, 400l.
 J. Holland, 400l.
Assistant Inspectors, R. Philp, 350l.
 C. Tynan, 300l.
 A. C. Curlewis, 300l.
 S. J. Swindley, 300l.
 W. F. Thompson, 300l.
 S. Summons, 300l.
 H. Shelton, 300l.

Industrial Schools.

Inspector, Geo. O. Duncan.
Chief Clerk, H. F. Neal, 450l.

Commissioner of Railways and Roads' Division.

Victorian Railways.

Commissioner, The Hon. J. Jones.
Assistant ditto and Secretary, J. Steavenson, 900l.
Chief Clerk, P. P. Labertouche, 600l.
Accountant, G. T. A. Lavater, 600l.
Traffic Manager, A. P. Mathison, 750l.
Assistant Traffic Manager, J. Anderson, 650l.
Traffic Auditor, G. W. Lilley, 462l. 10s.

Engineer-in-Chief.

Engineer-in-Chief, T. Higinbotham, 1,500l.
Acting Engineer-in-Chief, Melbourne, A. Wells, 1,000l.
Resident Engineer, Kyneton, W. H. Greene, 850l.
North Eastern Line, &c., R. Watson, 1,000l.
Engineer and Surveyor, W. F. Hardie, 850l.
Locomotive Superintendent, W. Meikle, 750l.
Agent-General for Victoria in the United Kingdom, The Hon. A. Michie, Q.C., 8, Victoria Chambers, S.W.
Chief Clerk and Acting Secretary, S. Yardley.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

(See Leeward Islands, p. 95.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

As defined by Her Majesty's Commission, includes all that portion of New Holland situated to the westward of 129° E. long.; its greatest length is 1,280 miles from north to south, and 800 miles from east to west.

The city of Perth is situated in lat 32° S. Western Australia was settled in 1829.

The Government is administered by a Governor assisted by an Executive Council, composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Senior Officer commanding the Troops, and the Surveyor-General.

There is a Legislative Council of twenty-one members. Seven are nominated, of whom three are official, viz., the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Surveyor-General, and fourteen members are elected.

The franchise for electors is confined to householders of 10*l*. in annual value, and the qualification for members is the possession, beyond all incumbrances, of landed property to the value of 1,000*l*.

The colony is divided into ten electoral districts, the two principal towns, Perth and Fremantle, returning two members each.

The occupied portion of the colony is about 600 miles in length from north to south, by about 150 miles in average breadth.

The whole of the settled district, nearly the size of France, is usually level, often undulating, but never mountainous. The western seaboard is generally comparatively flat country, of a sandy character, composed chiefly of the detritus of old coral reefs, which has been again deposited by the action of water: more inland, a formation, which is here called ironstone, is met with: it appears to be chiefly a conglomerate of disintegrated granite, stained with iron; granite, slate, quartz, pipeclay, and, in places, trap, are all found in this country. The Darling Range, for instance, presents these characteristics; it runs from north to south in the central district inland of Perth, and appears once to have formed the coast-line.

The whole country, from north to south, excepting the spots cleared for cultivation, may be described as one vast forest; sometimes, but seldom, the traveller comes upon an open sand plain, covered with shrubs and flowering plants in infinite variety and exquisite beauty, and often, especially in the northern and eastern districts, low scrubby trees and bushes fill the place of timber.

A very large proportion of this is heavy timber country. The jarrah, sometimes erroneously called mahogany, a tree of the Eucalyptus tribe, covers immense tracts of land; its timber is extraordinarily durable, and as it resists the white ant and the 'Teredo navalis,' it is admirably adapted for railway sleepers, and for piles for bridges and harbour works. It is hoped that, with increased facilities for transport, the trade in jarrah may be indefinitely increased.

The sandalwood already affords an article of export; the tuart and kari, Eucalypti of enormous size, are valuable timber trees; when standing they have been estimated to attain a height of nearly 300 feet from the ground to the topmost branch, thus emulating the great Californian 'Wellingtonia,' the kauri (*Dammara Australis*) of New Zealand, or the great Eucalyptus purpurea of Tasmania. These instances, however, are of rare and exceptional growth, whilst in parts of Western Australia there are forests of the tuart and the kari.

The climate is one of the finest and most salubrious in the world, and the mortality of Western Australia, since its occupation, is said to have averaged not more than one per cent. From the northern to the southern extremity, the climate varies considerably; the southern temperature is somewhat similar to, but higher than that of England. The northern is hot but not unpleasant, the atmosphere being free from that

moistness characteristic of tropical climates generally, and being tempered with cool breezes. The climate of the central portion of the colony is like that of southern Italy and parts of Spain. The seasons are divided into wet and dry, the former commencing in April and lasting till September; a greater part of this time of year, however, is bright and clear. The dry season is occasionally, but rarely, visited by showers or a thunderstorm. During three months of this period hot land winds occasionally prevail. The severe droughts and heavy floods experienced in the other Australian colonies are unknown in West Australia. The mean of the barometer is about 30 inches, and of the thermometer about 73 degrees. Exposure to all weathers produces no apparent ill effects on the constitution. Epidemic diseases are almost unknown, dysentery is a rare disease, and consumptive persons often derive great advantage from the climate. Snow is never seen; ice only early in the morning and in the depth of winter.

Governors of Western Australia.

Captain James Stirling, Lieutenant-Governor, from the 1st June, 1829, to September, 1832.
 Captain Irwin, acting Lieutenant-Governor, from September, 1832, to September, 1833.
 Captain Daniel, acting Lieutenant-Governor, from September, 1833, till May 11, 1834, when Captain Beete became acting Lieutenant-Governor, and continued to administer the Government until 24th May, 1834.
 Sir James (formerly Captain) Stirling, Governor, from August, 1834, to December, 1838.
 John Hutt, Esq., Governor, from January 2, 1839, to December, 1845.
 Lieut.-Colonel Clarke, Governor, from February, 1840, to February, 1847.
 Lieut.-Colonel (formerly Captain) Irwin, Governor, from February, 1847, to July, 1848.
 Captain Charles Fitzgerald, Governor, from August, 1848, to June, 1855.
 Arthur Edward Kennedy, Esq., Governor, from June, 1855, to February 17, 1862.
 Lieut.-Colonel John Bruce, acting Governor, from 17 to 27 February, 1862.
 John Stephen Hampton, Esq., Governor, from February 27, 1862, to November, 1868.
 Lieut.-Colonel John Bruce, acting Governor, from Nov., 1868, to 30th September, 1869.
 Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq., Governor, from 30th September, 1869, to December, 1874.
 William Cleaver Francis Robinson, Esq., C.M.G., Governor, 11th January, 1875.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1865	77,942	74,985
1866	89,382	84,652
1867	90,430	89,501
1868	99,496	89,726
1869	103,661	103,124
1870	98,131	113,046
1871	97,606	107,148
1872	105,301	98,248
1873	134,831	114,262
1874	148,072	143,266
1875	157,775	169,203

*Public Debt, 135,000*l*.*

Total Population in 1874.

Males, 15,722. Females, 10,487. Total 26,209.

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1865	168,413	178,487
1866	251,907	150,066
1867	204,613	174,080
1868	225,614	192,636
1869	127,977	101,359
1870	213,258	200,984
1871	198,011	199,288
1872	226,656	209,197
1873	297,327	265,217
1874	364,262	428,836
1875	349,840	391,217

Executive Council.

W. C. F. Robinson, C.M.G., *Governor*.
 R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary*.
 Henry Hicks Hocking, *Attorney-General*.
 Lieut.-Col. E. D. Harvest, *Commandant*.
 M. Fraser, *Surveyor-General*.
 Clerk, O. Burt.

Legislative Council.

The Hon. A. O. G. Lefroy, *Acting Colonial Secretary*.
 „ H. Hicks Hocking, *Attorney-General*.
 M. Fraser, *Surveyor-General*.
 W. Bickley. Charles Crowther.
 G. Glyde. E. Hamersley.
 Septimus Burt. J. T. Monger.
 C. E. Broadhurst. W. Padbury.
 T. Burges. J. G. Lee Steere.
 Sir Thomas Cockburn. Richard Gale.
 Campbell, Bart. Maitland Brown.
 L. S. Leake. S. R. Hamersley.
 W. Pearse. G. Randell.
 W. E. Marmion.

Speaker, Sir L. S. Leake, 150*l*.
Clerk of Council, J. Cowan, 100*l*.
Serjeant-at-Arms, H. P. Hillas, 30*l*.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, W. C. F. Robinson, C.M.G., 2,500*l*.
Private Secretary, O. Burt, 250*l*.
Colonial Secretary, R. T. Goldsworthy, C.M.G., 800*l*.
Surveyor-General, M. Fraser, 700*l*.
Surveyors, J. Forrest, 300*l*.
 C. D. Price, 300*l*.
Draftsmen, G. Vincent, 300*l*.
 E. C. Dean, 250*l*.
Treasurer, A. O'G. Lefroy, 550*l*.
Auditor-General, E. L. Courthope, 400*l*.
Government Engineer, J. H. Thomas, C.E., 500*l*.
Clerk of Works, R. R. Jewell, 350*l*.
Collector of Customs, L. W. Clifton, 360*l*.
Harbour Master, G. A. Forsyth, 250*l*.
Postmaster-General, A. Helmich, 450*l*.
Superintendent of Land Police, M. S. Smith, 400*l*.
Ditto Water Police, J. F. Stone, 250*l*.
Colonial Surgeon, A. R. Waylen, M.D., 400*l*.
House Surgeon, —, Wilson, 170*l*.
Colonial Surgeon, Fremantle, H. C. Barnett, 275*l*.
Immigration Agent, W. Dale, 100*l*.
Superintendent of Rottnest Penal Establishment, W. D. Jackson, 250*l*.

Clerical Staff.

Chief Clerk, G. B. Phillips, 325*l*.
1st Class Clerks, H. Spencer, 250*l*.
 J. B. Roe, 250*l*.
 E. Troode, 250*l*.
2nd Class Clerks, from 170*l*. to 220*l*.
 F. Spencer.
 R. Sholl.

A. P. Curtis.

W. Kennedy.

G. F. Glyde.

3rd Class Clerks, from 90*l*. to 160*l*.

E. Ashton.

J. Hillman.

Geo. Broomhall.

H. Clay.

A. Francisco.

C. Clifton.

W. Harper.

C. Harvest.

T. L. Hussey.

J. Brown.

J. Dyer.

M. Heardon.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, Sir A. P. Burt, Kt., 1,000*l*.

Attorney-General, H. H. Hocking, 600*l*.

Master and Registrar of Supreme Court, R. C. Loftie, 325*l*.

Sheriff, W. H. Knight, 360*l*.

Resident Magistrates :—

Albany, G. E. C. Hare, 470*l*.

Bunbury, W. P. Clifton, 300*l*.

Perth and Swan, E. W. Landor, 360*l*.

Fremantle, J. G. Slade, 360*l*.

Murray, J. G. Murray, 150*l*.

Toodyay, R. Fairbairn, 250*l*.

Vasse, J. S. Harris, 300*l*.

Victoria, G. Eliot, 350*l*.

Greenough, E. H. Lawrence, 250*l*.

York, W. Cowan, 300*l*.

North District, R. J. Sholl, 400*l*.

Williams, J. C. Rosselloty, 150*l*.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Lord Bishop of Perth, The Right Rev. Bp. Parry.

Dean of Perth, Very Rev. J. Gegg.

Archdeacon, The Venerable J. Brown.

Chaplains :—

Albany, Rev. W. W. Johnson.

Bunbury, Rev. J. Withers.

Beverley, Rev. F. Lynch.

Champion Bay, Rev. Mr. Laurence.

Fremantle, Rev. D. G. Watkins.

Greenough, Rev. H. Laurence.

Gingin, Rev. G. Sadler.

Guildford, Rev. G. H. Sweeting.

Northam, Rev. S. H. Brown.

Perth, Rev. J. L. Gardner.

Pinjarrah, Rev. J. S. Price.

Swan, Rev. J. Brown.

Toodyay, Rev. W. Pidcock.

Vasse, Rev. H. W. Brown.

York, Rev. G. R. Howard.

Convict Department.

Comptroller of Convicts, W. R. Fauntleroy, 450*l*.

Chaplain, Rev. R. Alderson, 400*l*.

Surgeon, G. C. Attfield, 450*l*.

Storekeeper, D. Francisco, 200*l*.

Clerks :—

E. S. Porter.

A. H. Lochée.

C. Spencer.

WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS. (SIERRA LEONE AND GAMBIA.)

See Map.

SIERRA LEONE.

Sierra Leone proper consists of a peninsula terminating in Cape Sierra Leone, which is bounded on the north by a river of the same name. The Cape lies in 8° 30' N. lat., 13° 18' W. long. The settlement is 18 miles in length by 12 in breadth, with an area of 300 square miles. Sierra Leone was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs. Four years afterwards a charter was granted to a Company under the name of "The Sierra Leone Company." In 1800 a grant was made to the Company by Letters Patent of the peninsula, and a Court of Directors of the Company was empowered to appoint a Governor and Council, the former having power to enact laws; this state of things lasted 7 years, when the colony was transferred back to the Crown.

In 1862 a large tract of country called Sherboro was handed over by treaty to the Colony. In this district British rule prevails, domestic slavery has been abolished, and the expenditure thrown on the colony by the transfer has been more than met by the value of Customs dues collected on the trade of the district.

By a Charter issued on May 27, 1863, an Executive Council was created, composed of four members nominated by the Crown, and the Legislative Council was made to consist of the members of the Executive Council, and "such other Person or Persons as We, by any Instruction or Warrant under Our Sign-Manual and Signet, may from time to time hereafter nominate and appoint to be members of the said Legislative Council."

In 1865, it was decided that a Central Government of the settlements on the West Coast of Africa should be established, with the seat of government at Sierra Leone. This change was effected by a Charter, dated the 19th of February, 1866, which revoked and determined the former commissions issued in respect of Sierra Leone, the Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Lagos, and constituted on the West Coast of Africa one Government-in-Chief, to be called the Government of the West Africa Settlements, and to comprise the four settlements aforesaid. Within each of the four said settlements a Legislative Council was established.

Within the settlement of Sierra Leone, an Executive Council was established for the purpose of advising and assisting the Governor-General.

It was provided that the Governor should reside in Sierra Leone, except when the interest of the service might render his presence desirable in any other of the said settlements.

By a new Charter, dated the 24th of July 1874, so much of the Charter of the 19th of February, 1866, was revoked as provided for the government of the Gold Coast and Lagos, under the Government-in-Chief of the West Africa Settlements; and those settlements were erected into a distinct government.

The government of Sierra Leone and the Gambia continued during the remainder of the year 1874 to be administered under the Charter of 19th February, 1866, but it has since been revoked by a new Charter, dated 17th of December, 1874, which erected a new government of the "West Africa Settlements," and created a legislative council in each settlement, consisting of the officer administering the government and not less than two other persons, to be designated by royal instructions or warrant. There is an executive council

at Sierra Leone, and the power of pardon and suspension is given to the Governor-in-Chief.

The tariff of the colony of Sierra Leone from 1853 consisted of an *ad valorem* duty of 4 per cent. on all imports except wines, spirits, tobacco, &c., on which specific rates were charged. There were also licence duties, taxes on houses and land, and a poll tax for the repair of roads. In 1872 the house and land tax, the road tax, the market dues on native produce, the specific duties on articles of food, clothing, and building materials, the 4 per cent. *ad valorem* duty, the wharfage dues, and two-thirds of the tonnage dues were abolished. The substituted tariff consisted of 2s. a gallon on spirits, 4d. a lb. on tobacco, 2s. a barrel on gunpowder, and 3d. on ground nuts. All other articles in future were declared free. The revenue under that tariff did not prove sufficient for the wants of the colony, and fresh taxes were imposed in 1874.

The distance from—	Miles.
Freetown to Bathurst (Gambia)	477
Bathurst to Madeira	1,176
Madeira to Liverpool	1,425

Freetown to Liverpool . . . 3,078

The steamers leave Liverpool for Madeira and Freetown every Saturday, and the average length of passage is 7 days to Madeira, and 7 or 8 days from Madeira to Freetown. Every third week one of the steamers of the British and African Steam Navigation Company touches at Bathurst, Gambia. The steamers that go to Bathurst are the only ones that call at Goree, the French settlement about 95 miles from Gambia. The homeward bound steamers perform the same route as the outward bound ones, but they are very irregular in their arrival at Sierra Leone, and consequently in their arrival at Liverpool and the intermediate ports. This is owing to their being frequently detained down the Coast looking for freight.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1865	£46,934	£59,042
1866	62,161	60,539
1867	64,871	69,062
1868	59,272	55,694
1869	69,617	70,465
1870	67,135	68,033
1871	} No trustworthy returns.	
1872		
1873	53,244	60,617
1874	56,733	63,659
1875	58,376	67,111

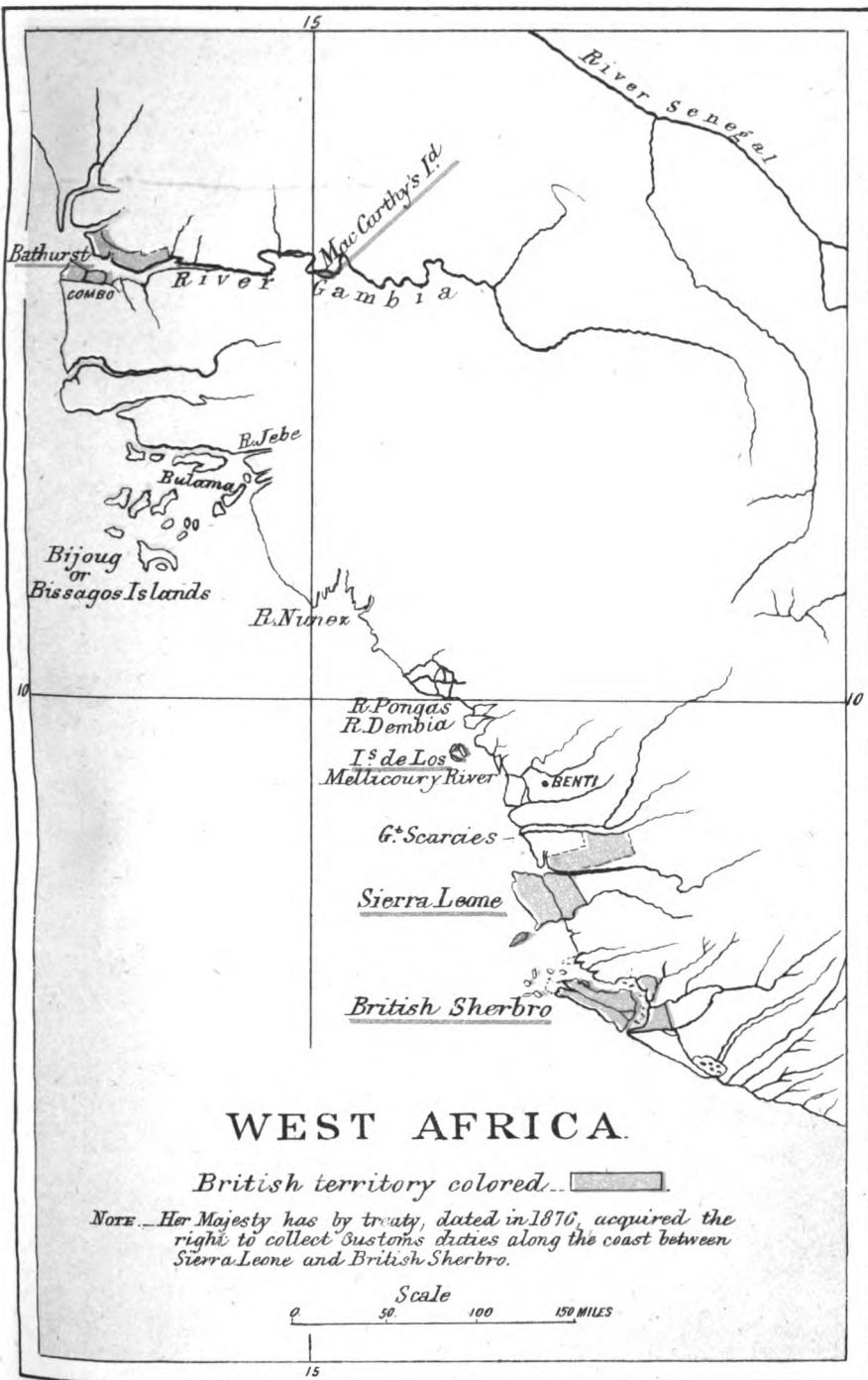
Public Debt.

Harbour Work Debentures	£50,000
Debt due to Crown Agents, 20th January, 1877*	21,487

Population of each Sex and Colour in the years 1860, 1862, 1866, and the total for 1871.

	White.		Coloured.		Total.		
	Males.	Fms.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1860	100	31	21,070	20,423	21,170	20,454	41,624
1862	99	32	21,115	20,560	21,214	20,592	41,806
1866	98	31	21,016	20,664	21,114	20,692	41,806
1871	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,039

* The debt has been recently diminished to the figure given above by the remittance to the Agents of a sum of £3,000, which may not improbably be re-transferred to the credit of other funds.



Value of Imports and Exports.

1864	£190,441	£201,808
1865	368,545	237,240
1866	373,269	259,719
1867	284,766	296,718
1868	295,826	296,466
1869	289,779	404,862
1870	280,864	392,191
1871	305,849	467,755
1872	411,935	358,636
1873	490,993	465,118

Governors-in-Chief, West Africa Settlements.

1865	Col. Blackall.
1868	Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, C.B., K.C.M.G.
1872	John Pope Hennessy, C.M.G. (acting).
1873	Robert W. Keate.
1873	George Berkeley, C.M.G.
1874	C. H. Kortright.
1877	Samuel Rowe, C.M.G.

Executive Council.

President, the Governor-in-Chief.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Queen's Advocate.
The Officer Commanding the Forces.

Legislative Council.

1. President, The Governor.
 2. The Chief Justice.
 3. The Colonial Secretary.
 4. The Queen's Advocate.
 5. The Officer Commanding the Forces.
 6. (Vacant.)
 7. William Grant,
 8. Syble Boyle,
 9. Hy. Lumpkin, sen.,
- } *Unofficial Members.*
- Clerk of Legislative Council, Jacob W. Lewis, 100l.

Civil Establishment.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of W. Africa Settlements, C. H. Kortright, 2,000l. and 500l. allowances.*
Aide-de-Camp, Chas. J. Forbes, 150l.
Governor's Clerk, J. W. Lewis, 150l.

Colonial Office.

Colonial Secretary, Captain J. J. Kendall, 800l., and quarters.
Clerks, J. M. Metzger, 200l.; J. H. Spaine, 150l.; J. Williams, 100l.

Treasury.

Treasurer, John Shaw, 700l.
1st Clerk and Cashier, G. Melville, 375l.
2nd Clerk, M. A. Potts, 200l.
Assistant Clerk, B. M. Brown, 120l.
Extra Clerk, James B. Davies, 100l.

Audit Office.

Auditor-Gen. of W. African Settlements, The Senior Control Officer, 250l.
Clerk to ditto, G. W. Cole, 100l.

Surveyor's Department.

Colonial Surveyor, Commissioner of Roads, and Superintendent of Public Works, J. W. Jenkins, 500l., travelling allowances, 136l. 17s. 6d.
Clerk to Surveyor, W. B. Campbell, 115l.
Extra Clerk, A. Harleston, 50l.
Superior of Roads, W. H. Palmer, 65l.
Overseer of ditto, S. W. Macrae, 60l.

* Mr. Kortright will be succeeded by Dr. Rowe, C.M.G., in the Spring of 1877.

Customs Department.

Collector of Customs, John Ashwood, 500l. and fees.
1st Clerk and Warehouse-keeper, J. F. Brown, 350l.
2nd ditto and Locker, J. W. Cole, 200l.
Assistant Clerk, J. F. Front, 100l.
Landing Surveyor, A. B. Hanson, 300l.
Senior Landing Waiter, C. W. Edwin, 150l.
2nd ditto, F. J. Davis, 75l.
Assistant ditto (vacant), 50l.
1 Tide-waiter, at 50l.
2 Lockers, at 50l. each.
2 Warehousemen, at 50l. each.

Post Office.

Postmaster and Mail Packet Agent, Isaac Fitzjohn, 200l. and commission.
Clerks, S. Buckle, 60l., J. D. Renner, 35l.
2 Sorters, at 30l. and 25l. each.
2 Mail Carriers, at 25l. and 18l. each.

Medical Establishment.

Colonial Surgeon, F. H. Lovell, 500l., horse allowance, 91l. 5s.
Assistant ditto, Robt. Smith, 300l., horse allowance, 91l. 5s.
Compounder and Storekeeper, D. Johnson, 150l. and quarters.
Medical Clerk, D. Cole, 75l. and quarters.

Sanitary Department.

Inspector of Health, J. H. F. Roberts, 350l.
Clerk to ditto, W. C. During, 50l.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, H. J. Huggins, 1,500l.
Clerk to ditto, at 100l.
Queen's Advocate, W. W. Streeten, 1,000l.
Clerk to Queen's Advocate, at 100l.
Assistant Clerk to ditto, at 30l.
Master and Registrar of the Supreme Court, T. Marston, 500l.
Clerk to ditto, A. B. Martyn, 160l.
Sheriff and Provost-Marshal, John Meheux, 400l.
Registrar-General, A. Montagu, 300l.
Clerks to ditto, J. M. Thomas, 80l., J. H. Lacton, 60l.
Registrar of Court of Summary Jurisdiction, D. Carrol, 150l.
Clerk to ditto, J. Cole, 60l.
Coroner for Freetown, J. Ashwood, 100l.
Registrar of Vice-Admiralty Court, T. Marston.
Marshal of ditto, John Meheux.

Police and Gaols.

Police Magistrate, Major M. Doorly, 500l.
Clerk of Police (vacant), J. M. Davis, acting, 200l.
Inspector-General of Police, J. C. Loggie, C.M.G., 400l., and travelling allowance, 91l. 5s.
Inspector of Police, Geo. Neville, 80l.
2 Sub-Inspectors, at 50l. each.
Keeper of Freetown Gaol, W. E. Inniss, 200l. to 250l. and quarters.
Assistant ditto, John Thompson, 100l. and quarters.

Rural Districts.

Manager, 1st Eastern District, The Police Magistrate, 45l. 12s. 6d., travelling allowance.
Manager, Mountain District, ditto.
Manager and Coroner, 2nd Eastern District, Wm. Budge, 320l., travelling allowance, 91l. 5s. 0d., and a house.
Manager and Coroner, Western District, J. B. Elliott, 270l. and 40l. rent.

British Sherbro.

Commandant, T. A. Wall, 500*l.* and quarters.
Clerk to ditto, J. W. Thorpe, 100*l.*
Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Dr. Jarrett, 350*l.*,
 travelling allowance, 45*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and quarters.
Compounder and Dresser in Hospital, F. G. Thomas,
 75*l.*
Deputy Collector of Customs and Coroner (vacant),
 370*l.*, and 50*l.* rent, T. A. Wall (acting).
Clerk of Customs, B. G. Porter, 100*l.* to 150*l.*
1st Tide Waiter, J. G. Sawyer, 75*l.*
2nd ditto, F. A. Jones, 75*l.*
Sub-Inspector of Police, M. E. Betts, 75*l.*

Isle de Los.

Sub-Collector of Customs, S. B. Caulker, 200*l.*, Rent
 50*l.*

Harbour Master and Superintendent of Lighthouses,
 400*l.*

Clerk to ditto, J. G. Smith, 60*l.*
Arabic Writer, Mohammed Sannasi, 50*l.*
Government Messenger and Interpreter, Thos. G.
 Lawson, 300*l.*

Government Printer, (vacant), 100*l.*
Assistant Interpreter and Protector of Strangers, G.
 M. Macaulay, 80*l.*

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop of Sierra Leone, Right Rev. Henry Cheet-
 ham, D.D., 500*l.* colonial salary, and 400*l.* from
 Bishop's fund.
Colonial Chaplain (vacant), 500*l.*
Assistant ditto, Rev. John Campbell, 150*l.*

Education Establishment.

Director of Public Instruction, 500*l.* to
 650*l.* a year.
Colonial Schoolmaster, T. S. Wilson, 100*l.*

THE GAMBIA.

The Gambia is a great river of Western Africa, it falls into the Atlantic Ocean by a large estuary measuring in some parts nearly 27 miles across, but contracting to 10 miles between Bird Island and Cape St. Mary, and to little more than two between Barra Point and the town of Bathurst on St. Mary's Island. There are 26 feet of water over the bar of the river at low water. The advantages of this noble river for carrying on trade with the natives in the interior of Africa were well known to our merchants upwards of 230 years ago. The unhappy wars which are constantly waged along its banks at the present day prevent the development of any great commerce.

In 1588 a patent was granted by Queen Elizabeth to some merchants of Exeter to trade in the Gambia, and in 1618 a Company was formed in this country for the purpose of carrying on the trade; the Company was not successful, and another established two years later experienced a like want of success.

In 1724, and subsequently till its abolition, it appears that the trade in slaves formed the staple traffic of the Company. The general commerce between Great Britain and the Gambia fell off after the abolition of the slave trade till 1816, in which year a new settlement was formed at the Island of St. Mary's by British merchants from Senegal. The distances of the principal districts and British settlements are as follows:—

	Miles.
From Sierra Leone to the Gambia . . .	977
" Senegal to the Gambia . . .	180
" St. Mary's to St. James's Island. 17	
" St. James's to Elephant Island. 80	
" Elephant to Deer Island . . .	45
"	142
" St. Mary's to Barraconda Falls . . .	300
" Barraconda to Fort St. Joseph . . .	152

The Administrator of the Gambia exercises no jurisdiction over the population (as is done in the case of the Protectorate at the Gold Coast) surrounding the British settlements.

The settlement was at first subject to the Government of Sierra Leone. In 1843 it was created an independent colony, with a Governor and Executive and Legislative Councils for the administration of its affairs. It became a portion of the government of West Africa Settlements by the charter of 19th February, 1866, and so continues under the charter of the 19th December, 1874.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1866	19,079	17,681
1867	22,415	18,664
1868	22,088	17,082
1869	15,518	20,236
1870	18,969	21,937
1871	17,490	16,662
1872	17,249	17,873
1873	14,330	19,278
1874	20,380	23,425
1875	22,700	22,468

Public Debt.

Due to Crown Agents . . . £3,073

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1866	108,298	158,368
1867	193,420	214,389
1868	144,524	187,357
1869	94,027	109,312
1870	91,996	142,517
1871	102,064	153,100
1872	123,088	127,225
1873	114,404	110,816
1874	130,300	180,094
1875	142,754	147,465

Population of each Sex and Colour in the year 1871.

Dwelling.			Settlements.	Sex.		Total.
Stone.	Frame.	Wattle.		Males.	Females.	
117	266	603	Bathurst	2139	2452	4,591
2	10	800	British Combo ...	2319	2100	4,419
1	—	748	Barra, Ceded Mile ..	2201	1716	3,917
4	—	336	M'Carthy's Island ..	647	616	1,263
Total	124	276	2487	{ Total Population of the Settlements on the River Gambia. }		7366 6884 14,190

Governors.

1843 H. P. Seagram.
 1843 E. Norcott.
 1844 C. FitzGerald.
 1847 R. G. McDonnell.
 1852 A. E. Kennedy.

1852 Colonel L. S. O'Connor.
 1859 Colonel G. A. K. d'Arcy.
 1866 Admiral C. G. E. Patey.
 1871 T. F. Callaghan.
 1873 C. H. Kortright.
 1875 Samuel Rowe, C.M.G.

Legislative Council.

The Administrator, *President*.
 The Collector and Treasurer. } *Ex-officio Members*.
 The Chief Magistrate.
Unofficial Member, James Topp.
Clerk to Legislative Council, W. H. Berkeley.

Civil Establishment.

Administrator, , 1,300l.
1st Writer and Secretary, W. H. Berkeley, 300l.
Copying Clerk, Robt. H. Syrett, 150l.

Government Printing Establishment (attached to Administrator's Office).

Composer, Edward Metzger, 65l.
Assistant ditto, J. T. Coker, 30l.

Collector and Treasurer's Office.

Collector and Treasurer, and Superintendent of Pilots, 700l., W. H. Berkeley (acting).
Chief Clerk and Cashier, Thomas Johnson, 300l.
First Clerk of Customs, Tide Surveyor, and Quarantine Officer, A. Walter Lewis, 300l.
Second Clerk and Collector of Palm Wine Duty, Charles B. Jones, 50l., and commission.
Two Landing Waiters, 60l. and 40l.
Three Pilots, 72l. each.
Master of Pilot-boat, 36l.
Two Seamen, 24l. each.

Surveyor's Department.

Colonial Engineer and Sanitary Inspector, J. C. Bauer, 300l. and allowance for forage and rent.

Post Office.

Postmaster, Thomas Johnson, 100l.

Medical Establishment.

Colonial Surgeon, Thomas H. Spilsbury, 400l., and forage allowances.
Assistant ditto, T. H. Heeny, 300l., and forage allowances.
Dispenser, R. H. Syrett (acting), 100l., residence, and allowance.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Magistrate, E. Adolphus, 600l., and fees.
Sheriff, fees only.
Registrar of Deeds, Thomas Johnson, fees only.
Clerk of Courts and Registrar, Zach. T. Gibson, 300l.
Magistrates and Commissioners of the Court of Requests, Thomas Brown, Esq.
Coroner, , fees.

Police and Gaols.

Superintendent of Police, , 100l., and forage allowances.
Gaoler, Wm. Hawes, 100l.

Manager of Districts.

McCarthy's Island, Lucius Smith, 300l., residence and forage allowance.
British Combo, E. A. M. Smith, 150l., ditto.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Colonial Chaplain, Rev. George Nicol, 450l., and forage allowances.
Clerk and Organist, J. B. Moore, 20l.
Keeper of Cemetery, S. W. Thorpe, 25l.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

BARBADOS

Is situated in latitude 13° 4' North and longitude 59° 37' West, and is the most windward of the Carribee Islands. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 in breadth, and is said to contain a superficial area of 106,470 acres, or about 166 square miles.

The exact date of the discovery of Barbados is not known, but the earliest indication of its existence in the charts was in 1600. It said to have been first visited by the Portuguese, who finding it uninhabited and rude in appearance, named the isle *Los Barbados*, from the number of bearded fig-trees which they found. In 1625 Sir William Courteen, a London merchant, under the protection of the Earl of Marlborough, who held a grant of the island from James I., fitted out two large ships, one of which only arrived at Barbados, and the party, which consisted of some 30 persons, landed on the leeward side of the island, formed a town called James' (or Hole) Town, and appointed Captain William Deane their governor. In 1627 the Earl of Carlisle obtained a grant from Charles I. of all the Carribee Islands. This grant was opposed by the former patentee, Lord Marlborough, but the matter was compromised on the Earl of Carlisle agreeing to settle on the Earl of Marlborough an annuity of 300l. Soon after this the Earl of Carlisle being employed on a diplomatic mission, the Earl of Pembroke, then Lord Chamberlain, obtained a revocation of the former nobleman's patent in his favour, and supported Sir W. Courteen; but on the Earl of Carlisle's return from his embassy, he remonstrated with the king, who reinstated him in possession of the territory. Wolferstone, a native of Bermuda, was then commissioned by the Earl of Carlisle as governor, and in 1628 sixty-four settlers arrived in Carlisle Bay, commenced the erection of wooden houses, threw a bridge across the river which intersected the ground, and laid the foundation of Bridgetown, the present capital. The leeward and windward men opposed each other, the latter ultimately triumphing. As in all new colonies, the inhabitants met with no inconsiderable difficulties. Local feuds were added to domestic privations, but the civil war which raged in England contributed to people and enrich the island: and on the downfall of Charles, many families attached to the Royal cause found shelter in Barbados. The island was afterwards governed by Lord Willoughby, a Royalist, to whom it was conveyed by Lord Carlisle (son of the first patentee); but when the island was subdued by the power of the Commonwealth, he was banished. In 1662, after the restoration of Charles II., Lord Willoughby renewed his claim on Barbados, and the kinsmen and heirs of the two earls brought forward demands on the settlers. To satisfy these claims, a duty of 4½ per cent. on all exports was imposed; and under certain conditions the proprietary government was dissolved and the sovereignty of Barbados annexed to the British Crown. The inhabitants long protested against the imposition of the 4½ per cent. duties, but without success; and it was not till

1838, four years after the abolition of slavery, that the tax was abolished by an Act of Parliament.

Barbados has not, like most of the neighbouring islands, changed owners: it has always remained in possession of Great Britain.

Bridgetown, the chief town and port, is situated in the parish of St. Michael, the principal of 11 parishes into which the island was divided at a very early date. This town contains, according to the last census, 18,957 inhabitants. Recently a most important project for supplying the town with water was undertaken and completed by a joint-stock company incorporated by an act of the legislature.

Carlisle Bay, the harbour of Barbados, is an open roadstead, which is much exposed to the wind from the south and south-west. There is an inner harbour or carenage, protected by a structure called the Mole Head. The works in connection with this harbour were formerly under the supervision of a legislative committee; but, by an enactment in 1870, its duties were transferred to commissioners.

The island is almost encircled by coral reefs, which in some parts, as in the parish of St. Phillip, extend nearly 3 miles to seaward, and prove very dangerous to navigation. A lighthouse was erected in 1852 on the south point of the island, partly at the expense of the British government. A harbour-light was also placed on Needham's Point in 1855. Another lighthouse was erected on the east coast (in St. Phillip's), and lighted on 1st May, 1875, by a second order dioptric flash light, the latter given by the British Government.

The chief articles planted for exportation for some years after the settlement of the island were indigo, cotton-wool, ginger, and aloes, besides several kinds of woods; and the manufacture of sugar does not appear to have been practised with much success till about the middle of the 17th century, when the cultivation of the sugar-cane increased rapidly, and the plant became, in commercial importance, the island's most valuable production. At that period, too, the introduction of African labour was commenced. It is stated that, in 1863, there were 358 sugar-works in operation. At the present time they number over 500. The produce of 1871 amounted to 53,800 hogsheads of sugar and 33,500 puncheons of molasses.

The population of the island in 1851 amounted to 135,939; and although it is estimated that some 20,000 were carried off by cholera in 1854, the census of 1861 showed a total of 152,727 inhabitants. By the census of 1871 there are 162,042 inhabitants, of whom 16,560 are white and the remainder coloured and black; the natural increase having been checked by the migration to other West Indian Islands of large numbers of the labouring population. Where so great a population exists, great industry is essential to enable the people to live. Thus, labour is cheap, and the productive capacity of the soil has been greatly brought out. The island has the appearance of a well-kept garden, and the roads throughout are excellent.

From an early date, each of the 11 parishes of the island was presided over by a clergyman of the Church of England; but it was not till 1824 that the Bishopric of Barbados and the Leeward Islands, with British Guiana, was erected. In 1842, upon the resignation of Dr. Coleridge (the first bishop), British Guiana and the Leeward Islands were separated from the Windward, and constituted distinct sees. There are at present in the island, besides

the bishop and archdeacon, 43 clergymen of the Church of England.

Barbados possesses a college founded by General Codrington, a native of the island, who died in 1710, and whose name it bears. There are several theological scholarships of the value of 30*l.* per annum from the College funds, and three of similar value paid from the Colonial Treasury. The latter are confined to natives or residents. There is also a school which stands in close relation to the College, and is called the Codrington Collegiate Grammar School; and another, called Harrison's College, in Bridgetown, established on an old foundation, endowed many years ago, which has been liberally supported by the Legislature, and promises useful results. It has a staff of 5 university men as Masters, and numbers 120 pupils.

A police force was established in Barbados in 1835 by an Act of the Legislature, and is stated to have been the first attempt in the British West India Colonies to establish a force of that description upon a similar footing. It now consists of an inspector-general, 1 superintending sergeant, 10 sergeants, 20 corporals, and 228 privates.

An inland Post Office was first set on foot in 1852; it has since been amalgamated with the General Post Office, whence are delivered all letters, including those from beyond the seas. Through this office a letter may be sent to any part of the island, reaching its destination the same day, for 1*d.* the 4*oz.*

A lunatic asylum and a lazaretto are also institutions kept up at the public expense: and there is a general hospital in Bridgetown, to the support of which the colony contributes 6,630*l.* per annum.

There is a station of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company at Barbados.

The island forms the head-quarters of Her Majesty's forces in the West Indies command, under a major-general, who resides in Barbados. The troops stationed in the island are garrisoned at St. Ann's, situated at the southern extremity of the city.

Volunteer rifle, artillery, and yeomanry-cavalry corps were organized in 1859, but were disbanded in 1868.

The Local Government of Barbados consists of a Governor (who is also Governor-in-Chief of St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia), an Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, Major-General, Colonial Secretary, and Attorney-General; a Legislative Council, in which the senior officer commanding the troops, the Colonial Secretary, and the Attorney-General, sit *ex officio*, and a House of Assembly, composed of 24 members elected annually. The non-official members of the Legislative Council are appointed by warrant under Royal Warrant, and hold office during pleasure. The Legislative Council has a concurrent voice in making laws with the Governor and Assembly. In former years almost every judicial function in the island was executed either collectively or individually by the Members of Council, who composed the Court of Chancery, the Court of Error, and discharged in rotation the office of Judge of the Criminal Sessions, till the year 1841, when a Chief Justice was appointed. The Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas for the five precincts into which the island used to be divided were selected from the Members of Council; but the improvements which have within these last few years been introduced into the administration of justice have relieved the Board of all their equity, and a great portion of their appellate jurisdiction. Exceptions to parish rates are heard and determined by the Governor in Council, by whom the

assessments must be confirmed before they are levied. The Assembly consists of two members for Bridgetown and two for each of the 11 parishes, and its duration is limited to twelve months. The qualifications of Members and Electors are regulated by a Franchise Act, passed in 1840, and are as follows for Electors:—

Possession of estate for life, or in right of marriage, of not less than the annual value of 20*l.*, or interest in rents and profits of land of a similar amount.

Lessee or assignee of lands or tenements when the rent shall not be less than 100*l.*, and the term of lease was in its original creation of not less than five years.

Occupant in any town of any house or premises parochially rated at not less than 50*l.* per annum. Payment of parochial taxes for two years to the amount of 5*l.*

At the General Election, 1874, the number of registered electors was 1,279.

In addition to their legislative functions, the Members of Council and Assembly are called upon to discharge various executive duties, which devolve on Committees, either named by the President and Speaker respectively, or, in a few instances, selected by the Governor.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1866	108,085	95,838
1867	98,347	97,783
1868	116,356	99,370
1869	102,606	105,480
1870	104,931	105,708
1871	119,492	122,346
1872	117,652	125,040
1873	123,677	121,797
1874	123,869	123,961
1875	132,122	126,844

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1866	988,081	1,246,842
1867	989,562	1,145,410
1868	1,130,092	1,269,673
1869	1,026,220	935,424
1870	1,069,867	973,020
1871	1,191,888	1,298,546
1872	1,125,030	1,021,443
1873	1,193,814	1,024,083
1874	1,049,248	1,140,767
1875	1,187,493	1,479,910

There is no Public Debt.

Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of Barbados, from its Settlement in 1625.

William Deane	Governor	1625
Charles Wolferston	Governor	1628
John Powell	Governor	1629
Robert Wheatly	Governor	1629
Sir William Tufton	Governor	1629
Henry Hawley	Governor	1630
Richard Peers	Deputy-Governor	1633
Henry Hawley	Governor	1634
Richard Peers	Deputy-Governor	1634
Henry Hawley	Governor	1636
William Hawley	Deputy-Governor	1638
Henry Hawley	Governor	1639
Sir Henry Hunks	Governor	1640

Philip Bell	Governor	1641
Francis, Lord Willoughby	Governor	1650
Sir George Ayscue	Governor	1651
Daniel Searle	Deputy-Governor	1652
Thomas Modiford	Governor	1660
Humphrey Walrond	President	1660
Francis, Lord Willoughby	Governor	1663
Henry Willoughby	Joint-Governors	1666
Henry Hawley		
Samuel Barwick		
William, Lord Willoughby	Governor	1667
Christopher Codrington	Deputy-Governor	1668
William, Lord Willoughby	Governor	1669
Christopher Codrington	Deputy-Governor	1670
William, Lord Willoughby	Governor	1672
Sir Peter Colleton, Bart.	Deputy-Governor	1673
Sir Jonathan Atkins	Governor	1674
Sir Richard Dutton	Governor	1680
Sir John Witham	Deputy-Governor	1683
Sir Richard Dutton	Governor	1684
Edwin Stede	Deputy-Governor	1685
James Kendall	Governor	1690
Francis Russell	Governor	1694
Francis Bond	President	1696
Ralph Grey	Governor	1698
John Farmer	President	1701
Sir Beville Granville	Governor	1703
William Sharpe	President	1706
Metford Crowe	Governor	1707
George Lillington	President	1710
Robert Lowther	Governor	1711
William Sharpe	President	1714
Robert Lowther	Governor	1715
John Frere	President	1720
Samuel Cox	President	1720
Henry Worsley	Governor	1722
Samuel Barwick	President	1731
James Dotin	President	1733
Scroop, Lord Viscount Howe	Governor	1733
James Dotin		
Hon. Robert Bing	Governor	1739
James Dotin	President	1740
Sir Thomas Robinson	Governor	1742
Hon. Henry Grenville	Governor	1747
Ralph Weeks	President	1753
Charles Pinfold	Governor	1753
Samuel Rous	President	1766
William Spry	Governor	1768
Samuel Rous	President	1771
Hon. Edward Hay	Governor	1772
John Dotin	President	1773
James Cunningham	Governor	1780
John Dotin	President	1783
David Parry	Governor	1784
Henry Frere	President	1790
David Parry	Governor	1790
William Bishop	President	1793
George Poyntz Ricketts	Governor	1794
William Bishop	President	1800
Francis Humberstone Mackenzie, Lord Seaforth	Governor	1801
John Ince		
John Ince	President	1803
Francis Humberstone Mackenzie, Lord Seaforth	Governor	1804
John Spooner		
Sir George Beckwith, K.B.	Governor	1810
John Spooner	President	1814
Sir James Leith, K.B.	Governor	1815
John Spooner	President	1816
Sir James Leith, K.B.	Governor	1816
John Foster Alleyne	President	1817

Stapleton, Lord Com-bermere, G.C.B. . . .	Governor	1817
John Brathwaite Skeete	President	1820
Samuel Hinds	President	1821
Sir Henry Warde, K.C.B. . . .	Governor	1821
John Brathwaite Skeete	President	1825
Sir Henry Warde, K.C.B. . . .	Governor	1826
John Brathwaite Skeete	President	1827
Sir James Lyon, K.C.B. . . .	Governor	1829
John Brathwaite Skeete	President	1829
Sir James Lyon, K.C.B. . . .	Governor	1829
John Brathwaite Skeete	President	1830
Sir James Lyon, K.C.B. . . .	Governor	1830
John Brathwaite Skeete	President	1832
Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B. . . .	Governor	1833
John Alleyne Beccles	President	1834
Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B. . . .	Governor	1834
John Alleyne Beccles	President	1835
Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B. . . .	Governor	1835
John Alleyne Beccles	President	1836
Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B. . . .	Governor	1836
Sir E. J. M. McGregor, Bart., K.C.B. . . .	Governor	1836
J. Brathwaite	President	1841
H. C. Darling	Lieut.-Governor	1841
Sir Charles Edward Grey	Governor	1841
William Reid, C.B. . . .	Governor	1846
J. R. Best	President	1846
William Reid, C.B. . . .	Governor	1847
J. S. Gaskin	President	1848
William Reid, C.B. . . .	Governor	1848
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke	Governor	1848
J. S. Gaskin	President	1849
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke	Governor	1849
J. R. Best	President	1850
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke	Governor	1850
K. B. Hamilton	Administrator	1851
J. S. Gaskin	President	1852
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke	Governor	1852
Francis Hincks	Governor	1856
Grant E. Thomas	President	1856
Francis Hincks	Governor	1858
James Walker	Administrator	1859
Sir Francis Hincks, K.C.M.G., C.B. . . .	Governor	1860
James Walker, C.B. . . .	Governor	1862
R. M. Mundy	Administrator	1865
Sir James Walker, K.C.M.G. . . .	Governor	1865
Sir Rawson W. Rawson, K.C.M.G., C.B. . . .	Governor	1866
Sanford Freeling, C.M.G. . . .	Administrator	1875
John Pope Hennessy, C.M.G. . . .	Governor	1875
Capt. Geo. Cumine Strahan, R.A., C.M.G. . . .	Governor	1876

Executive Council.

The Governor.
The Officer Commanding the Troops.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney-General.

Legislative Council.

President, The Hon. Sir T. G. Briggs
Members } The Officer Commanding the Troops.
 } The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.
 } The Hon. the Attorney General.
The Hon. John Griffith.
The Hon. W. B. Griffith.
The Hon. Thos. Kerr.
The Hon. Wm. Manford.
Serjeant-at Arms, The Provost Marshall, *ex officio*.
Chaplain, Rev. Thomas Clarke, 32l.

House of Assembly, elected annually (1874-5)

	J. G. Grant, <i>Speaker</i> .
<i>Bridgetown</i>	{ W. D. Spencer.
	{ W. H. Jones.
<i>St. Michael</i>	{ J. E. Pilgrim.
	{ H. Pilgrim.
<i>Christ Church</i>	{ Isaac Reecs.
	{ P. L. Phillips.
<i>St. George</i>	{ G. C. Pile.
	{ J. P. Mason.
<i>St. Philip</i>	{ John Connell.
	{ H. W. Seale.
<i>St. John</i>	{ George Sealy.
	{ John Sealy.
<i>St. Joseph</i>	{ J. G. Grant.
	{ W. C. Reeves.
<i>St. Andrew</i>	{ J. T. Greaves.
	{ W. W. Whitehall.
<i>St. Thomas</i>	{ W. G. Ellis.
	{ J. W. Parris.
<i>St. James</i>	{ C. Richards.
	{ T. Ellis.
<i>St. Peter</i>	{ G. Challenor.
	{ A. J. Pile.
<i>St. Lucy</i>	{ J. R. Phillips.
	{ J. Kellman.

Clerk of Assembly, Samuel Taylor, 400l.

Assistant Ditto, G. W. Carrington, 100l.

Marshal, C. M. Braithwaite, 80l.

Chaplain, Rev. Wm. Payne, 32l.

Civil Establishment.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, G. C. Strahan, C.M.G., 4,000l.

Aide-de-Camp, Major Palmer, R.E., 300l.

Acting Private Secretary and Chief Clerk, W. Hull, 150l.

2nd ditto, B. Lawrance, 100l.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Colonial Secretary, A. F. Gore, 700l., and fees as Notary Public, averaging 150l., and 334l. for office expenses.

Chief Clerk, T. W. McKinstry, paid from allowance.

Clerks, P. Dillon, F. Bishop, and S. Walcott.

Treasurer's Office.

Colonial Treasurer, John S. Howell; salary and office expenses, 1,434l.

Inland Revenue Department.

Inspector of Officers, F. B. Griffith, 300l.

Officer for District—

A.—*St. Michael*, J. F. Todd, 150l.

B.—*Christchurch and St. George*, G. W. Brown, 150l.

C.—*St. Philip and St. John*, E. G. Watts, 150l.

D.—*St. James, St. Thomas, and St. Joseph*, W. T. Armstrong, 150l.

E.—*St. Peter, St. Lucy, and St. Andrew*, E. S. Graves, 150l.

Audit Office.

Auditor-General, W. Brandford Griffith, 600l.; and 250l. for office expenses.

Chief Clerk, L. J. Patterson, 150l.

Clerks, C. Collymore, 60l., and A. Pilgrim, 40l.

Customs.

Controller, I. K. Browne, 600l.; with fees as Registrar of Shipping, averaging 10l.

Landing Surveyor, G. Clinton, 350*l*.

1st Clerk and Warehouse-keeper, A. J. Simons, 300*l*.
Additional Clerk and Warehousekeeper, W. D. Maxwell, 160*l*.

2nd Clerk, R. Dickson, 225*l*.

3rd ditto, W. H. Bayley, 160*l*.

Keeper of Petroleum Warehouse, G. B. Archer, 180*l*.

Colonial Revenue Officer, W. Boreham, 150*l*.

Senior Landing-Waiter, H. S. Seon, 300*l*.

2nd ditto, F. Taylor, 240*l*.

2nd ditto, E. B. Walcott, 240*l*.

3rd ditto, H. C. Straghan, 200*l*.

3rd ditto, H. L. Dean, 200*l*.

3rd ditto, F. L. Dillon, 200*l*.

3rd ditto, W. Everard, 200*l*.

3rd ditto, G. W. Spencer, 200*l*.

4th ditto, J. G. Grant, jun., 160*l*.

4th ditto, H. H. Haynes, 160*l*.

4th ditto, A. B. King, 160*l*.

Admeasurer of Ships, W. E. Clarke, fees averaging 50*l*.

Police and Prisons.

Inspector-General of Police, John Clements, 520*l*.

Superintending Sergeant of Police, J. Stroude, 150*l*.

Inspector of Prisons, F. Watts, 50*l*.

Visiting Justice at Glendairy and Town Hall Prisons, F. Alleyne.

Provost-Marshal, Charles T. Hyde, fees.

Governor of Glendairy Prison, W. Price, 300*l*.

Surgeon to Glendairy and Town Hall Prisons, F. Archer (acting).

Chaplain to the Prisons, Rev. J. L. Greaves, 300*l*.

Keeper of Town Hall Prison, J. H. Mapp, 150*l*.

Catechist at Town Hall Prison, Jos. Thorne, 75*l*.

Ditto at Glendairy Prison, J. T. Rogers, 75*l*.

Clerk to the Consolidated Board of Police, Goal, and Lunatic Asylum Commissioners, Samuel Taylor, 125*l*.

Post Office.

Colonial Postmaster, R. A. D. Bynoe, 500*l*.

Accountant, J. J. Reece, 300*l*.

1st Clerk, W. Brown, 170*l*.

2nd Clerk, F. A. Reece, 120*l*.

3rd Clerk, 75*l*.

4th Clerk, E. F. Evelyn, 75*l*.

*Two Deputy Postmasters at 30*l* each,*

*Eight ditto at 25*l* each.*

Public Works.

Superintendent J. S. Tucker, C.E., 600*l*, and 100*l* for Clerk.

Harbour-Master's Office.

Harbour-Master, E. G. Clawson, 350*l*. with an allowance of 225*l*. for clerks, boat's crew, &c.
Is Shipping-Master, with fees.

Lunatic Asylum and Lazaretto.

Resident Superintendent of Asylum, Chas. Hutson, M.D., 400*l*.

Superintendent of Lazaretto, T. Welsh, 100*l*.

Physician to Lazaretto, Charles Hutson, M.D., 62*l*, 10*s*.

Savings Bank.

Secretary and Actuary, John G. Grant, 250*l*.

Public Library.

Librarian, John Bushelle, 200*l*.

Board of Health.

Clerk, J. Sanderson, 20*l*.

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice, Chs. Packer, 2,000*l*.

Attorney-General, H. R. Sempier, 500*l*.

Solicitor-General, A. P. Bibby, 250*l*.

Queen's Solicitor and Proctor, E. K. Taylor, fees.

Master in Chancery, J. G. Grant, fees.

Registrar in Chancery, Robert Haynes, fees: is also *Clerk of the Crown*, with 64*l*. 2*s*.; and *Prothonotary and Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas*, fees.

Official Assignee, W. P. Trimmingham, fees.

Escheater-General, W. C. Reeves, fees.

Casual-Receiver, W. H. Berkeley, fees.

Registrar in Admiralty, E. K. Taylor, fees.

Marshal ditto, Robert Haynes, fees.

Six Commissioners for taking the Probates of Deeds, &c., fees.

Judges of the Assistant Court of Appeal, F. Watts, FitzHerbert Alleyne, and T. Kerr, 450*l*. each.

Clerk to ditto, F. Tinsling, 150*l*.

Judge of Petty Debt Court, C. W. Fleming, 400*l*.

Chief Clerk Petty Debt Court, St. Michael's, E. L. Stokes, 200*l*.

2nd Clerk, S. King.

Police Magistrates of Bridgetown and St. Michael, F. B. Smith, and Capt. F. H. Delamere, 400*l*. each.

Town Clerk, W. H. Berkeley, 192*l*.

Police Magistrate of Districts—

B.—A. Sealy, 350*l*.

C.—F. F. Pilgrim, 350*l*.

D.—H. Seon (acting), 350*l*.

E.—N. Greaves, 400*l*.

F.—W. T. Evelyn, 350*l*.

Coroner for—

St. Michael, J. T. Dottin, 100*l*.

Christ Church and St. George, J. R. Reece, 80*l*.

St. Phillip and St. John, J. Sealy, M.D., 80*l*.

St. Joseph and St. Andrew, R. Bowie Walcott, M.D., 80*l*.

St. James and St. Thomas, J. E. Moore, M.R.S.E., 80*l*.

St. Peter and St. Lucy, W. H. Jordan, 80*l*.

Educational.

Principal of Codrington College, Rev. W. T. Webb, 500*l*.

Tutor of ditto, Rev. John Parry, B.A., 250*l*.

Medical Lecturer, &c., of ditto, R. Bowie Walcott, M.D., 80*l*.

Head Master of Collegiate School, Rev. W. H. Prideaux, Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford, 300*l*.

Assistant Masters of ditto,

Principal of Harrison's College, H. Deighton, M.A., F.R.A.S., late Senior Scholar of Queen's College Cambridge.

Assistant-Masters of ditto, F. A. Darnell, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin; A. Low, late Scholar of C.C.C. (Cantab.); Rev. Ed. R. Smart, M.A., First Class Nat. Science (Oxon); Rev. H. Ambridge.

Inspector of Schools, R. P. Elliott, 300*l*.

Secretary to Education Committee, J. T. Rogers, M.A., 75*l*.

Ecclesiastical.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. J. Mitchinson, D.D., 1,000*l*.

Archdeacon,

Chancellor of the Diocese, Sir John Sealy, K.C.M.G.

Registrar of ditto, Thomas Henry Sealy, M.A., fees.

Rector of St. Michael, Rev. Thos. Clarke, M.A.

Christ Church,
St. Philip, Rev. P. Bruce Austin, LL.D.
St. George, Rev. C. C. Cummins.
St. John, Rev. A. H. Bishop.
St. Joseph, Rev. R. F. Berkeley.
St. Andrew, Rev. H. Hutson.
St. Thomas, Rev. W. H. B. Bovell, B.A.
St. James, Rev. W. D. Arrindell.
St. Peter, Rev. Wm. M. Payne.
St. Lucy, Rev. G. D. Gittens.

Each rector receives a stipend of 320*l.*, has a small glebe, and such as were appointed prior to 1851 a commutation in lieu of fees. There are also 28 curates paid from the Colonial Treasury, at a salary of 200*l.* each, and most of them are provided with residences.

The Roman Catholics receive, 50*l.*
 The Moravians receive, 400*l.*
 The Wesleyans receive, 700*l.*

Military Department (Windward and Leeward Islands).

Commanding the Forces, Major-General Farren, C.B.
Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, Lt.-Col. Sargent.

Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp,
Captain Rapee, H.M. 98th Regt.

Commanding Officer of Engineers, Lieut.-Colonel Fowler.

Resident Engineer, Major Palmer, R.E.

Commanding Officer of Artillery, Major Brown.

Assistant Controller, C. Swain.

Lieutenant-Colonel, A. Tisdall, 98th Regt.

ST. VINCENT.

The Island of St. Vincent was discovered by Columbus on the 22nd of January, 1498. It is situated in 13° 10' N. latitude, and 60° 57' W. longitude, at a distance of 21 miles to the south-west of St. Lucia. It is 18 miles in length, and 11 in breadth, and contains about 85,000 acres of land. Some of the Grenadines, a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, are comprised within the government of the latter island. The principal is Bequia, situated at a distance of 9 miles from the mainland.

Kingstown, the capital of St. Vincent, is situated at the bottom of an extensive bay, at the south-western extremity of the island. It consists of three principal streets, each about a mile long, running parallel with the beach, and contains a population of 5,400 souls.

St. Vincent, though exhibiting some features in common with the other islands, is favourably distinguished from many of them by an undulating surface, and a succession of gentle slopes, of which portions are cultivated for sugar-cane. Its most striking peculiarity is its "Soufrière," or volcanic mountain, celebrated for the violence of its eruption in 1812. This mountain is situated at the northern extremity of the island, and is about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea.

At the time of its discovery, St. Vincent, like some of the other small islands, was inhabited by the Caribs, who continued in the undisputed possession of it until 1627, when the King of England made a grant of the island to the Earl of Carlisle. In 1660 it was declared neutral, and in 1672 it was granted to Lord Willoughby.

No steps, however, appear to have been taken to form a settlement on the island. In the mean-

time the English and French came to an agreement to abandon the Islands of Dominica and St. Vincent to the Caribs, on condition of their renouncing all claim to the other islands. After that, the Caribs continued sole masters of St. Vincent until the year 1675, when a number of savages of a different race were discovered on the island. These received the appellation of "Black Caribs," to distinguish them from the aborigines, to whom the name of "Yellow Caribs" was given.

In 1722 George I made a grant to the Duke of Montague of some of the West India Islands, including St. Vincent.

From statistics of the year 1740 it appears that the white inhabitants then amounted to about 800, and the slaves to 3,000, producing commodities for exportation to the value of 63,625*l.*

In 1748 St. Vincent was declared neutral by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1756, however, hostilities were renewed, and the Island was taken in 1762 by General Monckton; and by the Treaty of Paris in the following year it was ceded to Great Britain, when General Melville was appointed Governor.

By a treaty, which was concluded in February, 1773, an extensive district of St. Vincent was allotted to the Caribs (who for some time had been in a state of open rebellion) on condition of their laying down their arms and acknowledging the King of Great Britain as the rightful sovereign of the island.

In 1779 the island surrendered to the French. The following year has been rendered memorable by the occurrence of the greatest hurricane of which there is any record in West Indian annals. It took place on the 10th of October of that year, and extended its ravages chiefly to St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Lucia, and Martinique. The plantations were destroyed, the houses thrown down, and the loss of human life in the four islands has been computed at upwards of 20,000 souls. By the Treaty of Versailles in 1783 St. Vincent was restored to Great Britain.

From this period to the breaking out of the French revolution the island appears to have enjoyed comparative prosperity and peace; but then the Caribs and their allies (the French) again overran the country, burning the cane-fields, plundering the houses, and mercilessly murdering the English colonists. This state of things continued till the arrival of the Zebra sloop of war, with succours from Martinique, then the British head-quarters.

The contest was carried on, with alternations of good and ill fortune, until the arrival of Sir Ralph Abercrombie with reinforcements in June 1796. The success which had attended the British arms in the reduction of St. Lucia inspired the inhabitants of St. Vincent with hopes of a speedy deliverance, and they were not disappointed. After an obstinate struggle the insurgents surrendered at discretion. The Government, in anticipation of such an event, had resolved that the Caribs should be transported to the island of Rattan, in the Bay of Honduras; and accordingly, on the 11th March, 1797, the necessary transports having been provided, the Caribs, to the number of 5,080, were embarked at Bequia, and sailed for their appointed destination.

The planters who survived this protracted and desolating war found the Colony at its close in a sad state of destitution; and an application for relief to the Imperial Parliament by means of a loan, was favourably entertained. About this time Mr. Seaton resigned his post of Governor, and

was succeeded by Mr. William Bentinck, who arrived in June 1802. The new Governor was authorized to grant occupancies of the Carib lands, during the King's pleasure, to all those who had been engaged in the late war; and this was followed in 1804 by an Act declaring that the Caribs had forfeited all claim to their lands under the treaty of 1773, and these were consequently re-vested in the Crown.

In 1809, Sir Charles Brisbane was appointed Governor of St. Vincent, in which post he continued till his death, in 1829. During his administration an impetus given to agriculture and trade which soon raised the Colony to an unexampled degree of prosperity.

In 1834 the apprenticeship system was established, and was followed in 1838 by unconditional emancipation. The year 1846 witnessed the first introduction of Portuguese labourers, a class of immigrants who amounted in a few years to 2,400, and who have proved a valuable addition to the general population of the island.

St. Vincent received its first cargo of Coolie labourers in 1861. There are about 1,800 of these immigrants at present located on different plantations in the Island.

There are seventeen churches and chapels belonging to the Established Church, three Roman Catholic, eleven Wesleyan, and one Presbyterian, churches or chapels.

H.R.H. Prince Alfred visited St. Vincent in March, 1861.

The constitution of St. Vincent originally consisted of a Governor, Council, and Assembly, and was similar in all respects to that which was accorded to some of the other chartered colonies after the Peace of 1763.

The Council consisted of twelve members, one half of whom were named in the Governor's Commission, and the remainder appointed on his recommendation. The Council acted in the double capacity of a Privy Council and a Legislative Council. The Governor presided in the former, and the senior member, with the title of President, in the latter, on whom also devolved the temporary administration of the Government, on the death or absence of the Governor. On the appointment of a Bishop in 1824, he was created a member of Council in all the islands within his diocese.

The Assembly was composed of nineteen members, including two for the Grenadines.

On the 30th November, 1843, an Act was passed raising the number of Representatives for the General Assembly to twenty-five, establishing an income qualification, and extending the franchise to incomes as well as properties. But by an Act dated the 12th March, 1850, the number of Representatives was reduced to nineteen, as it originally stood.

In 1856 an Executive Council was created, consisting of ten members, five from the Legislative Council, and five from the Assembly. In 1859 this Council was re-modelled, with the addition of an Administrative Committee, selected by the Governor, and composed of three members, one from the Legislative Council, and two from the Assembly. This Committee held office during pleasure. Their duties were to advise and assist the Governor in the administration of the finances, and of the general affairs of the Colony; to act as a Board of Audit, and to have the charge of all Public Buildings; also to be the official organs of communication between the Governor and the

Legislative Chambers. This Act of 1859 had, however, a duration of only five years. On its expiring, in 1864, the Administrative Committee was not revived; but an Act was passed authorising the continuance of the Executive Council as a Council of Advice to the Governor. This Council was composed of members from both branches of the Legislature, appointed by and removable at the pleasure of the Crown. From this Council the Governor selected, at pleasure, any two members, being members of the House of Assembly, to act as the official organs of communication between himself and the Assembly. The initiation of all money votes rested with these members, under the direction of the Governor, without whose assent, signified through one of them, no money vote could be taken. A separate and distinct office of Auditor of Public Accounts was at the same time created.

This constitution, however, was found no longer suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony; and by Acts which received her Majesty's assent, and which were formally proclaimed in the Colony on October 17, 1867, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly were abrogated, and a single Legislative Assembly was created instead thereof. This Assembly was composed of 12 members, viz.:—three ex-officio, three nominated by the Crown, and six elected by the people. It was presided over by one of its members appointed by the Crown, who had, in addition to his vote as a member, a casting vote upon an equality of votes.

The franchise was regulated by an Act passed and published concurrently with the Constitution Act. The qualification for electors was a freehold of 10*l.*, a leasehold or tenancy of 20*l.*, or an income of 50*l.* per annum. The number of electors registered under this law, for the year 1874, was only 388. Of these 166 claim to vote on landed qualification, and 206 on income qualification.

But this Constitution, also, has been abrogated by an Act of the Local Legislature (confirmed by an Imperial Act, 39 and 40 Vic., c. 47), and the future modelling of the Constitution has been left to the Crown. The New Constitution has not yet been promulgated.

In 1868 the Executive Council Act was modified, and the Council may now be composed as the Crown may direct.

The Supreme Court for Civil Causes was formerly called the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas, but is now styled the Supreme Court of Judicature. It is presided over by the Chief Justice, with whom are associated three Assistant-Justices, not professional men, receiving no salary, but entitled to certain fees.

The court for the trial of criminal offences is styled the Court of Grand Sessions of the Peace, and is held four times a year. The Chief Justices, the Assistant-Justices, and the members of the Executive Council are Judges of this Court.

In 1854 the benefit of the Encumbered Estates Act was extended to St. Vincent; and in 1859 the Court of Appeal for the Windward Islands was duly inaugurated. This Court is composed of the Chief Justices of the Islands of Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Lucia, Tobago, comprising the Government of the Windward Islands. The registration of all real property is required to be made in the office of the Colonial Registrar, who is also Secretary of the Courts, Registrar in Chancery and in Ordinary, and Clerk of the Crown.

List of Officers who have Administered the Government of St. Vincent since its Cession to Great Britain, in 1763.

Brigadier-General Robert Melville	
Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Southern Charibbee Islands of St. Vincent, Grenada, Dominica, and Tobago.	8 Oct. 1765
Brigadier-General William Leyborne	2 Mar. 1775

From 1776 to 1833 St. Vincent was a separate Government under its own Governor.

Valentine Morris, Governor of St. Vincent and its dependencies	1776
Edmund Lincoln	1783
James Seton	2 April 1873
William Bentinck	2 Mar. 1798
Henry William Bentinck	1832
Sir George Beckwith, K.B.	1806
Sir Charles Brisbane, Kt.	14 Nov. 1808
Sir Charles Brisbane, Kt.	7th Aug. 1814
Sir Chas. Brisbane, K.C.B.	23 Dec. 1818
Right Honourable Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart.	10 Jan. 1831

In 1833 St. Vincent was included with Barbados, Grenada, and Tobago, in one General Government, the Governor-in-Chief being resident at Barbados, with Lieut.-Governors in each of the other islands. In 1838 St. Lucia was included in this general Government.

Sir George Tyler, Captain R.N. (Lieut.-Governor).	4 May 1833
Colonel Sir Richard Doherty, Kt.	3 Jan. 1842
Sir John Campbell, Bart.	15 Oct. 1845
Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B.	10 Jan. 1853
Edw. John Eyre.	29 Dec. 1854
Anthony Musgrave (Administrator)	20 May 1861
Anthony Musgrave (Lieut.-Governor)	10 May 1862
George Berkeley	6 Sept. 1864
William Hepburn Rennie	8 June 1871
Edward Laborde (Administrator)	11 April 1874
Augustus F. Gore (Administrator)	2 May 1874
Geo. Dundas.	26 Oct. 1874

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1864	20,859	19,782
1865	19,000	18,441
1866	20,680	20,281
1867	21,553	21,559
1868	25,204	21,727
1869	31,979*	31,998*
1870	30,620†	30,320†
1871	34,207†	32,460†
1872	35,471	34,161
1873	35,473†	32,422†
1874	33,344†	36,359†
1875	27,852	29,693

No Public Debt.

* Includes Immigration Revenue and Expenditure.
† Includes Immigration and Town of Kingstown Revenue and Expenditure.

Population, Census 1871.

European.	African.	Asiatic.	Caribs.	Mixed.
2,344	24,707	1,485	431	6,721
Total 35,688				

Total Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1864	136,148	156,413
1865	121,145	147,854
1866	158,158	194,173
1867	126,411	194,972
1868	130,376	195,551
1869	145,456	191,744
1870	137,474	221,139
1871	157,337	255,977
1872	156,136	242,298
1873	161,497	201,665
1874	160,772	200,516

Civil Establishment.

Lieutenant Governor, George Dundas, 1,300l.
Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General, Edward Laborde, 600l.
Chief Clerk, T. Newton Browne, 100l.
Treasurer and Collector of Customs, Managing the Savings Bank, Henry Shaw, 600l. and fees.
Treasury Accountant, Wm. Harold 160l.
Landing Waiter of Customs, O. Durrant, 100l. with one per cent. on Imports.
Clerks of Excise, A. H. Abbott, 120l., P. F. Huggins, 100l., and three others.
Auditor, E. H. Musson, 300l.
Colonial Engineer (vacant), 300l., and 100l. for horse, &c.
Immigration Agent, Thomas A. Bennett, 100l. and fees, and 50l. for horse keep.
Inspector-General of Police, G. Van Heijningen, 300l. and house.
Postmaster, John Manning, 150l.
Hurbour Master, R. P. Linley. Fees, and 65l. for boat expenses.
Inspector of Schools, T. A. Bennett, 150l.
Colonial Engineer, David Osment, 300l., and 100l. allowances.

Judicial Establishment.

Chancellor, The Lieutenant-Governor.
Chief Justice, Vice-Chancellor, and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, G. Trafford, 800l.
Assistant Justices, Wm. E. Hughes, J. D'Oyly, and Richard A. St. Hill, fees.
Attorney-General, James C. Choppin, 400l.
Provost Marshal, H. H. Breen, 350l. and fees.
Colonial Registrar and Secretary of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, Allan Lewis, 250l., and 50l. for clerical assistance.
Police Magistrates, G. H. Hawtayne, 540l.
W. Low, 315l.
E. K. Moylan, 315l.
John D'Oyly, 330l.
Gaoler, Alex. Mackenzie, 120l.

Medical Establishment.

Colonial Surgeon, S. Arnott, M.D., 300l.
Dist. No. 1, R. P. Sprott, M.D., 240l.
" 2, W. F. Newsam, M.D., 240l.
" 3, R. Snagg, 200l.
" 4, Wm. Cumming, M.R.C.S.L., 280l.
" 5, Otho Galgey, 240l.

*Ministers of Religion.**Church of England:—*

Rectors, Rev. H. W. Laborde, M.A. (*Rural Dean*).
 Rev. G. M. Frederick.
 Rev. Samuel F. Branch.
 Rev. John Connell.

Curates, Rev. E. Lisle Smith.

Rev. H. Flintoff.
 Rev. E. A. Turpin.
 Rev. J. B. Springer.
 Rev. G. F. Bourne.
 Rev. F. B. Bovell (also Master of Grammar School).

Wesleyan Ministers, Rev. J. C. Richardson, Sup.

Rev. E. Cole.
 Rev. J. E. Chase.
 Rev. J. R. F. Tull.
 Rev. W. Parker.
 Rev. W. S. Smith.
 Rev. S. L. Lindo.
 Rev. J. Crawshaw.

Roman Catholics, Rev. M. Farrelly.

Rev. J. A. Tracey.

GRENADA.

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30' and 11° 58' N. lat., and 61° 20' and 61° 35' W. long.; is about 21 miles in length, 12 miles in its greatest breadth, and contains about 76,538 acres, with a population, by the Census of 1871, of 37,795 souls. It lies 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and between it and the latter island are certain small islands called the Grenadines, partly attached to the government of St. Vincent, and partly to that of Grenada; the largest of the latter is Carriacou, which has an area of 6,913 acres, and a population of 3,071 souls.

The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and abounds in streams and in mineral and other springs. The Grand Etang, a lake on the summit of a mountain ridge 1,740 feet above the level of the sea, 7 miles from St. George, and Lake Antoine are among the most remarkable natural curiosities. The island is divided into six parishes—St. George, St. David, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, St. Mark, and St. John. The chief productions of Grenada are sugar and cocoa, and those of Carriacou are cotton, ground provisions and live-stock.

Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was named Ascension. It was at that time inhabited by Caribs. In 1650 Du Parquet, Governor of Martinique, purchased Grenada from a French company. Finding the expense of maintaining an armed force to support his authority not compensated by the expectation of future profits, Du Parquet sold the island in 1657 to the Comte de Cerrillac for 30,000 crowns. The Governor appointed by the new proprietor ruled with so much tyranny that the most respectable settlers left the island; he was at length seized, tried, and executed by the Colonists.

In 1674 the island was annexed to France, and the proprietors received compensation for their claims; but in 1762 it was surrendered to the English Commodore Swanton, and was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Peace signed at Paris on the 10th of February, 1763.

In 1779 it was retaken by the French; and in 1783 it was restored to Great Britain by the general Treaty of Peace of Versailles. Major-General Edward Mathew was appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Grenada and of Carriacou, the southernmost of the Grenadines; and from that date to this time the government of Grenada has been confined within these limits. In 1787 St. George's was made a free port.

In 1834 the apprenticeship system was established, and was followed in 1838 by unconditional emancipation. In 1854 an Act was passed regulating the election of members of Assembly. The House of Assembly consists of 26 members, of whom 4 are returned for the town of St. George, 7 by the united parishes of St. George and St. John, 6 by the united parishes of St. Patrick and St. Mark, 6 by the united parishes of St. Andrew and St. David, and 3 by Carriacou.

The Assembly was elected for seven years.

Under an Act dated 14th October, 1856, and limited in its duration to a term of three years, an Executive Council was formed, composed of members selected by the Crown from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly. During the continuance of this Act the executive functions of the Legislative Council ceased, and were exercised by the new Council. The Act was allowed to expire, and the Legislative Council resumed its executive functions under the style of Her Majesty's Council.

The constitution was re-modelled by an Act of the 7th of October, 1875, and a single Legislative Assembly established in lieu of the Council and Assembly. The Assembly consisted of 17 Members, 8 elected by the people, and 9 nominated by the Crown. The Act also appointed an Executive Committee of 5 Members, 3 being nominated and the other 2 elected Members of Assembly. These Members receive each a salary of 100*l.* a-year, and are charged with the duty of advising the Lieutenant-Governor on the conduct of affairs.

This Assembly at its first meeting on the 9th of February, 1876, addressed the Queen, informing Her Majesty that it had passed a Bill providing for its own extinction, and leaving "it entirely to your Majesty's wisdom and discretion to erect such form of Government as your Majesty may deem most desirable for the welfare of the colony." The Imperial Act (39 and 40 Vic., c. 47) which has been mentioned in the previous article (St. Vincent), empowered Her Majesty to comply with this address, and a new Legislative Council is to be established by the Queen.

List of Governors, and Lieut.-Governors, who have administered the Government of Grenada, since the cession of the Colony in 1763.

- 1764 Brig.-General Robert Melville, Capt.-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Southern Charibbee Islands of Grenada, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago.
 1768 Ulysses Fitzmaurice, Sen., Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent.
 1771 Brig.-General W. Leybourne, Governor.
 1775 William Young, Lieut.-Governor of Tobago.
 1776 Sir George (afterwards Lord) Macartney, K.B. Governor.
 1784 Lieut.-General Edward Matthew, Governor.
 1789 } Samuel Williams, Esq., President.
 to }
 1793 }
 1793 Ninian Home, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
 1796 Alexander Houston, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.

- 1797 Col. Chas. Green, Governor.
 1802 George Vere Hobart, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
 1803 Major-General W. D. McLean Clephane,
 Lieut.-Governor.
 1805 Brig.-General F. Maitland, Governor.
 1808 }
 1809 } A. C. Adye, Esq., President.
 1810 }
 1811 } Major-General F. Maitland, Governor.
 1812 }
 1813 } A. C. Adye, Esq., President.
 1814 }
 1815 } Colonel R. Ainslie, Vice-Governor.
 1816 } Major-General Sir Charles Shipley, Governor.
 1817 } Major-General Phineas Riall, Governor.
 1818 }
 1819 } Andrew Houstoun, Esq., President.
 1820 }
 1821 } Major-General Phineas Riall.
 1822 }
 1823 } George Paterson, Esq., President.
 1824 }
 1825 } Sir James Campbell, K.C.B., Governor.
 1826 }
 1827 } Felix Palmer, Esq., President.
 1828 }
 1829 } Major-General George Middlemore, C.B.,
 Lieut.-Governor.
 1830 } Major-General J. H. Mair, Lieut.-Governor.
 1831 } Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Doyle, Lieut.-Governor.
 1832 } Ker B. Hamilton, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
 1833 } Robert W. Keate, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
 1834 } C. H. Kortright, Esq., Lieut.-Governor.
 1835 } Major Robert Miller Mundy, C.M.G., Lieut.-
 Governor.
 1836 } Sanford Freeling, Esq., C.M.G., Lieut.-Go-
 vernor.
 1837 } Edward Laborde, Administrator.
 1838 } C. C. Graham,

Population, April, 1861, 32,984.
 „ May, 1871, 37,795.

Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1866	122,255	113,237
1867	111,912	116,917
1868	108,766	103,895
1869	176,477	121,971
1870	104,475	127,184
1871	132,466	153,920
1872	142,435	145,427
1873	133,061	147,519
1874	106,637	158,866
1875	118,385	171,831

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1866	21,139	21,203
1867	19,983	25,686
1868	21,740	21,920
1869	23,140	21,262
1870	23,106	20,824
1871	22,879	21,140
1872	24,527	25,982
1873	25,432	27,225
1874	23,404	25,730
1875	29,442	27,553

Public Debt, 7,000l.

Her Majesty's Executive Council.

The Administrator,

W. McEwen.	Samuel Mitchell.
W. A. Horne.	W. A. M. Sheriff.
John McDonnell.	C. H. Major.
James Mill.	D. Webster.

Civil Establishment.

Lieutenant-Governor, C. C. Graham.
Private Secretary, T. R. Griffith, 100l.
Colonial Secretary and Reg.-Gen., S. Mitchell, 550l.
Public Treasurer, F. Chadwick, 400l.
Chief Clerk, Colonial Secretary, D. G. Garraway,
 200l.
Junior, ditto, B. J. G. Munro, 100l.
Auditor of Accounts, T. R. Griffith, 300l.
Clerk to Auditor of Accounts, G. Anton, 50l.
Chief Clerk Treasury, P. D. Davis, 230l.
Revenue Officers :—
St. George, T. J. Rowley, 150l.
 J. J. St. Bernard, 150l.
 Ewen J. McEwen, 150l.
St. Andrew, T. L. Smith, 220l.
St. Patrick, G. Webster, 200l.
Carriacou, G. G. Munro, 200l.
Postmaster, L. Otway, 140l.
Road Surveyors, District A, D. Minors, 250l.
District B, C. Risk, 250l.
Medical Officers :—
Town of St. George, P. Orgias, M.D., 100l.
Parish of St. George, „ M.D., 100l.
St. John and St. Mark,
 „ 100l.
St. Patrick, P. McLeod, M.D., 100l.
St. Andrew,
 „ 100l.
St. David, William Wells, M.D.,
 „ 100l.
Health Officer, Carriacou, William Lang, M.D.
 (acting), 400l.
Immigration Agent and Sanitary Inspector, J. Anton,
 350l.
Harbour Master, H. D. Martin, 225l.
Health Officer, St. George, P. Orgias, M.D. (fees).
Inspector of Prisons, G. G. Munro.
Surgeon of Gaol, P. Orgias, M.D., 40l.
Keeper of Common Gaol, G. De Pradines, 150l.

Judicial Establishment.

*Chief Justice, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, and
 Vice-Chancellor*, J. F. Gresham, 800l.
Assistant Justices, J. McDonnell and W. McEwen,
 fees.
Attorney-General, W. A. M. Sheriff, 400l.
Registrar in Chancery, Ordinary, and Vice-Admiralty,
 S. Mitchell.
Provost Marshal, and Marshal in Vice-Admiralty,
 H. Sharpe, 500l.
Clerk, G. Jackson, 80l.
Police Magistrates, J. P. G. Munro (acting), 300l.
 T. W. Bell, 300l.
 S. E. Roche, 300l.
 W. E. Killikelly, 300l.
Inspector of Police, H. Sharpe, 150l.
Clerk and Interpreter, D. A. Commissiong, 130l.
Coroner of St. George, W. E. Killikelly, M.D., 40l.
St. John and St. Mark, J. A. W. Wilson, 12l.
St. Patrick, W. E. Glean, 20l.
St. David, W. Wells, M.D., 12l.
St. Andrew, John R. Moe, 26l.
Carriacou, T. W. Ball (Police Magistrate),
 12l.

Master of Grammar School, J. Wilson, 300l.
Assistant ditto, L. R. Mitchell, 100l.
Assistant Master of Normal School, H. Blache, 80l.
Librarian and Keeper of Commercial Hall, Joseph Roberts, 50l.
Government Printers, C. Wells and Sons, 200l.

Ministers of Religion.

Anglican Church.

Bishop, The Bishop of Barbados.
Rectors, Rev. J. Anton.
 Rev. Geo. W. Sisnett (Rural Dean).
 Rev. C. L. Petersen.
Curates, Rev. G. A. Gentle.
 Rev. C. Bispham.
 Rev. G. W. Branch.

Roman Catholic.

The Very Rev. Canon Bond.
 " " Canon Petretto.
 The Rev. Abbé P. Trouette.
 " " A. R. Silva.
 " " T. O'Reilly.
 " " M. Espinosa.
 " " A. R. Ruiz.

Wesleyan.

The Rev. D. Wright.

Presbyterian.

TOBAGO.

Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was occupied by Caribs. The British flag was first planted on the island in 1580, and the sovereignty was regularly claimed by James I in 1608. In 1625 an attempt was made by some adventurers from Barbados to form a colony; but many were killed by the Carib Indians, and the remaining few escaped and settled at Providence. In 1626 a grant of the island was made by Charles I to the Earl of Pembroke. The island remained unoccupied until 1632, when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Indians and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1645, James, Duke of Courland, obtained a grant of the island from Charles I, and in 1648 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the north side of the island. These were followed by a second Dutch colony in 1654, and having effected a compromise with the Courlanders, established themselves on the southern coast; but in 1659 the Courlanders were overpowered, and the Dutch remained in possession of the whole island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis the Fourteenth, creating him Baron of Tobago, and thus became proprietor of the island under the Crown of France.

In 1664 the grant of the island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. but its recognition was refused by the Dutch, who however were compelled to evacuate the island in 1677, by the French Admiral Estras, who defeated the

Dutch Admiral Binks in Scarborough Bay, when Louis the Fourteenth restored the island to the Duke of Courland, who, in 1681, made over his title to a Company of London merchants. In 1748 by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle the island was declared neutral; the subjects of all European powers being at liberty to form settlements or carry on commerce, but not to place garrisons on it. At the peace in 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity.

In 1781, Tobago was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouillie, after a most gallant defence by the colonists. In 1783 it was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown. In March, 1793, it was captured by a British Force under Admiral Laforey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered in 1803, by Commander Hood and General Greenfield; and in 1814 finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

It is the most southerly of the Windward group of the British West India Islands, in N. lat. $11^{\circ} 9'$, W. long. $60^{\circ} 12'$; distant from Barbados about 120 miles, from Grenada about 75 miles, and about 20 N.E. of Trinidad, and expands N.E. and S.W. The distance between Tobago and Trinidad by actual survey made by Mr. Parsons, R.N. in 1865, is $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a south-westerly direction. It is 32 miles long and from 6 to 12 broad, and has an area of 97 square miles, or 62,080 acres.

The formation of the island is volcanic; its physical aspect is irregular and picturesque, with conical hills and ridges, which descend from a common base or dorsal ridge 1,800 feet high and 20 miles in length.

Sugar, rum, and molasses form the principal articles of export. The first sugar exported was from an estate on the windward side of the island, in the year 1770. In 1780 there was only 3,000 hogsheads shipped; this was increased in 1805 to no less than 15,327 hogsheads. Cotton and indigo were formerly exported; and in 1780, 2,619,000 lbs. of cotton and 27,000 lbs of indigo are stated to have been shipped to England.

The island is divided into seven parishes. Scarborough, the principal town, is on the south side of the island, about 10 miles from the S.W. point, and is situated at the south-western base of a hill 425 feet above the level of the sea, on which stands Fort King George, now without a garrison. The town has a population of about 1,200. The mails and passengers from the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's vessels are landed there at a distance of five miles from Scarborough. Courland Bay, at Plymouth, has good anchorage, and the only danger is from a rock called the Beef Barrel, and frequent heavy surfs. There is a lighthouse at Bacolet Point, Scarborough; it is a fixed white light, at an elevation of 128 feet above the level of the sea.

The Government is administered by a resident Lieutenant-Governor, subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands at Barbados. There were formerly two Legislative Houses,—the Legislative Council and the Elective Legislative Assembly. The Council was composed of seven members, appointed by the Queen.

The Assembly consisted of 16 members, elected by the registered voters of the seven parishes into which the island is divided, each parish returning two representatives, and the towns of Scarborough and Plymouth one each.

The first constitution was given to the Colony in 1769, and the seat of the Legislature transferred

from Georgetown, Barbados Bay, to Scarborough. The constitution was remodelled in 1855 by a local Act, Vict. 18, cap. 7, entitled "An Act for the better Government of this Island," which, in addition to the Legislative Council and Elective Legislative Assembly, established a Privy Council and an Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee consisted of one Member of the Legislative Council and two Members of the Elective Legislative Assembly, selected by the Lieutenant-Governor, and holding office during pleasure. Their duties were to advise and assist the Governor in the general administration of the affairs of the island, and to prepare and perfect all estimates and ways and means. They were the official organs of communication between the Governor and the respective Legislative Chambers. They formed a Board of Audit of Public Accounts, and are also Commissioners under the Hurricane Loan Act. They received a salary of 100*l.* per annum each, and had a Secretary receiving also 100*l.* per annum. The Members of the Executive Committee sat as Privy Councillors in virtue of their office, but ceased to be Members of the Privy Council on their retirement from the Executive Committee.

The constitution was further remodelled by an Act No. IX of 1874, which abolished the two Legislative Houses, and established in lieu thereof one Legislative Assembly, consisting of six Members nominated by the Government and eight elected,—one by the town of Scarborough and one by each of the seven parishes, the qualification of electors remaining the same as before. The Privy Council was continued and the Executive Committee, which however was reduced to two Members, one a nominee Member of the Assembly, and the other an elected Member. And their emoluments were reduced to 50*l.* a-year each. The Legislative Assembly thus created, has since abolished itself and empowered Her Majesty to constitute a Legislature for the Island. This Act has been ratified by the Imperial Act 39 and 40 Vic., c. 47 (alluded to under previous articles, St. Vincent and Grenada), but the new form of Legislature has not yet been established.

The moneys in circulation are British coins, doubloons, dollars, American eagles and dollars, and their parts, with Colonial bank-notes. The weights and measures are the British imperial.

Population.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1851	6,949	7,429	14,378
1861	7,433	7,977	15,410
1871	8,262	8,792	17,054

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1867	9,840	9,808
1868	9,354	10,459
1869	9,900	9,814
1870	12,177	11,655
1871	14,270	10,387
1872	13,395	13,384
1873	9,498	11,330
1874	9,518	9,578
1875	11,594	11,484

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1865	47,487	46,762
1866	57,645	69,872
1867	54,826	55,951
1868	48,895	48,417
1869	52,168	74,223
1870	61,148	82,377
1871	66,378	95,698
1872	55,234	82,635
1873	48,743	45,280
1874	46,435	45,387

List of Governors of Tobago.

1764	Lieut.-Governor Browne.	1833	Lt. - Governor Maj. Gen. Darling.
1768	Governor-General Melville.	1836	Governor Sir E. M. McGregor.
1770	Governor Stewart.	1842	President Scott.
1771	" Leybourne.	1842	Governor Sir Chas. Grey.
1771	Lieut.-Governor Major Young.	1842	Lt.-Governor Maj. Gen. Darling.
	Lieut.-Governor Ferguson.	1845	President Scott.
1784	Governor Dillon.	1845	" Yeates
1794	" Ricketts.	1845	Lieut.-Governor L. Graeme.
1795	Governor Lindsay.	1846	Governor William Reid, C.B.
1796	" Delaney.	1848	Governor Sir W. M. Colebrooke.
1800	" Masters.	1849	President Yeates.
1800	President Robley.	1850	Lieut.-Governor Graeme.
1802	Governor Sahuhe.	1850	President Yeates.
1802	President Magento.	1851	Lt.-Governor D. R. Ross.
1803	Governor Butthir.	1852	President Yeates.
1803	Lieut.-Governor Picton.	1852	Lt.-Governor D. Daly.
1803	Lieut.-Governor McDonald.	1852	President Yeates.
1803	Lieut.-Governor Johnstone.	1854	Lieut.-Governor Shortland.
1804	Governor Halkett.	1856	Governor Hincks, C.B.
1805	President Campbell.	1856	Administrator J. H. Keens.
1805	President Mitchell.	1856	Lt.-Governor J. V. Drysdale.
1806	" Balfour.	1860	Administrator E. D. Baynes.
1807	Governor Sir Wm. Young.	1860	Lieut.-Governor Drysdale.
1815	President Balfour.	1864	Lt.-Governor C. H. Kortright.
1816	" Campbell.		Administrator J. H. Keens.
1816	Governor S. F. P. Robinson.	1872	H. T. Ussher, C.M.G.
1819	President Cumine.	1875	Col. R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G.
1820	" Robley.		
1823	" Nichol.		
1826	" Brasnell.		
1827	" Piggott.		
1828	Governor Major-Gen. Blackwell.		
1833	President Gairdner.		
1833	Governor Sir Lionel Smith.		

Privy Council.

Lieutenant-Governor, Col. R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G.

Civil Establishment.

Lieutenant-Governor, Col. R. W. Harley, C.B., C.M.G., 1,100*l*.
Colonial Secretary, Auditor, and Registrar General.
 H. L. Byng, 300*l*. and fees.
Treasurer, C. A. Berkeley, 350*l*.
1st Revenue Officer, H. Francis, 160*l*.
 2nd " J. Worrall, 140*l*.
Superintendent of Lighthouse, Harbour Master, and Pilot, John Spicer, 60*l*. and fees.
Postmaster, Jas. Hamilton, fees.

Police and Gaol.

Inspector of Police and Marshal, R. Crooks, 450*l*.
Inspector of Prisons, D. Yeates.
Chaplain to Gaol, Rev. H. Hutson, 40*l*.
Medical Officer to ditto, W. J. Buhôt, M.D., 100*l*.
Quartermaster, Isaac Hope, 75*l*.
Turnkey, John Harris, 45*l*.

Ministers of Religion.

The Venerable C. G. C. Dunbar, Archdeacon.	
Rev. H. Hutson.	} Anglican Church.
" S. Bradshaw.	
" H. A. Todd.	
Rev. J. L. Hastings.	} Moravian Mission.
" L. Thaeler.	
Rev. C. Buzza.	} Wesleyan Mission.
" J. Sansom.	

Judicial Establishment.

Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, J. K. Wattlely, 700*l*. and fees.
Assistant Justices, J. H. Keens.
 R. Gordon.
 John McCall.
Attorney-General and Counsel to Legislature, E. K. Moylan, 250*l*. (acting).
Sitting Magistrates and Coroners, S. F. Titzck, D. Yeates, S. J. Fraser, 200*l*., and 40*l*. each as coroners.
Special Coroners, James Kirk, James McCall, G. T. McDougall, J. G. Anderson, W. T. Sladden, and C. L. Abbott, fees.

ST. LUCIA.

The island of St. Lucia was discovered by Columbus, during his fourth voyage, on the 15th June, 1502. It is situate in 13° 50' N. lat., and 60° 58' W. long.; at a distance of 24 miles to the south-east of Martinique, and 21 to the north-east of St. Vincent. It is 42 miles in length, and 21 at its greatest breadth; its circumference is one hundred and fifty miles, and its area 158,620 acres. Near its northern extremity lies Pigeon Island, formerly a military post of some importance.

Castries, the capital of the island, contains about 900 houses, and a population of about 3,500 souls. Next in importance is the town of Soufriere, containing a population of 1,800 souls.

At the period of its discovery, St. Lucia was inhabited by the Caribs, and continued in their possession till 1635, when it was granted by the King of France to M.M. de L'Olive and Duplessis. In 1639 the English formed their first settlement, but in the following year the colonists were all murdered by the Caribs.

In 1642 the King of France, still claiming a right of sovereignty over the island, ceded it to the French West India Company, who in 1650 sold it for 1,600*l*. to M.M. Honel and Duparquet. After repeated attempts by the Caribs to expel the French, the latter concluded a Treaty of Peace with them in 1660.

In 1663, Thomas Warner, the natural son of the Governor of St. Christopher, made a descent on St. Lucia. The English continued in possession till the Peace of Breda in 1667, when the island was restored to the French. In 1674 it was re-annexed to the Crown of France, and made a dependency of Martinique.

After the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, the rival pretensions of England and France to the possession of St. Lucia assumed an attitude of open hostility. In 1718 the Regent d'Orléans made a grant of the island to Marshal d'Estrées, and in 1722, the King of England made a grant of it to the Duke of Montague. In the following year, however, a body of troops, despatched to St. Lucia by the Governor of Martinique, compelled the English settlers to evacuate the island, and it was declared neutral.

In 1744, the French took advantage of the declaration of war to resume possession of St. Lucia, which they retained till the Treaty of Aix-le-Chapelle in 1748, when it was again declared neutral. In 1756, on the renewal of hostilities, the French put the island in a state of defence; but in 1762 it surrendered to the joint operations of Admiral Rodney and General Monckton. In the following year, by the Treaty of Paris, it was assigned to France.

St. Lucia continued in the peaceable possession of the French till 1778, when effective measures were taken by the British for its conquest. In the early part of 1782, Rodney took up his station in Gros Ilet Bay, in St. Lucia, with a fleet of 36 sail of the line, and it was from thence that he pursued Count de Grasse, when he gained the memorable battle of the 12th of April in that year. This event was followed by the Peace of Versailles, and St. Lucia was once more restored to France.

In 1793, on the declaration of war against revolutionary France, the West Indies became the scene of a series of naval and military operations which resulted in the surrender of St. Lucia to the British arms, on the 4th of April, 1794, on which day H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, father of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, placed the British colours on the principal fortress.

In 1796 the British Government despatched to the relief of their West Indian possessions a body of troops, 12,000 strong, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, supported by a squadron under Admiral Sir Hugh Christian. On the 26th April these forces appeared off St. Lucia, and after an obstinate and sanguinary contest, which lasted till the 26th May, the Republican party which had been aided by insurgent slaves under Victor Hughes, laid down their arms, and surrendered as prisoners of war.

Sir John Moore, the future hero of Corunna, who greatly distinguished himself in this campaign, was appointed Governor of the island, which post he held till the beginning of 1797.

The British retained possession of St. Lucia till 1802, when it was restored to France by the Treaty of Amiens; but on the renewal of hostilities it surrendered by capitulation to General Greenfield on the 22nd June, 1803, since which period it has continued under British rule.

On its final acquisition by the English, the island

had become much depopulated, partly by war, but chiefly by intestine struggles, the fruits of the French Revolution. The recovery from this state of things has been slow, having been retarded by the severe epidemics of cholera and small-pox which have at different times visited the West Indies. However, each census shows an improvement in this respect, and in the ten years between 1861 and 1871 the population has increased by 5,137, and now amounts to 31,811. This increase has been entirely a natural one, there having been no immigration from the East since 1861, and the number of arrivals from Barbados having been exceeded by departures of Coolies. The registration (instituted in 1869) exhibits an annual excess of births over deaths of about 600, or nearly 2 per cent. of the population—a fact which, considered in connection with the absence, until lately, of all professional assistance in the great majority of cases requiring medical and surgical treatment, shows that the reputation of the island for peculiar unhealthiness is completely undeserved. Certain spots situated in narrow valleys between high mountains are undoubtedly unhealthy, but are becoming less and less so as the forests fall before a yearly extending cultivation. Among the 900 or thereabout of white inhabitants, consumption and other of the most fatal diseases of temperate climates are unknown; and no case of yellow fever has occurred for years. Probably no climate in the world is more suitable as a winter resort for invalids suffering from chest complaints. The temperature from December to April seldom exceeds 80° Fahr., even at midday in spots situated a few hundred feet above the sea, and a fresh trade wind blows continuously. The scenery is of peculiar beauty, even as compared with that of other West India Islands, and in the neighbourhood of the Pitons has the less common element of grandeur. These are two cone-shaped rocks rising sheer out of the sea to a height of nearly 3,000 feet, and near them is the crater of a volcano and a soufrière, the ordinary characteristics of the Caribbean Cordillera.

Up to the period of the French Revolution, and after the restoration of order in 1800, the island was governed according to the law and ordinances of the French monarchy. The Courts of Justice were an inferior Court called the “Sénéchaussée,” and a higher Court called the “Conseil Supérieur,” or Court of appeal. The latter Court was composed of a President and twelve Councillors; the Governor often presided, and it was invested with certain executive and administrative functions.

Various English elements have from time to time been engrafted upon this system. The Government is now conducted by an Administrator (who is subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands), aided by an Executive Council of four members. The Legislature consists of the Administrator and a Council, in which he presides, consisting of four official and six unofficial members. Law is administered by a judge, from whom in civil cases there is an appeal to the Court of Appeal of the Windward Islands, and by three magistrates, whose decisions are liable to review by the judge. In criminal cases tried in the Superior Court facts are decided upon by a jury of twelve, as in England. English mercantile and criminal law has superseded the French; but in other respects the Coutume de Paris is still in force.

One of the most important changes effected in the laws and institutions of the Colony, was the enactment, in 1863, of the “Saisie Réelle” Ordinance,

authorising the levy and sale of immovable property. This law has served all the purposes of an “Encumbered Estates Act.”

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1865	11,786	13,780
1866	15,294	13,940
1867	13,442	14,295
1868	15,346	13,809
1869	14,982	13,637
1870	15,867	14,602
1871	18,307	16,980
1872	21,052	17,842
1873	19,907	20,346
1874	21,131	24,268

Population.

1871	31,811 of whom 30,901 are coloured.
1872	32,241

Public Debt, 15,000l.

Sinking Fund, 10,596l.

Value of Imports and Exports.

1865	70,758	107,321
1866	91,505	109,433
1867	71,197	93,831
1868	97,845	121,366
1869	90,964	118,164
1870	106,285	147,171
1871	121,384	171,001
1872	151,194	184,622
1873	116,036	151,011
1874	127,000	146,000

Executive Council.

The Administrator of the Government.
The Attorney-General.
The Colonial Treasurer.
A. Fleming.
John Goodman.

Legislative Council.

(Official).

The Administrator of the Government.
The Attorney-General.
The Colonial Treasurer.
C. R. Maclean, *Stipendiary Magistrate*.
Jos. Goodsir.

(Non-Official).

J. S. Moffat. John Goodman.
A. Fleming. Alexander Lloyd.
S. Weeks.

When the Governor-in-Chief is in St. Lucia, he presides at the meetings of both Councils. When acting as President of the Legislative Council the Administrator sits as Colonial Secretary, to the exclusion of the official member who at all other times supplies his place at the board.

Civil Establishment.

Administrator of the Government and Colonial Secretary. G. W. Des Voeux, 800l. (Macnamara Dix, acting).
Clerk, Colonial Office. E. Bennett (provisional), 180l.
2nd Clerk. G. Macleod (provisional), 140l.

Treasurer, Macnamara Dix, 500*l*.
Clerk to Treasurer, J. L. Clavier, 125*l*.
2nd Clerk to Treasurer (vacant), 100*l*.
Keeper of Spirit Warehouse, J. Goodsir, 100*l*.
Landing Waiters, R. J. Dick (paid by percentage on import duties).

F. Loustau, ditto.

Harbour Master, F. Peter, 150*l*.

Postmistress, Mrs. Richard, 100*l*.

Colonial Engineer and Surveyor, J. J. Meagher, 400*l*., and 100*l*. allowances.

Colonial Trustee, L. Mallet Paret, 150*l*.

Colonial Surgeon, A. R. Carter, 50*l*.

" *Assistant Surgeons* (3), Herbert Norton, C.B. Dalton, W. D. Freeman, 250*l*. each.

Judicial and Magisterial.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, James Armstrong, 700*l*., and 100*l*. travelling expenses.

Attorney-General, P. J. K. Ferguson (provisional), 400*l*.

Deputy Registrar and Accountant, A. Clavier, 810*l*.

Provost-Marshal and Inspector of Revenue and Police, H. Gall, 400*l*.

Sub-Inspectors ditto, A. Peter and C. De Vaux, 160*l*. each.

Clerk of the Court of Requests, H. Clavier, 118*l*.

Stipendiary Magistrates, 300*l*. each :—

C. R. Maclean.

H. E. Lynch.

Thos. H. Dix.

Gaoler, O. Langellier, 170*l*.

Ecclesiastical.

Minister of Trinity Church, Rev. — Bascom, 200*l*.

Minister of Grace Church, Rev. J. Semper, 300*l*.

Roman Catholic Clergy.

Archbishop of Port of Spain.

Vicar General, Rev. Abbé Ranturan.

Castries, Rev. Abbé Ranturan, 200*l*. and fees.

Anse Laraye, Rev. Abbé Moudens, 100*l*. ditto.

Soufrière, Rev. Abbé Fontaine, ditto.

Choiseul, Rev. Abbé Cloix, ditto.

Laborie, Rev. Abbé Beyrines, ditto.

Vieuxfort, Rev. Abbé Casale, ditto.

Micoud, Rev. A. Vandervennet, ditto.

Dennery,

Gros Islet, Rev. Abbé Chassang, ditto.

Assistant to Curé of Castries, 100*l*.

PART III.

EMIGRATION.

The two following notices, prepared by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners are printed as being of general interest.—ED. C. O. LIST.

INFORMATION RESPECTING FREE AND ASSISTED PASSAGES TO THE COLONIES.

Government Emigration Board, Downing Street, S.W., February, 1876.

The colonies which at present promote immigration from the United Kingdom by means of their public funds are New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, New Zealand, Western Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and Canada.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The selection of emigrants for passages to this Colony is limited to persons who can pay one-third of the cost, and are of sound health and good character. They must be either married couples not exceeding 40 years of age, or single men and unmarried women not exceeding 35 years of age. The classes eligible are mechanics, farmers, miners, vine-dressers, labourers, and domestic servants, and a few small working capitalists in any branch of colonial industry. A proportion of the immigrants, not exceeding 10 per cent. of the whole, may be German vine-dressers.

The following payments are required to be made by persons selected for passages to this Colony, viz., for bedding and mess utensils:—

1 and under 12 years of age 10s. each.
12 and not exceeding 40 years of age 1l. "

As contributions towards passage—

1 and under 12 years of age 2l. 5s. each.
12 and not exceeding 40 years of age 4l. 10s. "

Applications for passages should be addressed to the Agent-General for New South Wales, 3, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., from whom forms of application and all other information may be obtained.

VICTORIA.

Free and assisted emigration to this Colony is for the present suspended; but Passage Warrants issued under the Regulations of June, 1870, and October, 1871, which have not been made use of, are still transferred and renewed by the Colonial Authorities at Melbourne. The Agent-General's office is at No. 8, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Free passages are at present granted to persons deemed by the Emigration Agent for the Colony to be eligible, as follows:—

To single female domestic servants, artizans, agricultural, railway, and other labourers, and gardeners, copper, tin, and lead miners, not exceeding 40 years of age, single, or married with not more than three children.

Persons of the above callings and ages, paying their own full passages, receive a Land Order Warrant of the value of 20l. for every adult above 12, and 10l. for children between 1 and 12 years of age.

Further information respecting the issue of Land Orders and the grant of passages may be obtained on application to F. S. Dutton, Esq., C.M.G., Agent-General for the Colony, No. 8, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.

QUEENSLAND.

Emigration to Queensland is regulated by the "Immigration Act of 1872."

Assisted passages are granted under the following scale of payments to farmers, vine dressers, mechanics, and their families, and general labourers:—

Ages.	Males.		Females.	
	Deposit for passage.	Amount payable 12 months after arrival.	Deposit for passage.	Amount payable 12 months after arrival.
Between 1 and 12.	£ 2	£ 6	£ 1	£ 7
Between 12 and 40	4	12	2	14
Above 40.	6	10	6	10

Colonial nominees are provided with passages upon payments ranging from 1*l*. to 4*l*. made to the Immigration Agent in Brisbane, or to Sub-Agents throughout the Colony by resident colonists.

The following is the scale of payments to be made in the Colony for nominated passages:—

Ages.	Males.		Females.	
	Deposit for passage certificate.	Amount payable 12 months after arrival.	Deposit for passage certificate.	Amount payable 12 months after arrival.
Between 1 and 12	£ 1	£ 7	£ 1	£ 7
Between 12 and 40	2	14	1	15
Above 40	4	12	4	12

Free passages are granted to female domestic servants and such persons of the farming class as may from time to time be specially required in the Colony. No payments, with the exception of a very trifling amount for ship's kit, are required from this class.

Applications for free and assisted passages are to be addressed to the Agent General for Queensland, A. M. McAlister, Esq., C.M.G., 82, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

TASMANIA.

To this Colony assisted emigration is carried on by means of "Bounty Tickets," which are procurable in the Colony.

The scale of payments under which the "Bounty Tickets" are granted is as follows:—

Payments required from Applicants.

For a family ticket, including a man and his wife with all their children under 12 years of age at the time of embarkation	15 <i>l</i> .
For a ticket for a single female	5 <i>l</i> .
For a ticket for a single male	10 <i>l</i> .

All children of 12 years of age or upwards at embarkation are to be considered as adults, and must each have a separate single ticket.

The Board of Immigration in Tasmania are empowered to appoint agents in England for the purpose of selecting emigrants, and arranging for their conveyance to Tasmania. These agents have also power to issue Warrants for Land on the following terms:—

The agents shall issue to each approved emigrant who has not previously resided in the colony, and who pays the full cost of his family's passage out, a warrant, which will entitle the holder to receive from the Immigration Agent in Tasmania a Land Order to the value of 18*l*. for each member of the family above 15 years of age, and 9*l*. for each member above 12 months and under 15 years old; and these Land Orders will be received by the Government as payment for any Crown lands that the emigrant may buy after his arrival.

The Acts also empower the Immigration Board to permit any person who has paid his own and family's passage-money as cabin or intermediate passengers to demand, within a year after his arrival in the colony, a land certificate entitling him to select 30 acres of land for himself, 20 for his wife, if he has one, and 10 for each child.

And for these lands a grant will issue after five years' residence: but the order will not be forfeited by the death of the emigrant, or his absence, if his family remain in the colony.

Applications for Land Order Warrants and for general information respecting the colony may be made to the Emigrant and Colonist's Aid Corporation (Limited), at their office, 25, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

NEW ZEALAND.

Free passages are granted by the Government of New Zealand.

The classes eligible are married and single agricultural labourers, navvies, shepherds, and mechanics, &c., not exceeding 40 years of age, or if married 45 years of age; also single women as cooks, housemaids, nurses, general servants, dairy-maids, &c., who are not under 15 nor over 35 years of age.

Free passages are not granted to more than 3 children between 1 and 12 years of age in each family.

The following payments for bedding and mess utensils on board ship are required before embarkation:—

Single men and women	Twenty shillings each.
Married couples	Twenty shillings each adult.
Children under 12	Ten shillings each.

Under the provisions of the Immigrants' Land Act, 1873, every person approved by the Agent-General in England, and who pays his own passage to the colony, may claim a free grant of land to the value of 20*l*. for himself and for any adult member of his family whose passage is also paid. Two children are reckoned as an adult. The Crown Grant of the land is to be conditional on occupation and use, but the immigrant is to be allowed to remain five years in the colony before selecting his land.

For further particulars application may be made to the Agent General for New Zealand, No. 7 Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Free passages are granted to the nominees of residents in the colony, and to others of the following classes:—

Agricultural labourers, female servants, mechanics, miners and shepherds, of ages ranging from 18 to 40, able-bodied and healthy.

The emigrants pay 15s. each for bedding and mess-kit.

After two years' residence in the colony each adult emigrant is entitled to select, from any unimproved rural crown lands open to selection, 50 acres of land, and each emigrant between the ages of 16 and 21, 25 acres of land, not to exceed 150 acres in all for any one family. After three years' occupation, the land becomes the property of the selector, provided certain improvements have been made on it.

The emigrants are not required to enter into any agreement for repayment or otherwise. Passages are granted to families which do not comprise more than three children under 12 years old.

For further particulars application may be made to Messrs. Felgate and Co., 12, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Free passages by mail steamer are granted by the Colonial Government to railway labourers, artisans, &c., selected by the Agent in England for the service of the Government on railways and public works. Under the assisted Emigration, employers of labour can import hands on payment of 7l. towards their passage, and the agent selects suitable persons and contracts with them, on behalf of the employers if desired.

The same privilege is given to artisans and others who have promises of employment in the colony.

Applications respecting passages should be addressed to W. Burnet, Esq., 15, Coleman Street, London, E.C.

NATAL.

Free passages from Europe to Natal are granted by the Natal government to domestic servants, farm labourers, engineers, engine-drivers, carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, and shipbuilders, provided (1) that the immigrant is nominated by some person residing in the colony; (2) that the application is approved by the colonial government; and (3) that the Immigration Agent for Natal in London is satisfied that the immigrant is a person of good character and of proficiency in his professed trade or calling.

The nominor in the colony is required to make arrangements for the immediate reception in the colony of the immigrant introduced on his behalf, and to guarantee to the immigrant employment on his arrival, at a stated rate of wages for at least one year, but not more than three years.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Emigration Agent for Natal, No. 79, Coleman Street, London, E.C.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

A limited number of assisted passages are granted by the Government of Canada on board the steamships of the Allan and Dominion Lines from Liverpool, and Messrs. Temperley's Line from London, at the rate of 4l. 5s. sterling for each adult; 2l. 2s. 6d. for each child between 1 and 8 years of age; and 17s. 6d. for each infant under 1 year. Ten cubic feet of luggage are allowed free to each statute adult. Persons eligible for these passages must produce to the Agent for Canada in this country satisfactory certificates of character, and declare their intention to become settlers in Canada. Agricultural labourers with families, and female domestic servants receive special additional assistance.

Dépôts or stations for the reception of immigrants are provided at Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton.

These stations are fitted up so as to afford immigrants all necessary conveniences for meals, sleeping, washing, medical attendance, and accommodation for their luggage, &c. Meals are provided for them of good quality at low prices, and are given gratuitously to the really necessitous. Medical attendance and hospital accommodation are afforded by the Government in all cases of sickness.

Gratuitous railway tickets are issued to indigent immigrants from Quebec to the stations of the Grand Trunk Railways in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The Local Authorities provide food and pay the passages for immigrants to places inland from the nearest station at which the Dominion Government has an agent. An officer of the Government travels with parties of immigrants in the railway trains to see that their wants are properly provided for, and that they are not subjected to any imposition on the road.

Agricultural labourers should arrive in Canada early in the spring. By leaving this country in the middle of April or beginning of May, they will reach their destination at a time when labour is in general demand. During 1874 there was a demand for other kinds of labourers and for domestic servants throughout the year. That demand is expected to continue.

The Ontario Government will also pay the sum of six dollars, or 1l. 4s. 8d. sterling to agricultural labourers and female domestic servants, who, before leaving this country, obtain certificates in a prescribed form from their agent in this country.

Applications for assisted passages and for the forms of certificate above referred to, should be addressed to the Emigration Agent for Canada, 31, Queen Victoria Street, City, E.C.

By order of the Board,

ALFRED H. ENGELBACH.

Further information respecting Emigration and the Colonies is contained in a pamphlet, price 2d. (by post 3d.), and the Colonization Circular for 1874, price 1s. (by post 1s. 6d.), issued by the Commissioners, and which can be obtained of Mr. Stanford, 55, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

INFORMATION RESPECTING EMIGRATION TO THE BRITISH COLONIES.

The British Colonies which offer advantages to Emigrants from Europe are—in NORTH AMERICA, Canada, including New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island,—in AUSTRALIA, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope, and Natal.

CANADA.

In Canada there is a constant demand for labour, and industrious, well-conducted emigrants can scarcely fail to succeed there. Artizans, agricultural labourers, and female domestic servants are specially in request. The wages of artizans range from 5s. 6d. to 10s. a-day, and of agricultural labourers from 4s. to 5s. a-day without board. The wages of female domestic servants range, with reference to capacity, from 16s. to 2l. a month, with board. Boys and girls capable of working also find ready employment at fair wages. At the same time, the cost of living is much cheaper than in England.

The greatest demand for labour is in the Western Province of Canada, formerly called Upper Canada, but now Ontario. It is not so great in the Eastern Province, now called Quebec, or in New Brunswick. It is still less in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

There is plenty of land for sale throughout the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, at prices varying from 1s. 3d. to 4s. an acre, according to situation. In New Brunswick the price is 4l. 3s. for 100 acres to be applied in the making of roads. In Nova Scotia the price is 1s. 9d. an acre. There are also in each division of the Dominion, except Prince Edward Island, special lands set apart for free grant to eligible emigrants; but conditions of occupation and improvement are attached to these grants, to ensure the good faith of those who obtain them.

The persons to whom emigration to Canada offers the greatest advantage are:—1. Tenant Farmers with capital sufficient to purchase and stock farms. 2. Agricultural labourers of every description. 3. Female domestic servants of every description. 4. Mechanics, such as blacksmiths, carpenters, railway labourers, shoemakers, tailors, bricklayers, &c. Those for whom there is no demand are educated persons, such as clerks, shopmen, &c., unaccustomed to manual labour, but not possessed of capital.

The settlers in Ontario are principally of Anglo-Saxon birth, but with some settlements of Germans and other foreigners. In Quebec the bulk of the inhabitants are the descendants of the French colonists settled there previous to the Conquest in 1759. In the other Provinces the settlers are of the same class as in Ontario.

The climate of Canada varies according to situation. The winters, especially in the eastern part of the Dominion, are long and severe, but neither unhealthy nor disagreeable. The cold is tempered by the general stillness of the atmosphere, and the snow offers facilities for sleighing which are both convenient and enjoyable. In proportion as the emigrant proceeds west he will find the winter shorter and less severe. In that part of the Dominion which lies upon, and to the west of Lake Ontario, the winter, though colder, is scarcely longer than in England; the spring is rapid, and the summer scarcely so hot as in the centre of Europe.

Emigrants to Canada should embark as soon after the middle of April as they can, to enable them to find employment and get settled in the ensuing summer and autumn.

The voyage to Quebec in a steamer will occupy from 10 to 12 days, but by a sailing vessel from three to five weeks. The cost of passage, including provisions, has heretofore been by steamer 6l. 6s. per adult, and half that amount for children between 8 and 1. By sailing vessel the cost is from 4l. to 5l. per adult, with the same difference for children between 12 and 1. These prices, however, are subject to variation according to circumstances, and in the case of steamers have lately been reduced by the competition of the various companies which despatch them. The steamers sail on fixed days from the ports of London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, and are regularly advertised in the public papers, with the names and addresses of the agents, from whom all information can be obtained. As the voyage is short, no special outfit beyond the ordinary supply of clothes of the working classes is necessary, but as a general rule bedding is not provided for steerage passengers. Those therefore who possess blankets should bring them, but the berths are not spacious enough to admit large beds or mattresses.

On the arrival of the emigrant at Quebec, he will be received by a Government Emigration officer there, who will afford him whatever information or assistance he may require, either to obtain employment in the neighbourhood or to proceed up the country to seek it. The railroads from Quebec communicate with lines going to all the more important districts of the Dominion, and at Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton there are Government Emigration officers to advise and assist emigrants.

AUSTRALIA.

The continent of Australia lies between 118° and 153° E. Long., and 11° and 39° S. Lat. Its climate therefore varies very much. It is, however, very healthy, and except in the northern district of Queensland and the northern parts of South Australia is not so hot as to prevent Europeans working in the fields. The seasons are the reverse of those in Europe, midsummer being in the month of December, and midwinter in the month of June.

In the Australian colonies there is ample employment for an unlimited number of emigrants. The wages vary somewhat in each, but as a general rule it may be stated that they are considerably higher than in England or in any country on the continent of Europe. Provisions are at the same time cheap and abundant, and lodgings are not dear. A working man can scarcely fail to improve his condition by emigrating to Australia. The classes most in demand are agricultural labourers, skilled and unskilled, shepherds and stockmen, carpenters, smiths, bricklayers, &c.; and more than all, female domestic servants. For clerks, shopmen, governesses, and persons of that description there is no demand.

In all the colonies land can be obtained without difficulty. The usual system of sale is by auction at an upset price, generally of 1l. an acre. In some of the colonies facilities are afforded for acquiring land by yearly payments of rent, or interest on the price. Conditions of occupation and improvement are

attached to lands acquired under this system. Licenses to occupy extensive runs for the depasturing of sheep and cattle are also granted at inconsiderable rents; but as none except large capitalists, for whom this notice is not intended, can undertake the rearing of flocks and herds, it is unnecessary to describe here the system under which runs are let.

The cost of a passages to Australia, including a full dietary, is about 15*l.* per adult, and half that amount for children between 1 and 12 years. In Queensland, persons paying the passages of themselves and their families or servants are entitled to land orders for the selection of 40 acres of country land for each passage of an adult, and 20 acres for that of each child between 1 and 12 years. In these cases the holder of the land order receives a license to occupy the land for five years, and if at the end of that time he has resided on the land continuously for three years, and has cultivated one-tenth, or fenced the whole, he is entitled to a free grant.

In South Australia also persons approved by the Emigration Agent in England, and paying the whole cost of their passages, are entitled to receive land-order warrants of the value of 20*l.* for every adult over 12 years of age, and 10*l.* for every child between the ages of 1 and 12. These warrants are exchanged in the colony for land orders, which entitle the holder to occupy, reside on, and cultivate the Crown lands, and are taken as payment or part payment of the purchase of land; but no land grant is issued in respect of them until the holder has resided two years in the colony.

In Tasmania assisted passages are granted to the nominees of colonists; and emigrants paying their own passages out to that Colony and to Western Australia are entitled under certain settlement conditions to small grants of land varying from 10 to 30 acres. The price of Crown land laid out for special occupation in Western Australia is fixed at 10*s.* an acre.

The average length of the voyage to Australia is not less than three months, and as the emigrant will pass through both hot and cold latitudes, he should provide himself with as much good clothing as he can afford. If possible he should have not less than six shirts besides two of flannel, six pairs of stockings, two complete suits of strong clothes, two pairs of boots or shoes, four towels, and two lbs. of yellow soap. The outfit of females should be in proportion. Three sheets should also be provided for each berth. The wear and tear of clothing on shipboard is considerable, and the more therefore an emigrant has the better. The quantity of luggage allowed to each steerage passenger is from 10 to 20 cubic feet according to agreement. All luggage should be packed in strong cases and properly marked.

Ships sail for Australia at regular intervals from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other ports. The dates of sailing, and the names of the agents, from whom all particulars can be ascertained, are published in the daily papers. The agents in London for the Australian Colonies are for—

New South Wales.—W. Forster, Esq., No. 3, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Victoria.—A. Michie, Esq., Q.C., No. 8, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Queensland.—A. M. McAlister, Esq., No. 32, Charing Cross, Westminster.

South Australia.—The Agent-General, No. 37, Great George Street, Westminster.

There are also emigration agents at the ports of arrival of the several colonies to give advice and assistance to emigrants, and dépôts are provided in which female emigrants seeking engagements may find temporary accommodation.

NEW ZEALAND.

This colony lies between the 162° east and 173° west longitude, and between the 33° and 53° S. latitude, and is nearly the Antipodes of Great Britain. It comprises three islands, known as the North, Middle, and South (or Stewarts) islands. It is in the two former alone that European settlements have taken place.

The climate of New Zealand is very healthy and agreeable. The mean annual temperature of the North Island is 57° F., and of the Middle Island 52°, which is some degrees warmer than the mean annual temperature of London. Snow seldom lies in the plains of the North Island, and not often in the Middle Island, and frosts are comparatively rare.

The formation of railways within the settled districts of the colony and of roads through the districts hitherto exclusively occupied by natives has created a large demand for labour of all kinds. Agricultural labourers are in most general demand; but country mechanics and working tradesmen of all kinds find ready employment. For single women there is always a pressing demand both for domestic and dairy work.

The rates of wages and costs of living in New Zealand are about the same as in the Australian colonies.

New Zealand is divided into eight provinces—Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, and Hawkes Bay in the North Island, and Nelson, Marlborough, Canterbury, and Otago in the Middle Island. The mode of disposing of the waste lands differs somewhat in each province, but the general rule is sale at auction at an upset price varying from 5*s.* to 40*s.* per acre. Town and suburban lands sell higher. In Auckland and part of Otago lands are set apart for special settlement, and in Auckland any settler of 18 years or upwards is authorized to take possession of 40 acres of any surveyed land proclaimed as open for occupation, and on proving three years continuous occupation and the cultivation of one-fifth becomes entitled to a free grant.

The average voyage to New Zealand is somewhat longer than to Australia, and the cost rather higher. In other respects what has been said above in regard to outfit, &c., is as applicable to the New Zealand as to the Australian voyage.

There are also at the principal ports agents to advise and assist emigrants, and dépôts for females seeking employment.

The principal agent for New Zealand in this country is—

Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G., 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

The principal agent for the Continent is—

Mr. William Kirchner, of Darmstadt.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, AND NATAL.

The former Colony grants free passages to skilled artizans, and assisted passages to artizans, labourers, &c. The agent for the Colony is—

W. Burnet, Esq., 15, Coleman Street, London.

Natal grants assisted passages, through its emigration agent,—

J. G. Rolls, Esq., 79, Coleman Street, London.

Government Emigration Board, Downing Street.

July, 1874.

PART IV.

SOME LOCAL AND IMPERIAL ACTS OF GENERAL IMPORTANCE.

IMPERIAL STATUTES RELATING TO THE COLONIES.

An Index of all Imperial Statutes relating exclusively to the Colonies will be found in the Chronological Table and Index to the Statutes to the end of the Session of 1874—37 and 38 Victoria, pages 674 to 684: London, published by Authority, 1874. [Ed. C. O. List.]

EXPORT OF ARMS.

The following is a list of colonial laws empowering the executive government in the colonies to prevent the Export of Arms or Munitions of War.

The greater number of the laws follow in substance the 150th section of "The English Customs Consolidation Act, 1853" (16 and 17 Vic., c. 107). Those marked with an asterisk, differ from that enactment generally in the direction of admitting partial prohibitions of export, as distinguished from general prohibitions, accompanied by special permits in particular cases.

Antigua—Act No. 3 of 1871.

Bahamas—Act 36 Vict., c. 8, s. 151.

Barbados—Trade Act, 1870, cl. 32.

Bermuda—Act No. 3 of 1862, rendered perpetual by Act No. 6 of 1864.

British Honduras—Act No. 4 of 25 Vict., aided temporarily by Act No. 10 of 30 Vict., which has now expired.

Canada—Act 31 Vict., c. 6, s. 124.

*Cape (Inland only)—Ordinance No. 81 of 1830, No. 2 of 1853, Acts No. 14 of 1857, and No. 28 of 1864.

Ceylon—Ordinance No. 17 of 1869, s. 95.

Dominica—Act of 5th May, 1871.

Hong Kong—Ordinance No. 3 of 1862.

*Jamaica—Act No. 23 of 25 Vict., and law No. 23 of 1873.

*Labuan—Ordinance No. 3 of 1866.

Lagos—Ordinance No. 1 of 1873.

*Malta—Ordinance No. 6 of 1840, s. 6.

*Mauritius—Ordinance No. 14 of 1858.

Natal—Act No. 8 of 1862.

Newfoundland—Act 33 Vict., c. 11.

New Zealand—Customs Act No. 40 of 21 and 22 Vict., s. 122.

Queensland—Customs Act No. 1 of 1873, s. 147.

St. Helena—Act No. 2 of 1871.

St. Kitts—Act No. 222 of 15th September, 1865, s. 10.

St. Vincent—Act No. 178, April, 1862.

South Australia—Customs Acts 1864, s. 119.

*Straits Settlements—Ordinance No. 13 of 1867.

Tasmania—Act No. 3 of 1861, s. 104, being a re-enactment of Act 3 of 1860.

Tobago—Act No. 11 of 26 Vict.

*Trinidad—Ordinance No. 14 of 1862.

Victoria—Act No. 13 of 21 Vict., s. 123 (all goods).

Virgin Islands—Ordinance No. 2 of 1871.

Western Australia—Act 35 Vict., c. 9.

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

88 & 34 VICT., CHAP. XC.

An Act to regulate the conduct of Her Majesty's Subjects during the existence of hostilities between Foreign States with which Her Majesty is at peace.

[9th August, 1870.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the regulation of the conduct of Her Majesty's subjects during the existence of hostilities between foreign states with which Her Majesty is at peace:

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870."

2. This Act shall extend to all the dominions of Her Majesty, including the adjacent territorial waters.

3. This Act shall come into operation in the United Kingdom immediately on the passing thereof, and shall be proclaimed in every British possession by the governor thereof as soon as may be after he receives notice of this Act, and shall come into operation in that British possession on the day of such proclamation, and the time at which this Act comes into operation in any place is, as respects such place, in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Illegal Enlistment.

4. If any person, without the license of Her Majesty, being a British subject, within or without Her Majesty's dominions, accepts or agrees to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any foreign state at peace with Her Majesty, and in this Act referred to as a friendly state, or whether a British subject or not within Her Majesty's dominions, induces any other person to accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any such foreign state as aforesaid,—

He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

5. If any person, without the license of Her Majesty, being a British subject, quits or goes on board any ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's dominions, with intent to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with a friendly state, or, whether a British subject or not, within Her Majesty's dominions, induces any other person to quit or to go on board any ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's dominions with the like intent,—

He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

6. If any person induces any other person to quit Her Majesty's dominions or to embark on any ship within Her Majesty's dominions under a misrepresentation or false representation of the service in which such person is to be engaged, with the intent or in order that such person may accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with a friendly state,—

He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

7. If the master or owner of any ship, without the license of Her Majesty, knowingly either takes on board, or engages to take on board, or has on board such ship within Her Majesty's dominions any of the following persons, in this Act referred to as illegally enlisted persons, that is to say:—

(1.) Any person who, being a British subject within or without the dominions of Her Majesty, has, without the license of Her Majesty, accepted or agreed to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state;

(2.) Any person, being a British subject, who, without the license of Her Majesty, is about to quit Her Majesty's dominions with intent to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with a friendly state;

(3.) Any person who has been induced to embark under a misrepresentation or false representation of the service in which such person is to be engaged, with the intent or in order that such person may accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with a friendly state;

Such master or owner shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and the following consequences shall ensue; that is to say:—

(1.) The offender shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour; and

(2.) Such ship shall be detained until the trial and conviction or acquittal of the master or owner, and until all penalties inflicted on the master or owner have been paid, or the master or owner has given security for the payment of such penalties to the satisfaction of two justices of the peace, or other magistrate or magistrates having the authority of two justices of the peace; and

(3.) All illegally enlisted persons shall immediately on the discovery of the offence be taken on shore, and shall not be allowed to return to the ship.

Illegal Shipbuilding and Illegal Expeditions.

(8.) If any person within Her Majesty's dominions, without the license of Her Majesty, does any of the following acts; that is to say,—

- (1.) Builds or agrees to build, or causes to be built any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state: or
- (2.) Issues or delivers any commission for any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state: or
- (3.) Equips any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state: or
- (4.) Despatches, or causes or allows to be despatched, any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state:

Such person shall be deemed to have committed an offence against this Act, and the following consequences shall ensue:

- (1.) The offender shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded may be either with or without hard labour:
- (2.) The ship in respect of which any such offence is committed, and her equipment, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty:

Provided that a person building, or caused to be built, or equipping a ship in any of the cases aforesaid, in pursuance of a contract made before the commencement of such war as aforesaid, shall not be liable to any of the penalties imposed by this section in respect of such building or equipping if he satisfies the conditions following (that is to say):—

- (1.) If forthwith upon a proclamation of neutrality being issued by Her Majesty he gives notice to the Secretary of State that he is so building, causing to be built, or equipping such ship, and furnishes such particulars of the contract and of any matters relating to, or done, or to be done under the contract as may be required by the Secretary of State:
- (2.) If he gives such security, and takes and permits to be taken such other measures, if any, as the Secretary of State may prescribe for ensuring that such ship shall not be despatched, delivered, or removed without the license of Her Majesty until the termination of such war as aforesaid.

9. When any ship is built by order of or on behalf of any foreign state when at war with a friendly state, or is delivered to or to the order of such foreign state, or any person who to the knowledge of the person building is an agent of such foreign state or is paid for by such foreign state or such agent, and is employed in the military or naval service of such foreign state, such ship shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been built with a view to being so employed, and the burden shall lie on the builder of such ship of proving that he did not know that the ship was intended to be so employed in the military or naval service of such foreign state.

10. If any person within the dominions of Her Majesty, and without the license of Her Majesty,—
By adding to the number of the guns, or by changing those on board for other guns, or by the addition of any equipment for war, increases or augments, or procures to be increased or augmented, or is knowingly concerned in increasing or augmenting the warlike force of any ship which at the time of her being within the dominions of Her Majesty was a ship in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state—

Such person shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

11. If any person within the limits of Her Majesty's dominions, and without the license of Her Majesty—

Prepares or fits out any naval or military expedition to proceed against the dominions of any friendly state, the following consequences shall ensue:

(1.) Every person engaged in such preparation or fitting out, or assisting therein, or employed in any capacity in such expedition, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

(2.) All ships, and their equipments, and all arms and munitions of war, used in or forming part of such expedition, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

12. Any person who aids, abets, counsels, or procures the commission of any offence against this Act, shall be liable to be tried and punished as a principal offender.

13. The term of imprisonment to be awarded in respect of any offence against this Act shall not exceed two years.

Illegal Prize.

14. If, during the continuance of any war in which Her Majesty may be neutral, any ship, goods, or merchandise captured as prize of war within the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, in violation of the neutrality of this realm, or captured by any ship which may have been built, equipped, commissioned, or despatched, or the force of which may have been augmented, contrary to the provisions of this Act, are brought within the limits of Her Majesty's dominions by the captor, or any agent of the captor, or by any person having come into possession thereof with knowledge that the same was prize of war so captured as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the original owner of such prize, or his agent, or for any person authorised in that behalf by the Government of the foreign state to which such owner belongs, to make application to the Court of Admiralty for seizure and detention of such prize, and the court shall, on due proof of the facts, order such prize to be restored.

Every such order shall be executed and carried into effect in the same manner, and subject to the same right of appeal, as in case of any order made in the exercise of the ordinary jurisdiction of such court;

and in the meantime and until a final order has been made on such application the court shall have power to make all such provisional and other orders as to the care or custody of such captured ship, goods, or merchandise, and (if the same be of perishable nature, or incurring risk of deterioration) for the sale thereof, and with respect to the deposit or investment of the proceeds of any such sale, as may be made by such court in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction.

General Provision.

15. For the purposes of this Act, a license by Her Majesty shall be under the sign manual of Her Majesty, or be signified by Order in Council or by proclamation of Her Majesty.

Legal Procedure.

16. Any offence against this Act shall, for all purposes of and incidental to the trial and punishment of any person guilty of any such offence, be deemed to have been committed either in the place in which the offence was wholly or partly committed, or in any place within Her Majesty's dominions in which the person who committed such offence may be.

17. Any offence against this Act may be described in any indictment or other document relating to such offence, in cases where the mode of trial requires such a description, as having been committed at the place where it was wholly or partly committed, or it may be averred generally to have been committed within Her Majesty's dominions, and the venue or local description in the margin may be that of the county, city, or place in which the trial is held.

18. The following authorities, that is to say, in the United Kingdom any judge of a superior court, in any other place within the jurisdiction of any British court of justice, such court, or, if there are more courts than one, the court having the highest criminal jurisdiction in that place, may, by warrant or instrument in the nature of a warrant in this section included in the term "warrant," direct that any offender charged with an offence against this Act shall be removed to some other place in Her Majesty's dominions for trial in cases where it appears to the authority granting the warrant that the removal of such offender would be conducive to the interests of justice, and any prisoner so removed shall be triable at the place to which he is removed, in the same manner as if his offence had been committed at such place.

Any warrant for the purposes of this section may be addressed to the master of any ship or to any other person or persons, and the person or persons to whom such warrant is addressed shall have power to convey the prisoner therein named to any place or places named in such warrant, and to deliver him, when arrived at such place or places, into the custody of any authority designated by such warrant.

Every prisoner shall, during the time of his removal under any such warrant as aforesaid, be deemed to be in the legal custody of the person or persons empowered to remove him.

19. All proceedings for the condemnation and forfeiture of a ship, or ship and equipment, or arms and munitions of war, in pursuance of this Act shall require the sanction of the Secretary of State or such chief executive authority as is in this Act mentioned, and shall be had in the Court of Admiralty, and not in any other court; and the Court of Admiralty shall, in addition to any power given to the court by this Act, have in respect of any ship or other matter brought before it in pursuance of this Act all powers which it has in the case of a ship or matter brought before it in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction.

20. Where any offence against this Act has been committed by any person by reason whereof a ship, or ship and equipment, or arms and munitions of war, has or have become liable to forfeiture, proceedings may be instituted contemporaneously or not, as may be thought fit, against the offender in any court having jurisdiction of the offence, and against the ship, or ship and equipment, or arms and munitions of war, for the forfeiture in the Court of Admiralty; but it shall not be necessary to take proceedings against the offender, because proceedings are instituted for the forfeiture, or to take proceedings for the forfeiture because proceedings are taken against the offender.

21. The following officers, that is to say—

- (1.) Any officer of customs in the United Kingdom, subject nevertheless to any special or general instructions from the Commissioners of Customs or any officer of the Board of Trade, subject nevertheless to any special or general instructions from the Board of Trade;
- (2.) Any officer of customs or public officer in any British possession, subject nevertheless to any special or general instructions from the governor of such possession;
- (3.) Any commissioned officer on full pay in the military service of the Crown, subject nevertheless to any special or general instructions from his commanding officer;
- (4.) Any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval service of the Crown, subject nevertheless to any special or general instructions from the Admiralty or his superior officer,

may seize or detain any ship liable to be seized or detained in pursuance of this Act, and such officers are in this Act referred to as the "local authority;" but nothing in this Act contained shall derogate from the power of the Court of Admiralty to direct any ship to be seized or detained by any officer by whom such court may have power under its ordinary jurisdiction to direct a ship to be seized or detained.

22. Any officer authorised to seize or detain any ship in respect of any offence against this Act may, for the purpose of enforcing such seizure or detention, call to his aid any constable or officers of police, or any officers of Her Majesty's army or navy or marines, or any excise officers or officers of customs, or any harbour-master or dock-master, or any officers having authority by law to make seizures of ships, and may put on board any ship so seized or detained any one or more of such officers to take charge of the same, and to enforce the provisions of this Act, and any officer seizing or detaining any ship under this Act may use force, if necessary, for the purpose of enforcing seizure or detention, and if any person is killed or maimed by reason of his resisting such officer in the execution of his duties, or any person acting under his orders, such officer so seizing or detaining the ship, or other person, shall be freely and fully indemnified as well against the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors against all persons so killed, maimed, or hurt.

23. If the Secretary of State or the chief executive authority is satisfied that there is a reasonable and probable cause for believing that a ship within Her Majesty's dominions has been or is being built, commissioned, or equipped contrary to this Act, and is about to be taken beyond the limits of such dominions, or that a ship is about to be despatched contrary to this Act, such Secretary of State or chief executive authority shall have power to issue a warrant stating that there is reasonable and probable cause for believing as aforesaid, and upon such warrant the local authority shall have power to seize and search such ship and to detain the same until it has been either condemned or released by process of law, or in manner hereinafter mentioned.

The owner of the ship so detained, or his agent, may apply to the Court of Admiralty for its release, and the court shall as soon as possible put the matter of such seizure and detention in course of trial between the applicant and the Crown.

If the applicant establish to the satisfaction of the court that the ship was not and is not being built, commissioned, or equipped, or intended to be despatched contrary to this Act, the ship shall be released and restored.

If the applicant fail to establish to the satisfaction of the court that the ship was not and is not being built, commissioned, or equipped, or intended to be despatched contrary to this Act, then the ship shall be detained till released by order of the Secretary of State or chief executive authority.

The court may, in cases where no proceedings are pending for its condemnation, release any ship detained under this section on the owner giving security to the satisfaction of the court that the ship shall not be employed contrary to this Act, notwithstanding that the applicant may have failed to establish to the satisfaction of the court that the ship was not and is not being built, commissioned, or intended to be despatched contrary to this Act. The Secretary of State or the chief executive authority may likewise release any ship detained under this section on the owner giving security to the satisfaction of such Secretary of State or chief executive authority that the ship shall not be employed contrary to this Act, or may release the ship without such security if the Secretary of State or chief executive authority think fit so to release the same.

If the court be of opinion that there was not reasonable and probable cause for the detention, and if no such cause appear in the course of the proceedings, the court shall have power to declare that the owner is to be indemnified by the payment of costs and damages in respect of the detention, the amount thereof to be assessed by the court, and any amount so assessed shall be payable by the Commissioners of the Treasury out of any moneys legally applicable for that purpose. The Court of Admiralty shall also have power to make a like order for the indemnity of the owner, on the application of such owner to the court in a summary way, in cases where the ship is released by the order of the Secretary of State or the chief executive authority, before any application is made by the owner or his agent to the court for such release.

Nothing in this section contained shall affect any proceedings instituted or to be instituted for the condemnation of any ship detained under this section where such ship is liable to forfeiture, subject to this provision, that if such ship is restored in pursuance of this section, all proceedings for such condemnation shall be stayed; and where the court declares that the owner is to be indemnified by the payment of costs and damages for the detainer, all costs, charges, and expenses incurred by such owner in or about any proceedings for the condemnation of such ship shall be added to the costs and damages payable to him in respect of the detention of the ship.

Nothing in this section contained shall apply to any foreign non-commissioned ship despatched from any part of Her Majesty's dominions after having come within them under stress of weather or in the course of a peaceful voyage, and upon which ship no fitting out or equipping of a warlike character has taken place in this country.

24. Where it is represented to any local authority, as defined by this Act, and such local authority believes the representation, that there is a reasonable and probable cause for believing that a ship within Her Majesty's dominions has been or is being built, commissioned, or equipped contrary to this Act, and is about to be taken beyond the limits of such dominions, or that a ship is about to be despatched contrary to this Act, it shall be the duty of such local authority to detain such ship, and forthwith to communicate the fact of such detention to the Secretary of State or chief executive authority.

Upon the receipt of such communication the Secretary of State or chief executive authority may order the ship to be released if he thinks there is no cause for detaining her, but if satisfied that there is reasonable and probable cause for believing that such ship was built, commissioned, or equipped or intended to be despatched in contravention of this Act, he shall issue his warrant stating that there is reasonable and probable cause for believing as aforesaid, and upon such warrant being issued further proceedings shall be had as in cases where the seizure or detention has taken place on a warrant issued by the Secretary of State without any communication from the local authority.

Where the Secretary of State or chief executive authority orders the ship to be released on the receipt of a communication from the local authority without issuing his warrant, the owner of the ship shall be indemnified by the payment of costs and damages in respect of the detention upon application to the Court of Admiralty in a summary way in like manner as he is entitled to be indemnified where the Secretary of State having issued his warrant under this Act releases the ship before any application is made by the owner or his agent to the court for such redress.

25. The Secretary of State or the chief executive authority may, by warrant, empower any person to enter any dockyard or other place within Her Majesty's dominions and inquire as to the destination of any ship which may appear to him to be intended to be employed in the naval or military service of any foreign state at war with a friendly state, and to search such ship.

26. Any powers or jurisdiction by this Act given to the Secretary of State may be exercised by him throughout the dominions of Her Majesty, and such powers and jurisdiction may also be exercised by any of the following officers, in this Act referred to as the chief executive authority, within their respective jurisdictions; that is to say:—

(1.) In Ireland by the Lord Lieutenant or other the chief governor or governors of Ireland for the time being, or the chief secretary to the Lord Lieutenant:

- (2.) In Jersey by the Lieutenant Governor :
- (3.) In Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, and the dependent islands by the Lieutenant Governor :
- (4.) In the Isle of Man by the Lieutenant Governor :
- (5.) In any British possession by the Governor :

A copy of any warrant issued by a Secretary of State or by any officer authorised in pursuance of this Act to issue such warrant in Ireland, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man shall be laid before Parliament.

27. An appeal may be had from any decision of a Court of Admiralty under this Act to the same tribunal, and in the same manner to and in which an appeal may be had in cases within the ordinary jurisdiction of the court as a Court of Admiralty.

28. Subject to the provisions of this Act providing for the award of damages in certain cases in respect of the seizure or detention of a ship by the Court of Admiralty no damages shall be payable, and no officer or local authority shall be responsible either civilly or criminally, in respect of the seizure or detention of any ship in pursuance of this Act.

29. The Secretary of State shall not, nor shall the chief executive authority, be responsible in any action or other legal proceedings whatsoever for any warrant issued by him in pursuance of this Act, or be examinable as a witness, except at his own request, in any court of justice in respect of the circumstances which led to the issue of the warrant.

Interpretation Clause.

30. In this Act, if not inconsistent with the context, the following terms have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them, that is to say :—

“Foreign state” includes any foreign prince, colony, province, or part of any province or people, or any person or person exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of government in or over any foreign country, colony, province, or part of any province or people :

“Military service” shall include military telegraphy and any other employment whatever, in or in connexion with any military operation :

“Naval service” shall, as respects a person, include service as a marine, employment as a pilot in piloting or directing the course of a ship of war or other ship when such ship of war or other ship is being used in any military or naval operation, and any employment whatever on board a ship of war, transport, store ship, privateer or ship under letters of marque ; and as respects a ship, include any user of a ship as a transport, store ship, privateer or ship under letters of marque :

“United Kingdom” includes the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, and other adjacent islands :

“British possession” means any territory, colony, or place being part of Her Majesty’s dominions, and not part of the United Kingdom, as defined by this Act :

“The Secretary of State” shall mean any one of Her Majesty’s Principal Secretaries of State :

“The Governor” shall, as respects India, mean the Governor General or the governor of any presidency, and where a British possession consists of several constituent colonies, mean the Governor General of the whole possession or the Governor of any of the constituent colonies, and as respects any other British possession it shall mean the officer for the time being administering the government of such possession ; also any person acting for or in the capacity of a governor shall be included under the term “Governor.”

“Court of Admiralty” shall mean the High Court of Admiralty of England or Ireland, the Court of Session of Scotland, or any Vice-Admiralty Court within Her Majesty’s dominions :

“Ship” shall include any description of boat, vessel, floating battery, or floating craft ; also any description of boat, vessel, or other craft or battery, made to move either on the surface of or under water, or sometimes on the surface of and sometimes under water :

“Building” in relation to a ship shall include the doing any act towards or incidental to the construction of a ship, and all words having relation to building shall be construed accordingly :

“Equipping” in relation to a ship shall include the furnishing a ship with any tackle, apparel, furniture, provisions, arms, munitions, or stores, or any other thing which is used in or about a ship for the purpose of fitting or adapting her for the sea or for naval service, and all words relating to equipping shall be construed accordingly :

“Ship and equipment” shall include a ship and everything in or belonging to a ship :

“Master” shall include any person having the charge or command of a ship.

Repeal of Acts, and Saving Clauses.

31. From and after the commencement of this Act, an Act passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, chapter sixty-nine, intituled “An Act to prevent the enlisting “or engagement of His Majesty’s subjects to serve in foreign service, and the fitting out or equipping, in “His Majesty’s dominions, vessels for warlike purposes, without His Majesty’s license,” shall be repealed : Provided that such repeal shall not affect any penalty, forfeiture, or other punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence committed before this Act comes into operation, nor the institution of any investigation or legal proceeding, or any other remedy for enforcing any such penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid.

32. Nothing in this Act contained shall subject to forfeiture any commissioned ship of any foreign state, or give to any British court over or in respect of any ship entitled to recognition as a commissioned ship of any foreign state any jurisdiction which it would not have had if this Act had not passed.

33. Nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to subject to any penalty any person who enters into the military service of any prince, state, or potentate in Asia, with such leave or license as is for the time being required by law in the case of subjects of Her Majesty entering into the military service of princes, states, or potentates in Asia.

THE EXTRADITION ACTS.

33 & 34 VICT., CAP. LII.

An Act for amending the Law relating to the Extradition of Criminals.

[9th August, 1870.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the surrender to foreign states of persons accused or convicted of the commission of certain crimes within the jurisdiction of such states, and to the trial of criminals surrendered by foreign states to this country:

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Extradition Act, 1870."

2. Where an arrangement has been made with any foreign state with respect to the surrender to such state of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that this Act shall apply in the case of such foreign state.

Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent order, limit the operation of the order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient.

Every such order shall recite or embody the terms of the arrangement, and shall not remain in force for any longer period than the arrangement.

Every such order shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within six weeks after it is made, or, if Parliament be not then sitting, within six weeks after the then next meeting of Parliament, and shall also be published in the London Gazette.

3. The following restrictions shall be observed with respect to the surrender of fugitive criminals:

(1.) A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove to the satisfaction of the police magistrate or the court before whom he is brought on habeas corpus, or to the Secretary of State, that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character:

(2.) A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered to a foreign state unless provision is made by the law of that state, or by arrangement, that the fugitive criminal shall not, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to Her Majesty's dominions, be detained or tried in that foreign state for any offence committed prior to his surrender other than the extradition crime proved by the facts on which the surrender is grounded:

(3.) A fugitive criminal who has been accused of some offence within English jurisdiction not being the offence for which his surrender is asked, or is undergoing sentence under any conviction in the United Kingdom, shall not be surrendered until after he has been discharged, whether by acquittal or an expiration of his sentence or otherwise:

(4.) A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered until the expiration of fifteen days from the date of his being committed to prison to await his surrender.

4. An Order in Council for applying this Act in the case of any foreign state shall not be made unless the arrangement—

(1.) provides for the determination of it by either party to it after the expiration of a notice not exceeding one year; and,

(2.) is in conformity with the provisions of this Act, and in particular with the restrictions on the surrender of fugitive criminals contained in this Act.

5. When an order applying this Act in the case of any foreign state has been published in the London Gazette, this Act (after the date specified in the order, or if no date is specified, after the date of the publication,) shall, so long as the order remains in force, but subject to the limitations, restrictions, conditions, exceptions, and qualifications, if any, contained in the order, apply in the case of such foreign state. An Order in Council shall be conclusive evidence that the arrangement therein referred to complies with the requisitions of this Act, and that this Act applies in the case of the foreign state mentioned in the order, and the validity of such order shall not be questioned in any legal proceedings whatever.

6. Where this Act applies in the case of any foreign state, every fugitive criminal of that state who is in or suspected of being in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, or that part which is specified in the order applying this Act (as the case may be), shall be liable to be apprehended and surrendered in manner provided by this Act, whether the crime in respect of which the surrender is sought was committed before or after the date of the order, and whether there is or is not any concurrent jurisdiction in any court of Her Majesty's dominions over that crime.

7. A requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal of any foreign state, who is in or suspected of being in the United Kingdom, shall be made to a Secretary of State by some person recognised by the Secretary of State as a diplomatic representative of that foreign state. A Secretary of State may, by order under his hand and seal, signify to a police magistrate that such requisition has been made, and require him to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive criminal.

If the Secretary of State is of opinion that the offence is one of a political character, he may, if he think fit, refuse to send any such order, and may also at any time order a fugitive criminal accused or convicted of such offence to be discharged from custody.

8. A warrant for the apprehension of a fugitive criminal, whether accused or convicted of crime, who is in or suspected of being in the United Kingdom, may be issued—

1. by a police magistrate on the receipt of the said order of the Secretary of State, and on such

evidence as would in his opinion justify the issue of the warrant if the crime had been committed by the criminal convicted in England; and

2. by a police magistrate or any justice of the peace in any part of the United Kingdom, on such information or complaint, and such evidence or after such proceedings as would in the opinion of the person issuing the warrant justify the issue of a warrant if the crime had been committed or the criminal convicted in that part of the United Kingdom in which he exercises jurisdiction.

Any person issuing a warrant under this section without an order from a Secretary of State shall forthwith send a report of the fact of such issue, together with the evidence and information or complaint, or certified copies thereof, to a Secretary of State, who may if he think fit order the warrant to be cancelled, and the person who has been apprehended on the warrant to be discharged.

A fugitive criminal, when apprehended on a warrant issued without the order of a Secretary of State, shall be brought before some person having power to issue a warrant under this section, who shall by warrant order him to be brought, and the prisoner shall accordingly be brought before a police magistrate.

A fugitive criminal apprehended on a warrant issued without the order of a Secretary of State, shall be discharged by the police magistrate, unless the police magistrate, within such reasonable time as, with reference to the circumstances of the case, he may fix, receives from a Secretary of State an order signifying that a requisition has been made for the surrender of such criminal.

9. When a fugitive criminal is brought before the police magistrate, the police magistrate shall hear the case in the same manner, and have the same jurisdiction and powers, as near as may be, as if the prisoner were brought before him charged with an indictable offence committed in England.

The police magistrate shall receive any evidence which may be tendered to show that the crime or which the prisoner is accused or alleged to have been convicted is an offence of a political character or is not an extradition crime.

10. In the case of a fugitive criminal accused of an extradition crime, if the foreign warrant authorising the arrest of such criminal is duly authenticated, and such evidence is produced as (subject to the provisions of this Act) would, according to the law of England, justify the committal for trial of the prisoner if the crime of which he is accused had been committed in England, the police magistrate shall commit him to prison, but otherwise shall order him to be discharged.

In the case of a fugitive criminal alleged to have been convicted of an extradition crime, if such evidence is produced as (subject to the provisions of this Act) would, according to the law of England, prove that the prisoner was convicted of such crime, the police magistrate shall commit him to prison, but otherwise shall order him to be discharged.

If he commits such criminal to prison, he shall commit him to the Middlesex House of Detention, or to some other prison in Middlesex, there to await the warrant of a Secretary of State for his surrender, and shall forthwith send to a Secretary of State a certificate of the committal, and such report upon the case as he may think fit.

11. If the police magistrate commits a fugitive criminal to prison, he shall inform such criminal that he will not be surrendered until after the expiration of fifteen days, and that he has a right to apply for a writ of habeas corpus.

Upon the expiration of the said fifteen days, or, if a writ of habeas corpus is issued, after the decision of the court upon the return to the writ, as the case may be, or after such further period as may be allowed in either case by a Secretary of State, it shall be lawful for a Secretary of State, by warrant under his hand and seal, to order the fugitive criminal (if not delivered on the decision of the court) to be surrendered to such person as may in his opinion be duly authorised to receive the fugitive criminal by the foreign state from which the requisition for the surrender proceeded, and such fugitive criminal shall be surrendered accordingly.

It shall be lawful for any person to whom such warrant is directed and for the person so authorised as aforesaid to receive, hold in custody, and convey within the jurisdiction of such foreign state the criminal mentioned in the warrant; and if the criminal escapes out of any custody to which he may be delivered on or in pursuance of such warrant, it shall be lawful to retake him in the same manner as any person accused of any crime against the laws of that part of Her Majesty's dominions to which he escapes may be retaken upon an escape.

12. If the fugitive criminal who has been committed to prison is not surrendered and conveyed out of the United Kingdom within two months after such committal, or, if a writ of habeas corpus is issued, after the decision of the court upon the return to the writ, it shall be lawful for any judge of one of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts at Westminster, upon application made to him by or on behalf of the criminal, and upon proof that reasonable notice of the intention to make such application has been given to a Secretary of State, to order the criminal to be discharged out of custody, unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary.

13. The warrant of the police magistrate issued in pursuance of this Act may be executed in any part of the United Kingdom in the same manner as if the same had been originally issued or subsequently indorsed by a justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the place where the same is executed.

14. Depositions or statements on oath, taken in a foreign state, and copies of such original depositions or statements, and foreign certificates of or judicial documents stating the fact of conviction, may, if duly authenticated, be received in evidence in proceedings under this Act.

15. Foreign warrants and depositions or statements on oath, and copies thereof, and certificates of or judicial documents stating the fact of a conviction, shall be deemed duly authenticated for the purposes of this Act if authenticated in manner provided for the time being by law or authenticated as follows:

- (1.) If the warrant purports to be signed by a judge, magistrate, or officer of the foreign state where the same was issued;
- (2.) If the depositions or statements or the copies thereof purport to be certified under the hand of a judge, magistrate, or officer of the foreign state where the same were taken to be the original depositions or statements, or to be true copies thereof, as the case may require; and

3.) If the certificate of or judicial document stating the fact of conviction purports to be certified by a judge, magistrate, or officer of the foreign state where the conviction took place; and if in every case the warrants, depositions, statements, copies, certificates, and judicial documents (as the case may be) are authenticated by the oath of some witness or by being sealed with the official seal of the minister of justice, or some other minister of state: And all courts of justice, justices, and magistrates shall take judicial notice of such official seal, and shall admit the documents so authenticated by it to be received in evidence without further proof.

Crimes committed at sea.

16. Where the crime in respect of which the surrender of a fugitive criminal is sought was committed on board any vessel on the high seas which comes into any port of the United Kingdom, the following provisions shall have effect:—

1. This Act shall be construed as if any stipendiary magistrate in England or Ireland, and any sheriff or sheriff substitute in Scotland, were substituted for the police magistrate throughout this Act, except the part relating to the execution of the warrant of the police magistrate:
2. The criminal may be committed to any prison to which the person committing him has power to commit persons accused of the like crime:
3. If the fugitive criminal is apprehended on a warrant issued without the order of a Secretary of State, he shall be brought before the stipendiary magistrate, sheriff, or sheriff substitute who issued the warrant, or who has jurisdiction in the port where the vessel lies, or in the place nearest to that port.

Fugitive criminals in British Possessions.

17. This Act, when applied by Order in Council, shall, unless it is otherwise provided by such order, extend to every British possession in the same manner as if throughout this Act the British possession were substituted for the United Kingdom or England, as the case may require, but with the following modifications; namely,

- (1.) The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who is in or suspected of being in a British possession may be made to the governor of that British possession by any person recognised by that governor as a consul general, consul, or vice-consul, or (if the fugitive criminal has escaped from a colony or dependency of the foreign state on behalf of which the requisition is made) as the governor of such colony or dependency:
 - (2.) No warrant of a Secretary of State shall be required, and all powers vested in or acts authorised or required to be done under this Act by the police magistrate and the Secretary of State, or either of them, in relation to the surrender of a fugitive criminal, may be done by the governor of the British possession alone:
 - (3.) Any prison in the British possession may be substituted for a prison in Middlesex:
 - (4.) A judge of any court exercising in the British possession the like powers as the Court of Queen's Bench exercises in England, may exercise the power of discharging a criminal when not conveyed within two months out of such British possession.
18. If by any law or ordinance, made before or after the passing of this Act by the Legislature of any British possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such possession the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in such British possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying this Act in the case of any foreign state, or by any subsequent order, either suspend the operation within any such British possession of this Act, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such foreign state, and so long as such law or ordinance continues in force there, and no longer;
- or direct that such law or ordinance, or any part thereof, shall have effect in such British possession, with or without modifications and alterations, as if it were part of this Act.

General Provisions.

19. Where, in pursuance of any arrangement with a foreign state, any person accused or convicted of any crime which, if committed in England, would be one of the crimes described in the first schedule to this Act is surrendered by that foreign state, such person shall not, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to such foreign state, be triable or tried for any offence committed prior to the surrender in any part of Her Majesty's dominions other than such of the said crimes as may be proved by the facts on which the surrender is grounded.

20. The forms set forth in the second schedule to this Act, or forms as near thereto as circumstances admit, may be used in all matters to which such forms refer, and in the case of a British possession may be so used, *mutatis mutandis*, and when used shall be deemed to be valid and sufficient in law.

21. Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, revoke or alter, subject to the restrictions of this Act, any Order in Council made in pursuance of this Act, and all the provisions of this Act with respect to the original order shall (so far as applicable) apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to any such new order.

22. This Act (except so far as relates to the execution of warrants in the Channel Islands) shall extend to the Channel Islands and Isle of Man in the same manner as if they were part of the United Kingdom; and the royal courts of the Channel Islands are hereby respectively authorised and required to register this Act.

23. Nothing in this Act shall affect the lawful powers of Her Majesty or of the Governor General of India in Council to make treaties for the extradition of criminals with Indian native states, or with other Asiatic states contiguous with British India, or to carry into execution the provisions of any such treaties made either before or after the passing of this Act.

24. The testimony of any witness may be obtained in relation to any criminal matter pending in any court or tribunal in a foreign state in like manner as it may be obtained in relation to any civil matter under the Act of the session of the nineteenth and twentieth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, intituled "An Act to provide for taking evidence in Her Majesty's Dominions in relation to civil and commercial matters pending before foreign tribunals;" and all the

provisions of that Act shall be construed as if the term civil matter included a criminal matter, and the term cause included a proceeding against a criminal: provided that nothing in this section shall apply in the case of any criminal matter of a political character.

25. For the purposes of this Act, every colony, dependency, and constituent part of a foreign state, and every vessel of that state, shall (except where expressly mentioned as distinct in this Act) be deemed to be within the jurisdiction of and to be part of such foreign state.

26. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

The term “British possession” means any colony, plantation, island, territory, or settlement within Her Majesty’s dominions, and not within the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and Isle of Man; and all colonies, plantations, islands, territories, and settlements under one legislature, as hereinafter defined, are deemed to be one British possession:

The term “legislature” means any person or persons who can exercise legislative authority in a British possession, and where there are local legislatures as well as a central legislature, means the central legislature only.

The term “governor” means any person or persons administering the government of a British possession, and includes the governor of any part of India:

The term “extradition crime” means a crime which, if committed in England or within English jurisdiction, would be one of the crimes described in the first schedule to this Act:

The terms “conviction” and “convicted” do not include or refer to a conviction which under foreign law is a conviction for contumacy, but the term “accused person” includes a person so convicted for contumacy:

The term “fugitive criminal” means any person accused or convicted of an extradition crime committed within the jurisdiction of any foreign state who is in or is suspected of being in some part of Her Majesty’s dominions; and the term “fugitive criminal of a foreign state” means a fugitive criminal accused or convicted of an extradition crime committed within the jurisdiction of that state:

The term “Secretary of State” means one of Her Majesty’s Principal Secretaries of State:

The term “police magistrate” means a chief magistrate of the metropolitan police courts, or one of the other magistrates of the metropolitan police court in Bow-street:

The term “justice of the peace” includes in Scotland any sheriff, sheriff’s substitute, or magistrate:

The term “warrant” in the case of any foreign state, includes any judicial document authorising the arrest of a person accused or convicted of crime.

Repeal of Acts.

27. The Acts specified in the third schedule to this Act are hereby repealed as to the whole of Her Majesty’s dominions; and this Act (with the exception of anything contained in it which is inconsistent with the treaties referred to in the Acts so repealed) shall apply (as regards crimes committed either before or after the passing of this Act), in the case of the foreign states with which those treaties are made, in the same manner as if an Order in Council referring to such treaties had been made in pursuance of this Act, and as if such order had directed that every law and ordinance which is in force in any British possession with respect to such treaties should have effect as part of this Act.

Provided that if any proceedings for or in relation to the surrender of a fugitive criminal have been commenced under the said Acts previously to the repeal thereof, such proceedings may be completed, and the fugitive surrendered, in the same manner as if this Act had not passed.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

List of Crimes.

The following list of crimes is to be construed according to the law existing in England, or in a British possession (as the case may be), at the date of the alleged crime, whether by common law or by a Statute made before or after the passing of this Act:

Murder, and attempt and conspiracy to murder.

Manslaughter.

Counterfeiting and altering money and uttering counterfeit or altered money.

Forgery, counterfeiting, and altering, and uttering what is forged or counterfeited or altered.

Embezzlement and larceny.

Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.

Crimes by bankrupts against bankruptcy law.

Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member, or public officer of any company made criminal by any Act for the time being in force.

Rape.

Abduction.

Child stealing.

Burglary and housebreaking.

Arson.

Robbery with violence.

Threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort.

Piracy by law of nations.

Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.

Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm.

Revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Form of Order of Secretary of State to the Police Magistrate.

To the chief magistrate of the metropolitan police courts or other magistrate of the metropolitan police court in Bow Street [or the stipendiary magistrate at _____],
 WHEREAS, in pursuance of an arrangement with _____, referred to in an Order of Her Majesty in Council dated the _____ day of _____, a requisition has been made to me, _____, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by _____, the diplomatic representative of _____, for the surrender of _____, late of _____, accused [or convicted] of the commission of the crime of _____ within the jurisdiction of _____: Now I hereby, by this my order under my hand and seal, signify to you that such requisition has been made, and require you to issue your warrant for the apprehension of such fugitive, provided that the conditions of The Extradition Act, 1870, relating to the issue of such warrant, are in your judgment complied with.

Given under the hand and seal of the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, this _____ day of _____, 18 _____.

Form of Warrant of Apprehension by Order of Secretary of State.

Metropolitan police district, }
 [or county or borough of _____] } To all and each of the constables of the metropolitan police force [or of the county or borough of _____].
 to wit.

WHEREAS the Right Honourable _____, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by order under his hand and seal, hath signified to me that requisition hath been duly made to him for the surrender of _____ late of _____, accused [or convicted] of the commission of the crime of _____ within the jurisdiction of _____; This is therefore to command you in Her Majesty's name forthwith to apprehend the said _____ pursuant to "The Extradition Act, 1870," wherever he may be found in the United Kingdom or Isle of Man, and bring him before me or some other [*magistrate sitting in this court], to show cause why he should not be surrendered in pursuance of the said Extradition Act, for which this shall be your warrant.

Given under my hand and seal at [Bow Street, one of the police courts of the metropolis] this _____ day of _____ 18 _____ J. P.

* Note.—Alter as required.

Form of Warrant of Apprehension without Order of Secretary of State.

Metropolitan police }
 district, [or county or borough of _____] } To all and each of the constables of the metropolitan police force [or of the county or borough of _____].
 to wit.

Whereas it has been shown to the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace in and for the metropolitan police district [or the said county or borough of _____] that _____ late of _____ is accused [or convicted] of the commission of the crime of _____ within the jurisdiction of _____ This is therefore to command you in Her Majesty's name forthwith to apprehend the said _____ and to bring him before me or some other magistrate sitting at this court [or one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace in and for the county [or borough of _____] to be further dealt with according to law, for which this shall be your warrant.

Given under my hand and seal at Bow Street, one of the police courts of the metropolis, [or in the county or borough aforesaid] this _____ day of _____ 18 _____

J. P.

Form of Warrant for bringing Prisoner before the Police Magistrate.

County [or borough] } To _____ constable of the police force of _____
 of _____ to wit. } and to all other peace officers in the said county [or borough] of _____
 Whereas _____ late of _____ accused [or alleged to be convicted of] the commission of the crime of _____ within the jurisdiction of _____ has been apprehended and brought before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace in and for the said county [or borough] of _____ And whereas by "The Extradition Act, 1870," he is required to be brought before the chief magistrate of the metropolitan police court, or one of the police magistrates of the metropolis sitting at Bow Street, within the metropolitan police district [or the stipendiary magistrate for _____]: This is therefore to command you to the said constable in Her Majesty's name forthwith to take and convey the said _____ to the metropolitan police district [or the said _____] and there carry him before the said chief magistrate or one of the police magistrates of the metropolis sitting at Bow Street within the said district [or before a stipendiary magistrate sitting in the said _____] to show cause why he should not be surrendered in pursuance of "The Extradition Act, 1870," and otherwise to be dealt with in accordance with law, for which this shall be your warrant.

Given under my hand and seal at _____ in the county [or borough] aforesaid, this _____ day of _____ 18 _____ J. P.

Form of Warrant of Committal.

Metropolitan police district [or the county or borough of] } To one of the constables of the metropolitan police force, [or of the police force of the county or borough of], and to the keeper of

Be it remembered, that on this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord _____ late of _____ is brought before me the chief magistrate of the metropolitan police courts [or one of the police magistrates of the metropolis] sitting at the police court in Bow Street, within the metropolitan police district, [or a stipendiary magistrate for _____], to show cause why he should not be surrendered in pursuance of "The Extradition Act, 1870," on the ground of his being accused [or convicted] of the commission of the crime of _____ within the jurisdiction of _____, and forasmuch as no sufficient cause has been shown to me why he should not be surrendered in pursuance of the said Act:

This is therefore to command you the said constable in Her Majesty's name forthwith to convey and deliver the body of the said _____ into the custody of the said keeper of the _____ at _____, and you the said keeper to receive the said _____ into your custody, and him there safely to keep until he is thence delivered pursuant to the provisions of the said Extradition Act, for which this shall be your warrant.

Given under my hand and seal at Bow Street, one of the police courts of the metropolis, [or at the said _____] this _____ day of _____ 18 _____.

J. P.

Form of Warrant of Secretary of State for Surrender of Fugitive.

To the keeper of _____ to _____ and

Whereas _____ late of _____ accused [or convicted] of the commission of the crime of _____ within the jurisdiction of _____, was delivered into the custody of you _____ the keeper of _____ by warrant dated _____ pursuant to "The Extradition Act, 1870:"

Now I do hereby, in pursuance of the said Act, order you the said keeper to deliver the body of the said _____ into the custody of the said _____, and I command you the said _____ to receive the said _____ into your custody, and to convey him within the jurisdiction of the said _____, and there place him in the custody of any person or persons appointed by the said _____ to receive him, for which this shall be your warrant.

Given under the hand and seal of the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, this _____ day of _____

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Year and Chapter.	Title.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 75. ...	An Act for giving effect to a convention between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the apprehension of certain offenders.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 76. ...	An Act for giving effect to a treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America for the apprehension of certain offenders.
8 & 9 Vict. c. 120. ...	An Act for facilitating execution of the treaties with France and the United States of America for the apprehension of certain offenders.
25 & 26 Vict. c. 70. ...	An Act for giving effect to a convention between Her Majesty and the King of Denmark for the mutual surrender of criminals.
29 & 30 Vict. c. 121. ...	An Act for the amendment of the law relating to treaties of extradition.

36 & 37 VICT. CAP. LX.

An Act to amend the Extradition Act, 1870.

[5th August, 1873.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act shall be construed as one with the Extradition Act, 1870 (in this Act referred to as the principal Act), and the principal Act and this Act may be cited together as the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, and this Act may be cited alone as the Extradition Act, 1873.

2. Whereas by section six of the principal Act it is enacted as follows:

"Where this Act applies in the case of any foreign state, every fugitive criminal of that state who is in or suspected of being in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, or that part which is specified in the order applying this Act (as the case may be), shall be liable to be apprehended and surrendered in manner provided by this Act, whether the crime in respect of which the surrender is sought was committed before or after the date of the order, and whether there is or is not any concurrent jurisdiction in any Court of Her Majesty's dominions over that crime."

And whereas doubts have arisen as to the application of the said section to crimes committed before

the passing of the principal Act, and it is expedient to remove such doubts, it is therefore hereby declared that—

A crime committed before the date of the order includes in the said section a crime committed before the passing of the principal Act, and the principal Act and this Act shall be construed accordingly.

3. Whereas a person who is accessory before or after the fact, or counsels, procures, commands, aids, or abets the commission of any indictable offence, is by English law liable to be tried and punished as if he were the principal offender, but doubts have arisen whether such person as well as the principal offender can be surrendered under the principal Act, and it is expedient to remove such doubts; it is therefore hereby declared that—

Every person who is accused or convicted of having counselled, procured, commanded, aided, or abetted the commission of any extradition crime, or of being accessory before or after the fact to any extradition crime, shall be deemed for the purposes of the principal Act and this Act to be accused or convicted of having committed such crime, and shall be liable to be apprehended and surrendered accordingly.

4. Be it declared, that the provisions of the principal Act relating to depositions and statements on oath taken in a foreign state, and copies of such original depositions and statements, do and shall extend to affirmations taken in a foreign state, and copies of such affirmations.

5. A Secretary of State may, by order under his hand and seal, require a police magistrate or a justice of the peace to take evidence for the purposes of any criminal matter pending in any court or tribunal in any foreign state; and the police magistrate or justice of the peace, upon the receipt of such order, shall take the evidence of every witness appearing before him for the purpose in like manner as if such witness appeared on a charge against some defendant for an indictable offence, and shall certify at the foot of the depositions so taken that such evidence was taken before him, and shall transmit the same to the Secretary of State; such evidence may be taken in the presence or absence of the person charged, if any, and the fact of such presence or absence shall be stated in such deposition.

Any person may, after payment or tender to him of a reasonable sum for his costs and expenses in this behalf, be compelled, for the purposes of this section, to attend and give evidence and answer questions and produce documents, in like manner and subject to the like conditions as he may in the case of a charge preferred for an indictable offence.

Every person who wilfully gives false evidence before a police magistrate or justice of the peace under this section shall be guilty of perjury.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply in the case of any criminal matter of a political character.

6. The jurisdiction conferred by section sixteen of the principal Act on a stipendiary magistrate, and a sheriff or sheriff substitute, shall be deemed to be in addition to, and not in derogation or exclusion of, the jurisdiction of the police magistrate.

7. For the purposes of the principal Act and this Act a diplomatic representative of a foreign state shall be deemed to include any person recognised by the Secretary of State as a consul-general of that state, and a consul or vice-consul shall be deemed to include any person recognized by the governor of a British possession as a consular officer of a foreign state.

8. The principal Act shall be construed as if there were included in the first schedule to that Act the list of crimes contained in the schedule to this Act.

SCHEDULE.

LIST OF CRIMES.

The following list of crimes is to be construed according to the law existing in England or in a British possession (as the case may be) at the date of the alleged crime, whether by common law or by statute made before or after the passing of this Act:

Kidnapping and false imprisonment.

Perjury, and subornation of perjury, whether under common or statute law.

Any indictable offence under the Larceny Act, 1861, or any Act amending or substituted for the same, which is not included in the first schedule to the principal Act.

Any indictable offence under the Act of the session of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, "To consolidate and amend the statute law of England and Ireland relating to malicious injuries to property," or any Act amending or substituted for the same, which is not included in the first schedule to the principal Act.

Any indictable offence under the Act of the session of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter ninety-eight, "To consolidate and amend the statute law of England and Ireland, relating to indictable offences by forgery," or any Act amending or substituted for the same, which is not included in the first schedule to the principal Act.

Any indictable offence under the Act of the session of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter ninety-nine, "To consolidate and amend the statute law of the United Kingdom against offences relating to the coin," or any Act amending or substituted for the same, which is not included in the first schedule to the principal Act.

Any indictable offence under the Act of the session of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred, "To consolidate and amend the statute law of England and Ireland relating to offences against the person," or any Act amending or substituted for the same, which is not included in the first schedule to the principal Act.

Any indictable offence under the laws for the time being in force in relation to bankruptcy which is not included in the first schedule to the principal Act.

THE COLONIAL RENDITION ACTS.

6 & 7 VICT., CAP. XXXIV.

An Act for the better Apprehension of certain offenders.

[28th July 1843.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make more effectual provision for the apprehension and trial of offenders against the laws who may be in other parts of Her Majesty's dominions than those in which their offences were committed: Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act, if any person charged with having committed any offence such as is hereinafter mentioned against the laws of any part of Her Majesty's dominions not being part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and against whom a warrant shall have been issued for such offence by any person having lawful authority to issue the same within that part of Her Majesty's dominions where such offence shall have been committed, shall be in any place within the said United Kingdom, it shall be lawful, in Great Britain, for one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and in Ireland, for the Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to endorse his name on such warrant, which warrant so endorsed shall be a sufficient authority to the person or persons bringing such warrant, and to all persons to whom such warrant was originally directed, and also to all constables and other peace officers in that part of the United Kingdom where the said warrant shall be so endorsed, to execute the said warrant, by apprehending the person against whom such warrant is directed, and to convey the said person before a justice of the peace for the county or other jurisdiction in which the supposed offender shall be apprehended, or in Scotland either before such justice of the peace or before the sheriff depute or substitute.

II. And to remedy the like failure of justice by the escape of persons charged with having committed offences into those parts of Her Majesty's dominions which do not form part of the said United Kingdom, be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, if any person charged with having committed any offence such as is hereinafter mentioned in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, whether or not within the said United Kingdom, and against whom a warrant shall be issued by any person or persons having lawful authority to issue the same, shall be in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions not forming part of the said United Kingdom, it shall be lawful for the Chief Justice or any other Judge of Her Majesty's superior court of law within that other part of Her Majesty's dominions where such person shall be to endorse his name on such warrant, which warrant so endorsed shall be a sufficient authority to the person or persons bringing such warrant, and also to all persons to whom such warrant was originally directed, and also to all peace officers of the place where the warrant shall be so endorsed, to execute the same within the jurisdiction of the person by whom it shall be so endorsed, by apprehending the person against whom such warrant is directed, and to convey him before a magistrate or other person having authority to examine and commit offenders for trial in that part of Her Majesty's dominions.

III. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any person duly authorised to examine and commit offenders for trial before whom any such supposed offender shall be brought as aforesaid, upon such evidence of criminality as would justify his committal if the offence had been committed in that part of Her Majesty's dominions, to commit such supposed offender to prison, there to remain until he can be sent back, in manner hereinafter mentioned, to that part of Her Majesty's dominions in which he is charged with having committed such offence; and immediately upon the committal of such person information thereof in writing under the hand of the committing magistrate, accompanied by a copy of the said warrant, shall be given, in Great Britain, to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and in Ireland to the Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, and in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions to the governor or acting governor.

IV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that in every such case copies of the depositions upon which the original warrant was granted, certified under the hand of the person or persons issuing such warrant, and attested upon the oath of the party producing them to be true copies of the original depositions, may be received in evidence of the criminality of the person so apprehended.

V. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful, in Great Britain, for any one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and in Ireland for the Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, and in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions for the governor or acting governor, by warrant under his hand and seal, to order any person who shall have been so apprehended and committed to gaol to be delivered into the custody of some person or persons, to be named in the said warrant, for the purpose of being conveyed into that part of Her Majesty's dominions in which he is charged with having committed the offence, and being delivered into the custody of the proper authorities there, to be dealt with in due course of law as if he had been there apprehended, and to order that the person so committed to gaol be so conveyed accordingly; and if the said person, after he shall have been so apprehended, shall escape out of any custody to which he shall have been committed as aforesaid, it shall be lawful to retake such person, in the same manner as any person accused of any crime against the laws of that part of Her Majesty's dominions may be retaken upon an escape.

VI. And be it enacted, that where any person who shall have been committed to gaol under this Act shall not be conveyed out of that part of Her Majesty's dominions in which he shall have been so committed to gaol within two calendar months after such committal, over and above the time actually required to convey the prisoner from the gaol to which he was committed by the readiest way out of that part of Her Majesty's dominions, it shall be lawful for any of Her Majesty's judges in that part of Her Majesty's dominions in which such supposed offender shall be in custody, upon application made to him or them by or on behalf of the person so committed, and upon proof made to him or them that reasonable notice of the intention to make such application has been given to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State in Great Britain, or in Ireland to the Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, or to the governor or acting governor in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, to order

the person so committed to be discharged out of custody, unless sufficient cause shall be shown to such judge or judges why such discharge ought not to be ordered.

VII. And be it enacted, that in case any person apprehended under this Act shall not be indicted for the offence for which he shall have been so apprehended within the period of six calendar months after his arrival in that part of Her Majesty's dominions in which he is charged to have committed the offence, or if upon his trial he shall be acquitted, it shall be lawful, in Great Britain, for one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and in Ireland for the Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and for the governor or acting governor in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, if he shall think fit, upon the request of the person so apprehended, to cause such person to be sent back, free of cost to such person, and with as little delay as possible, to that part of Her Majesty's dominions in which he shall have been so apprehended.

VIII. And be it enacted, that the court before which any person apprehended under this Act shall be prosecuted or tried within the said United Kingdom may order, if it shall think fit, that the expenses of apprehending and removing the prisoner from any part of Her Majesty's dominions not within the said United Kingdom to any place within the said United Kingdom shall be repaid to the person defraying the same, by the treasurer of the county or other jurisdiction in England or Ireland, or by the sheriff depute or substitute of the county in Scotland, in which the offence is charged to have been committed, the amount of such expences being previously ascertained by an account thereof, verified by production of proper vouchers, before two justices of the peace of such county or other jurisdiction, which last-mentioned justices shall examine into the correctness of the said account, and shall allow the same, or such part thereof as shall to them appear just and reasonable, under their hands and seals; and every treasurer or sheriff depute or substitute who shall pay the amount so ascertained, shall be allowed such payment in his accounts respecting the business of such county or other jurisdiction.

IX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any person to endorse his name on any such warrant, for the purpose of authorising the apprehension of any person under this Act, until it shall have been proved to him, upon oath or by affidavit, that the seal or signature upon the same is the seal or signature of the person having lawful authority to issue such warrant whose seal or signature the same purports to be.

X. Provided also, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any person to endorse his name upon any such warrant, for the purpose of authorising the apprehension of any person under this Act, unless it shall appear upon the face of the said warrant that the offence which the person for whose apprehension the said warrant has been issued is charged to have committed is such that, if committed, within that part of Her Majesty's dominions where the warrant is so endorsed, it would have amounted in law to a treason, or some felony [such as the justices of the peace in general or quarter sessions assembled have not authority to try in England under the provisions of an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of Her Majesty, intitled "An Act to define the Jurisdiction of Justices in General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace"—repealed, *infra*], or unless the depositions appear sufficient to warrant the committal of such person for trial.

XI. And be it enacted, that this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in this session of Parliament.

16 & 17 VICT., CAP. CXVIII.

An Act to amend an Act of the Seventh Year of Her Majesty for the better Apprehension of certain Offenders. [20th August, 1853.]

Whereas by an Act passed in the session holden in the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty (chapter thirty-four) "for the better apprehension of certain offenders," it is provided, that it shall not be lawful for any person to endorse his name upon any such warrant as therein mentioned, for the purpose of authorising the apprehension of any person under that Act, unless it shall appear upon the face of the said warrant that the offence which the person for whose apprehension the said warrant has been issued is charged to have committed is such that, if committed within that part of Her Majesty's dominions where the warrant is so endorsed, it would have amounted in law to a treason, or some felony such as the Justices of the Peace in general or quarter sessions assembled have not authority to try in England under the provisions of an Act passed in the sixth year of Her Majesty, intitled "An Act to define the Jurisdiction of Justices in General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace," or unless the depositions appear sufficient to warrant the committal of such person for trial. And whereas it is expedient that the provisions of the said Act should be extended to persons charged with any felony: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the recited enactment shall hereafter be read and construed as if the words "such as the justices of the peace in general or quarter sessions assembled have not authority to try in England under the provisions of an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of Her Majesty, intitled 'An Act to define the Jurisdiction of Justices in General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace,'" had been omitted therein.

PART V.

PENSIONS.

This Part of the Colonial Office List includes the text of the Imperial Superannuation Acts (other than the Imperial Pensions Commutation Acts)*, and the Minutes and Circulars issued under them, the Governors' Pensions Acts, and a succinct statement of the pension laws, rules, or practice obtaining in those colonies (other than responsible Government Colonies) which usually grant superannuation allowances to their servants.—ED. C. O. LIST.

IMPERIAL PENSION ACTS.

4 & 5 WILL., CAP. XXIV.

An Act to alter, amend, and consolidate the Laws for regulating the Pensions, Compensations, and Allowances to be made to Persons in respect of their having held Civil Offices in His Majesty's service. [25th July, 1834.]

[Sections I. to V. and VII. of this Act are repealed by 32 & 33 Vic. c. 60, which see at pages 201-202. Section VI. is printed as a foot-note at page 202.—ED. C. O. LIST.]

VIII. And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, an Act made in the fiftieth year of the reign of His late Majesty King *George* the Third, to direct that accounts of increase and diminution of public salaries, pensions, and allowances shall be annually laid before Parliament, and to regulate and control the granting and payment of such salaries, pensions, and allowances; and two several Acts passed in the fifty-first year of the reign of His said late Majesty and in the third year of His late Majesty King *George* the Fourth, severally to amend the said Act of the fiftieth year of the reign of King *George* the Third; and also an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of His said late Majesty King *George* the Fourth, to amend the said Act of the third year of His said Majesty's reign; and so much of an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of His said late Majesty, to regulate the payment of salaries and allowances to *British* Consuls, as respects the allowance to be made to such Consuls in the nature of superannuation or reward for meritorious public services, shall be and the same are hereby repealed, except so far as relates to any matter or thing already done under the said Acts or either of them.

IX. And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act the superannuation allowances to be granted to such officers and clerks who shall have entered the public service prior to the 5th day of *August*, 1829 (except only as hereinafter is authorized) shall not exceed the following proportions with reference to the amount of their salaries and the periods of their services respectively; (*videlicet*),

To an officer, clerk, or person who shall have served ten years and upwards, and under fifteen years, any annual allowance not exceeding in amount four-twelfths of the annual salary and emoluments of his office;

For fifteen years and upwards, and under twenty years, not exceeding five-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

For twenty years and upwards, and under twenty-five years, not exceeding six-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

For twenty-five years and upwards, and under thirty years, not exceeding seven-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

For thirty years and upwards, and under thirty-five years, not exceeding eight-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

For thirty-five years and upwards, and under forty years, not exceeding nine-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

For forty years and upwards, and under forty-five years, not exceeding ten-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

For forty-five years and upwards, and under fifty years, not exceeding eleven-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

And for fifty years or upwards, any annual allowance not exceeding the net amount of the salary and emoluments of his office.

X. And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful to grant to any officer or clerk who shall have entered the public service subsequent to the 4th day of *August*, 1829, except as hereinafter authorized, any superannuation or allowance exceeding the following proportions with reference to the amount of their salaries and the periods of their services respectively; (*videlicet*),

To an officer, clerk, or person who shall have served ten years and upwards, and under seventeen years, any annual allowance not exceeding in amount three-twelfths of the salary and emoluments of his office:

For seventeen years' service and upwards, and under twenty-four years, not exceeding four-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

For twenty-four years' service and upwards, and under thirty-one years, not exceeding five-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

For thirty-one years and upwards, and under thirty-eight years, not exceeding six-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

For thirty-eight years and upwards, and under forty-five years, not exceeding seven-twelfths of such salary and emoluments:

* These Acts are 32 & 33 Vic., c. 32, 33 & 34 Vic., c. 101, 34 & 35 Vic., c. 36, 39 & 40 Vic., c. 73.—ED. C. O. LIST.

And for forty-five years and upwards, not exceeding eight-twelfths of such salary and emoluments: And in no case, except as hereinafter is especially provided, shall any superannuation or allowance exceeding two-thirds of the salary and emoluments of any such officer, clerk, or person be granted.

XI. And it be further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act it shall not be lawful to grant any superannuation allowance to any officer or clerk who shall be under sixty-five years of age, unless upon certificates from the heads of the department to which such officer or clerk shall belong, and from two medical practitioners, that he is incapable from infirmity of mind or body to discharge the duties of his situation, nor unless he shall have discharged those duties with diligence and fidelity to the satisfaction of the head officer or officers of his department, which shall be certified by any two of such head officers if there shall be more than one, or by such head officer if there be but one; and in case the person claiming such superannuation allowance shall himself be the head officer, or one of the head officers, then such superannuation allowance shall not be granted unless he shall have discharged the duties of his situation with diligence and fidelity to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, if such head officer shall hold any office or situation under the control of that department, and in all other cases to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the Treasury; and the said Commissioners of the Admiralty and Treasury respectively shall express such satisfaction in their minute recommending or authorizing the grant of any such superannuation allowance.

XII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that the superannuation allowance to be granted to any officer or person after the passing of this Act shall not be computed upon the amount of the salary enjoyed by him at the time of his retirement, unless he shall have been in the receipt of the same, or in the class from which he retires, for a period of at least three years immediately before the granting of such superannuation allowance; and in case he shall not have enjoyed his then existing salary (or have been in such class) for that period, such superannuation allowance shall be calculated upon the average amount of salary received by such person for three years next preceding the commencement of such allowance.

XIII. And be it further enacted, that all compensations and allowances granted or hereafter under this Act to be granted as pensions or superannuations shall be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same without any abatement or deduction in respect of any taxes or duties whatever at present existing.

XIV. And be it further enacted, that the superannuation allowances authorized by this Act shall extend to all such civil offices and departments as are set forth and enumerated in the schedule to this Act, with such exceptions as are specified in the said schedule: provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, by any order or warrant under the hands of any three or more of them, to add to the list of offices and departments enumerated in the said schedule any other offices or departments which now exist or may hereafter be created or established, and to place the same, and the officers and persons employed therein, under the provisions of this Act, in every which order or warrant the reasons for adding any such office or department shall be stated, and a copy of every such order or warrant shall be laid before Parliament within one month after the making thereof, if Parliament shall be then sitting, and if not, then within one month after the then next sitting of Parliament; and all the provisions of this Act, and all the powers, authorities, regulations, restrictions, and clauses therein contained, shall in every such case apply and be put in force with respect to every office or department which shall be so added as aforesaid, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if they had been originally specified and enumerated in the said schedule.

XV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to or authorize the adding to such list any offices held under military or naval commissions entitling the holders of the same to half-pay, or any military or naval allowance in lieu of or in addition to half-pay allowed under the regulation of any order of His Majesty in Council to any persons for services in His Majesty's army, navy, or ordnance, or any offices in any of His Majesty's Courts at Westminster or Dublin, or any other His Majesty's Courts of Justice elsewhere, or the Comptroller of His Majesty's Exchequer, or any offices in relation to which the granting of any allowances for past services has been specially regulated by any Act, or any offices held as sinecures, or executed principally by deputy.

XVI. And be it further enacted, that no compensation hereafter to be made or superannuation allowance to be granted in respect of civil services to any person entitled to half-pay in the army, ordnance, navy, or marines, who shall have been appointed to the Civil Service subsequently to the fourth day of August One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, shall in any case, except as in this Act is specially provided, exceed in the whole (computing his half-pay in such compensation or allowance) the amount of two-thirds of the salary and emoluments of the office relinquished by him: provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to entitle any superintendent of a dockyard or other establishment in the Civil Department of the Navy, who shall have held any civil appointment prior to the fifth day of August One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, to any superannuation allowance under this Act beyond the amount stipulated by the terms on which he shall have accepted the office of superintendent, or the amount established by any Order of His Majesty in Council concerning superintendents.

XVII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that in any case in which it shall appear to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that any special circumstances afford to any officer or clerk in the several offices or departments mentioned in the schedule to this Act, or in the addition authorized to be made thereto, who is not within the exceptions therein contained, a just claim to an amount of superannuation allowance not authorized by this Act, or exceeding the amount therein specified with reference to the length of his service, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to grant or give authority for granting any special superannuation which such officer or clerk shall appear to them to deserve; but in every such case the grounds on which such special superannuation shall be granted or authorized shall be stated in the grant thereof, or in the authority for granting the same, and also entered in the Minutes of the Treasury, and shall likewise be laid before Parliament within one month after the fifth day of January in each year, if Parliament be sitting during that period, or if not, then within one month after the ensuing meeting of Parliament.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, that no compensation for any office abolished, nor any special

allowance or remuneration for good services to any person holding or having held any civil office in any public department, shall be charged upon the incidents or any other fund of any such department; and that no such compensation, nor any allowance or compensation in the nature of superannuation or retired allowance or reward to any such person in respect of his having held any public office or employment, or having been engaged in any public service, shall be granted, allowed, or paid, other than under the authority of an Order of His Majesty in Council, or by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or any three or more of them.

XIX. And be it further enacted and provided, that every person to whom any compensation or allowance, in consequence of the abolition or reduction of office, shall hereafter be granted, shall at all times, when called upon, be liable to fill, in any part of His Majesty's dominions in which he shall have already served, any public office or situation under the Crown for which his previous public services may render him eligible, and that if he shall decline, when called upon so to do, to take upon himself such office or situation, and execute the duties thereof satisfactorily, being in a competent state of health, he shall forfeit his right to any compensation or allowance which may have been granted to him in respect of any former services.

XX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that in case any person enjoying any superannuation allowance, in consequence of retiring from office on account of age, infirmity, or any other cause, or enjoying any compensation for past services upon the abolition or reduction of office, shall be appointed to fill any office in any public department, every such allowance or compensation shall cease to be paid for any period subsequent to such appointment if the annual amount of the profits of the office to which he shall be appointed shall be equal to those of the office formerly held by him, and in case they shall not be equal to those of his former office, then no more of such superannuation allowance or compensation shall be paid to him than what with the salary of his new appointment shall be equal to that of his former office.

XXI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing herein contained with respect to compensation, superannuation, or allowance for civil services shall extend or be construed to extend to any military or naval half-pay, or allowance in lieu of half-pay, or to any military or naval allowance or pensions granted or to be granted under the regulations of any Order of His Majesty in Council, in any of the respective departments of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Secretary at War, and the Master General of the Ordnance, except as hereinafter is provided with respect to the same.

XXII. And be it further enacted, that between the first day of *February* and the twenty-fifth day of *March* in every year, or if Parliament shall not be sitting during any part of that period, then within twenty days after the next meeting of Parliament there shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament an account of every increase and diminution which shall have taken place within the preceding year, ending on the thirty-first day of *December*, in the number of persons employed in all public offices of departments under the Crown, and in the salaries, emoluments, allowances, and expenses which shall have taken place or been paid, granted, received, or incurred for and in respect of all officers and persons belonging to or employed in all such public offices or departments, specifying the amount and nature thereof, and distinguishing every increase and diminution in the amount of all allowances of compensations granted as retired allowances or superannuations to any person having held any office, place, or employment in any such public office or department, and also the time and length of service of every such persons, and the amount of the salary and emoluments received by such person immediately preceding his superannuation or retirement, and the nature of his services, and the grounds upon which such increase or diminution in the establishment of every such public office or department, or of any such salary, emolument, allowance, compensation, or superannuation shall have been granted or made; and also specifying the name of every person receiving such allowance or compensation who may have died in the course of the year, together with the amount of the annual allowance payable to such person.

XXIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that accounts of all compensations for offices abolished, and of all allowances in the nature of superannuation or retired allowances to all other persons in respect of their having held any public office or employment under the Crown, shall annually, at the period lastly provided, be laid before the Commons House of Parliament.

XXIV. And whereas the scale of allowance under this Act specifies the highest rate which a superannuated officer can receive unless his case be specially laid before Parliament: and whereas it is expedient that the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury and the Lords of the Admiralty for the time being respectively should consider the health, age, meritorious conduct, and other circumstances of each party applying for a superannuation allowance, in order to exercise their discretion in fixing the amount of such allowance, subject always to the limitation prescribed by this Act: and whereas it is expedient that Parliament should be made acquainted with the manner in which such discretion shall be exercised: be it therefore enacted, that all Orders of His Majesty in Council, and Minutes of the Lords of the Treasury, which shall at any time be framed or passed laying down any general rule or regulation respecting the granting of superannuation allowances, shall, within one month of the date thereof, if Parliament should then be sitting, or if not, then within one month after the commencement of the next ensuing session of Parliament, be laid before the two Houses of Parliament respectively.

XXV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that all half-pay and allowances in lieu of half-pay in the several departments of the army, ordnance, navy, and marines, and all military and naval allowances or pensions granted or which shall be granted in any of such departments under the authority of any Order in Council, shall be annually laid before the Commons House of Parliament, in separate estimates, at the same time with the ordinary estimates of those respective departments, and shall be kept distinct from all pensions, compensations, superannuation, and retired allowances in any of the civil offices of those departments respectively.

XXVI. And be it further enacted, that the compensations, superannuations, and allowances authorized as well by this as any former Act or Acts shall, when not specially provided for by Parliament, be charged upon and paid and payable by the respective departments or offices in which the persons receiving such allowances shall have served.

XXVII. And whereas the Commissioners of the Treasury did, by a Minute dated the fourth day of

August One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, record their intention to adopt certain regulations with a view to reduce prospectively the charge incurred in providing for superannuation allowances, of which notice was given in the several public departments for the information of those who should thereafter enter the public service: and whereas in pursuance of the said Minute an annual abatement hath been made from the salaries and emoluments of the several persons who have entered the public service subsequent to the date thereof: and whereas it is expedient to continue such abatement in those cases, and to extend it to others as hereinafter provided: be it therefore further enacted that from and after the passing of this Act there shall be an annual abatement made, in quarterly proportions, by the proper officer in each respective department, from the salaries and emoluments of the several officers and persons employed in the several civil offices and departments specified in the schedule to this Act, or to be specified in the addition authorized to be made thereto, and not within the exceptions thereof, who have since the date of the said Minute entered or shall hereafter enter the public service, in such manner and under such directions as shall from time to time be given in this respect by the Commissioners of the Treasury or of the Admiralty, as the case may be; the amount of which abatement shall be according to the respective rates following (that is to say):—

From salaries and emoluments not exceeding the annual sum of one hundred pounds, an abatement after the rate of two pounds ten shillings *per centum*;

And from salaries and emoluments exceeding one hundred pounds, five pounds *per centum* :

And in the cases of all persons whomsoever at present holding office and entitled to superannuation allowance under this Act, who shall have been appointed to such office subsequently to the issue of the Minute of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, bearing date the fourth day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, for the future regulation of the several civil departments of the public service, and who shall hereafter, upon promotion, obtain any increase of salary or allowances in respect of their offices, an annual abatement, after the like rates respectively, shall be made from the amount of such increase from time to time, commencing from the period when the same shall take place.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the person or persons at the head of any department in which any fees or other sources of profit may form part of the emoluments of any office in such department, to fix, with the approbation of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or for the Commissioners of the Admiralty if the office shall be in that department, an average sum upon which the compensation or superannuation allowance shall be granted, as well as the sum to be annually abated, as hereinbefore provided, from such person's salary, in respect of such emoluments, which sum so to be fixed shall not exceed the average amount of such emoluments for the three last preceding years.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, that the Vice Treasurer of *Ireland* shall at all times, when required so to do by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, transmit to the said Commissioners accounts of the execution of this Act, and of all matters and things relating thereto, in his execution of the powers thereof, in such manner and form, and containing such particulars, as he shall in that behalf be from time to time directed.

XXX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to give any person an absolute right to compensation for past services, or to any superannuation or retiring allowance under this Act, or to deprive the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the heads or principal officers of the respective departments, of their power and authority to dismiss any person from the public service without compensation.

XXXI. Be it further enacted, that this Act may be amended, altered, or repealed by any Act or Acts to be passed in this present session of Parliament.

SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing Act (Sec. XIV.).

OFFICES OR DEPARTMENTS.	EXCEPTIONS.*
Treasury	Lords of the Treasury and joint Secretaries.
Office of Vice Treasury in Ireland.	
Office of Privy Council, Great Britain } and Ireland }	President of the Council.
Office of Committee for Trade	President and Vice President.
Offices of Secretaries of State	Secretaries and Under Secretaries.
Office of Secretary for Ireland	Chief Secretary, the Parliamentary Council for Irish Affairs.
Alien Office.	
Consuls General and Consuls restricted from being engaged in Trade.	
State Paper Office.	
Office of Registrar of Slaves.	
Police Offices in London and Middlesex and Borough of Southwark.	
Commander of the Forces Office, England } and Ireland }	Commander-in-Chief, and his Secretary, and Officers acting under Military Commissions.
Quartermaster-General's Office, ditto	
Adjutant-General's Office, ditto	
War Office	Secretary-at-War.
Army Medical Board.	
Board of General Officers	Officers acting under Military Commissions.
Chaplain General's Office.	
Judge Advocate General's Office	Judge Advocate General.
Army Pay Office	Paymaster-General.

* As to these exceptions see 32 & 33 Vic., c. 60, ed by Google

SCHEDULE—continued.

OFFICES OR DEPARTMENTS.	EXCEPTIONS.
Ordnance Office	Master General. Clerk of the Ordnance. Surveyor-General. Principal Storekeeper. Secretary to Master-General, and all persons holding their situations by Military Commission. Treasurer of the Ordnance.
Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals	Persons who, being Military Officers, may be entitled to full or half-pay as such, subject, however, to the provisions of this Act.
Royal Military College	Lords of the Admiralty and Secretaries.
Royal Military Asylum	Superintendents of Dockyards and Victualling Yards, and Naval Medical Establishments or Hospitals, not having been employed in the Civil Service of the Navy prior to the fifth day of August one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, and Officers acting by virtue of Naval or Military Commissions of Warrants, and entitled to half-pay.
Admiralty and Naval Establishments at Home and Abroad	The Treasurer.
Navy Pay Office	
Tax Office and Stamp Office.	
Customs.	
Excise.	
Post Office	The Postmaster-General.
Royal Mint	The Master of the Mint.
Audit Office.	
Comptrollers of Army Accounts.	
National Debt Office.	
Office of Comptroller of the Exchequer.	The Comptroller-General.
Exchequer Bill Office.	
Stationery Office.	
Office of Woods, Forests, Works, &c.	First Commissioner.
King's Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer of Scotland.	
Office of Auditor of the Exchequer of Scotland	Auditor.
Signet and Privy Seal Offices, Scotland.	
British and Irish Fishery.	
Office of Teller of the Exchequer	IRELAND.
Commissariat	The Teller.
Hibernian School for Soldiers' Children.	Persons holding Commissions entitling them to half-pay, subject, however, to the provisions of this Act.
Board of Education.	
Privy Seal Office.	
Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests.	
Registrar of Deeds.	

32 & 83 VICT., CAP. LX.

An Act to alter and amend the Acts enabling Her Majesty to grant Pensions to Persons having held certain high Civil Offices. [9th August, 1869.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to pensions to be granted to persons who have held offices in the civil service of the Crown which are usually held by members of the House of Lords or the House of Commons, and which offices are hereinafter referred to as political offices: Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act, with the exception of the reservation hereinafter contained, shall not apply to any office in the permanent civil service of the Crown or in Her Majesty's household, or to any legal office, other than the office of Judge Advocate General.

2. Political offices shall for the purposes of this Act be divided into three classes; viz.:—

Class 1. Containing the office of the First Lord of the Admiralty and all other political offices remunerated with a yearly salary of not less than five thousand pounds:

Class 2. Containing all such offices remunerated with a yearly salary of less than five thousand pounds and not less than two thousand pounds:

Class 3. Containing all such offices remunerated with a yearly salary of less than two thousand pounds and more than one thousand pounds.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Act Her Majesty may, if She shall think fit, by warrant under her royal sign manual, countersigned by two or more Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, grant to any person in respect of his services, whether before or after the passing of this Act, in any office included in any of the above classes, a pension during life according to the following scale, viz.

- 1st. A first-class pension, not exceeding two thousand pounds a year, in respect of a service of not less than four years, or its equivalent, in an office of the first class.
- 2nd. A second-class pension, not exceeding one thousand two hundred pounds a year, in respect of a service of not less than six years, or its equivalent, in an office of the second class.
- 3rd. A third-class pension, not exceeding eight hundred pounds a year, in respect of a service of not less than ten years in an office of the third class.
4. For the purposes of this Act, service for any time in an office of the third class shall count as service for one-half of that time in an office of the second class; and service for any time in an office of the second class shall count as service for one-half of that time in an office of the first class; but no person shall be entitled to a first-class pension who has not actually served two years in an office of the first class, nor to a second-class pension who has not actually served three years in an office of the second class. Any person who, having served for three years in a lower class, has afterwards served in a higher class for such time as would, if the service had been in the lower class, have entitled him to a pension in the lower class, shall be entitled to reckon the whole of his service as if it had been passed in the lower class.

The time of service in political offices may for the purposes of this Act be continuous or at different times and in different offices of the above classes; but no pension under this Act shall be granted in any class while four pensions of that class are subsisting; nor shall more than one pension under this Act be granted in the same year: Provided that no office hereafter created shall be entitled to rank as one of the political offices within the meaning of this Act, unless such office shall have been created by Act of Parliament, nor shall in future any addition to the salary of any political office now existing, or hereafter to be created, made otherwise than under the authority of an Act of Parliament, entitle such office to rank in any higher class than that in which it would have ranked without such addition.

5. Pensions in respect of service in offices the salary of which is paid out of the revenues of India shall be paid out of those revenues.

6. Where a person receiving a pension under this Act was at the time of his application for such pension, or is afterwards, entitled to any emolument (including in the term any salary, compensation, superannuation allowance or pension) which is payable out of any monies raised by taxation or out of other public revenue in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, or is received by way of fees or otherwise in respect of his holding any public office or employment in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, the payment of the pension under this Act shall, so long as he receives such emolument, if the amount thereof is greater than or equal to the pension under this Act, be suspended, and if less be diminished by the amount of such emolument; and if any person is at the time of his application for or while receiving a pension under this Act entitled to any such emolument, he shall forthwith deliver to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury a declaration under his hand stating the nature and amount thereof.

7. Section six of the Act of the session of the fourth and fifth years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter twenty-four, shall apply to pensions under this Act in the same manner as if they had been granted under the provisions of the said Act.*

8. Every pension, not being chargeable on the revenues of India, granted under this Act shall be issued and payable out of and charged and chargeable upon the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland next in order of payment to and after paying or reserving sufficient to pay all such sums of money as have been directed to be paid by any former Act or Acts, but with preference to all other payments hereafter to be charged thereon as aforesaid, and the same shall from time to time be paid and payable quarterly.

9. The Acts specified in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent in the schedule mentioned:

Provided that—

(1.) This repeal shall not affect any pensions which have been granted under any of the said Acts before the passing of this Act and are still in force, and those Acts shall apply to such pensions as if this Act had not passed.

(2.) Where a person is qualified by service before the passing of this Act to receive a pension under any of the said Acts, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to grant a pension to such person in pursuance of those Acts; and those Acts shall apply, in the case of such pension, in the same manner as if this Act had not passed.

(3.) Where a person who is in the permanent civil service of the state is qualified by service before the passing of this Act to receive a pension under any of the said Acts, or would but for this repeal have become so qualified by service partly before and partly after the passing of this Act, then either—

(a) Such person may claim a superannuation allowance under the Superannuation Act, 1859: Or,

(b) Such person may claim, and Her Majesty may grant to him, a pension under the provisions of the said Acts; and those Acts shall apply, in the case of such pension, in the same manner as if this Act had not passed.

10. This Act may be cited as "The Political Offices Pension Act, 1869."

* The Section runs as follows:—

"VI. And whereas the principle of the regulations for granting allowances of this nature is and ought to be founded on a consideration, not only of the services performed by the individual to the State, but of the inadequacy of his private fortune to maintain his station in life; be it therefore enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act whenever any person shall seek to obtain any one of the pensions before mentioned his application for that purpose shall be made in writing to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, to which he shall subscribe his name, and which shall contain, not only a statement of the services performed by him and the grounds on which such pension is claimed, but a specific declaration that the amount of his income from other sources is so limited as to bring him within the intent and meaning of this Act and the principle herein-above declared, and without such declaration no pension as hereinbefore provided or authorized shall be granted."

SCHEDULE.
ACTS REPEALED.

Date of Act.	Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
57 Geo. 3, c. 65 . .	An Act to enable His Majesty to recompense the services of persons holding or who have held certain high and efficient civil offices.	The whole Act.
6 Geo. 4, c. 90. . .	An Act to amend an Act of the fifty-seventh year of His late Majesty, for enabling His Majesty to recompense the services of persons holding or who have held certain high and efficient civil offices.	The whole Act.
4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 24 .	An Act to alter, amend, and consolidate the laws for regulating the pensions, compensations, and allowances to be made to persons in respect of their having held civil offices in His Majesty's service.	Sections one, two, three, four, five, and seven.

22 VICT., CAP. XXVI.

An Act to amend the Laws concerning Superannuations and other Allowances to Persons having held Civil Offices in the Public Service. [19th April, 1859.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the session holden in the fourth and fifth years of King *William* the Fourth, chapter twenty-four, "to alter, amend, and consolidate the laws for regulating the pensions, compensations, and allowances to be made to persons in respect of their having held Civil Offices in His Majesty's service:" and whereas by an Act of the session holden in the twentieth and twenty-first years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, section twenty-seven of the first-recited Act, by which an abatement was directed to be made from the salaries of civil servants entitled to superannuation allowance, was repealed: and whereas it is desirable further to amend the said Act as hereinafter mentioned: be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

I. Sections ten, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, and twenty-four of the said Act of the fourth and fifth years of King *William* the Fourth are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any pension, compensation, or superannuation allowance granted or act done before the passing of this Act.

II. Subject to the exceptions and provisions hereinafter contained, the superannuation allowance to be granted after the commencement of this Act to persons who shall have served in an established capacity in the permanent civil service of the state, whether their remuneration be computed by day pay, weekly wages, or annual salary, and for whom provision shall not otherwise have been made by Act of Parliament, or who may not be specially excepted by the authority of Parliament, shall be as follows; (that is to say).

To any person who shall have served ten years and upwards, and under eleven years, an annual allowance of ten-sixtieths of the annual salary and emoluments of his office:

For eleven years, and under twelve years, an annual allowance of eleven-sixtieths of such salary and emoluments:

And in like manner a further addition to the annual allowance of one-sixtieth in respect of each additional year of such service, until the completion of a period of service of forty years, when the annual allowance of forty-sixtieths may be granted; and no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond forty years:

Provided always, that if any question should arise in any department of the public service as to the claim of any person or class of persons for superannuation under this clause, it shall be referred to the Commissioners of the Treasury, whose decision shall be final.

III. Nothing herein contained shall interfere with the grant to the officers and clerks who entered the public service prior to the fifth day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, of such superannuation allowances as might hereafter have been granted to them under section nine of the said Act of the fourth and fifth years of King *William* the Fourth, or shall prevent, restrict, or diminish any other superannuation allowance, pension, gratuity, or compensation which, if this Act had not been passed, might hereafter have been granted to any person who shall have entered the public service before the passing of this Act, but, except as aforesaid, the provisions hereinafter contained shall apply as well to persons who have already entered the public service, whether before or after the said fifth day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, as to those who may hereafter enter the public service.

IV. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury from time to time, by any order or warrant, to declare that for the due and efficient discharge of the duties of any office or class of offices to be specified in such order or warrant, professional or other peculiar qualifications not ordinarily to be acquired in the public service, are required, and that it is for the interest of the public that persons should be appointed thereto at an age exceeding that at which public service ordinarily begins; and by the same or any other order or warrant to direct that when any person now holding or who may hereafter be appointed to such office or any of such class of offices shall retire from the public service, a number of years not exceeding twenty, to be specified in the said order or warrant, shall, in computing the amount of superannuation allowance which may be granted to him under the foregoing section of this Act, be added to the number of years during which he may have actually served, and also to direct that in respect of such office or class of offices the period of service required to entitle

the holders to superannuation may be a period less than ten years, to be specified in the order or warrant; and also to direct that, in respect of such office or class of offices, the holder may be entitled to superannuation, though he may not hold his appointment directly from the Crown, and may not have entered the service with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners: provided always, that every order or warrant made under this enactment shall be laid before Parliament.

V. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant to any person who, being the holder of an office in respect of which a superannuation allowance may be granted, but not having completed the period which would have entitled him to a superannuation allowance, is compelled to quit the public service by reason of severe bodily injury, occasioned, without his own default, in the discharge of his public duty, a gratuity not exceeding three months' pay for every two years of service, or a superannuation allowance not exceeding ten-sixtieths of the annual salary and emoluments of his office.

VI. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant to any person who, being the holder of an office in respect of which a superannuation allowance may be granted, is constrained, from infirmity of mind or body, to leave the public service before the completion of the period which would entitle him to a superannuation allowance, such sum of money by way of gratuity as the said Commissioners may think proper, but so as that no such gratuity shall exceed the amount of one month's pay for each year of service.

VII. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant to any person retiring or removed from the public service in consequence of the abolition of his office, or for the purpose of facilitating improvements in the organization of the department to which he belongs, by which greater efficiency and economy can be effected, such special annual allowance by way of compensation as on a full consideration of the circumstances of the case may seem to the said Commissioners to be a reasonable and just compensation for the loss of office; and if the compensation shall exceed the amount to which such person would have been entitled under the scale of superannuation provided by this Act if ten years were added to the number of years which he may have actually served, such allowance shall be granted by special Minute, stating the special grounds for granting such allowance, which Minute shall be laid before Parliament, and no such allowance shall exceed two-thirds of the salary and emoluments of the office.

VIII. It shall not be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant the full amount of superannuation allowance which can be granted under this Act to any person not being the head officer or one of the head officers of a department, unless upon production of a certificate (signed by the head officer of the department, or by two head officers, if there be more than one) that he has served with diligence and fidelity to the satisfaction of such head officer or officers; and in every case in which any superannuation allowance is granted after the refusal of such certificate, the Minute granting it shall state such refusal and the grounds on which the allowance is granted.

IX. Provided, that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury to grant to any person any superannuation, compensation, gratuity, or other allowance of greater amount than the amount which might be awarded to him under the foregoing provisions, when special services rendered by such person, and requiring special reward, shall appear to them to justify such increase, but so that such allowance shall in no case exceed the salary and emoluments enjoyed by the grantee at the time of retirement, and the grounds of every such increase shall be stated in a Minute of the Treasury, which shall be laid before Parliament; and it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to grant to any person any such allowance of less amount than otherwise would have been awarded to him where his defaults or demerit in relation to the public service appear to them to justify such diminution.

X. It shall not be lawful to grant any superannuation allowance under the provisions of this Act to any person who shall be under sixty years, unless upon medical certificate to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the Treasury that he is incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, to discharge the duties of his situation, and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent.

XI. Every person to whom a superannuation or compensation allowance shall have been granted before he shall have attained the age of sixty years shall, until he has attained that age, be liable to be called upon to fill, in any part of Her Majesty's dominions in which he shall before have served, any public office or situation under the Crown for which his previous public services may render him eligible; and if he shall decline, when called upon to do so, to take upon him such office or situation, or shall decline or neglect to execute the duties thereof satisfactorily, being in a competent state of health, he shall forfeit his right to the compensation or superannuation allowance which had been granted to him.*

XII. And whereas it will be for the advantage of the public service that officers holding employments entitling them to superannuation allowances under this or other Acts shall be eligible for other public employments at home and abroad, without forfeiting their claims to such allowances:

Every officer already or hereafter to be transferred from employment entitling him to superannuation allowance to public employment under the Crown not so entitling him shall be entitled, on his ultimate retirement from the public service, to the same allowance as if he had continued to hold the vacated appointment and at the same rate of salary as when the same was vacated, subject nevertheless to the conditions which would in that case have been applicable with respect to the grant of such allowance; provided that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury, in the case of officers transferred to governorships and lieutenant-governorships of colonies, and other high offices abroad, conferred for a limited period, to grant such superannuation allowance to such officers on the expiration of such term of service without a renewal of public employment; but any officer to whom such grant is made while under the age of sixty years shall be subject to the same liability to be called upon to fill office under the Crown, as herein provided concerning other persons under that age to whom like allowances are granted.

XIII. All orders, warrants, and minutes by this Act directed to be laid before Parliament shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days after the making thereof if Parliament be sitting, and if Parliament be not sitting then within fourteen days after the next meeting thereof.

* See Circulars relating to this clause at pages 211 and 212.—Ed. C. O. L.

XIV. No pension shall be granted under the provisions of section six of the Act of the fifty-seventh year of King *George the Third*, chapter sixty-five, to any person who shall not have had a seat in one of the Houses of Parliament during the period or one half of the period for which he has held office, as in the said section is mentioned.

XV. The several sections mentioned in the schedule hereto of the several Acts of Parliament, also therein mentioned, shall be construed as if this Act, instead of the said Act of the fourth and fifth years of the reign of King *William the Fourth*, had been referred to in the said sections; and each other enactments as refer to the scale of superannuation allowance established by the provisions hereby repealed of the said Act of King *William the Fourth* shall be construed as if the scale established by this Act had been referred to.

XVI. All superannuations, compensations, gratuities, and other allowances granted or hereafter under this Act to be granted shall be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same without any abatement or deduction in respect of any taxes or duties whatever at present existing, except the tax upon property or income.

XVII. For the purposes of this Act, no person hereafter to be appointed shall be deemed to have served in the permanent Civil Service of the State unless such person holds his appointment directly from the Crown, or has been admitted into the Civil Service with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners; nor shall any person, already appointed to any office be held to have served in the permanent Civil Service as aforesaid, unless such person belong to a class which is already entitled to superannuation allowance, or to a class in which, if he had been appointed thereto subsequently to the passing of this Act, he would, as holding his appointment directly from the Crown, or as having been admitted into the Civil Service with such certificate as aforesaid, have become entitled to such allowance; and no person shall be entitled to any superannuation allowance under this Act, unless his salary or remuneration has been provided out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, or out of the moneys voted by Parliament.

XVIII. So much of the said Act of the fourth and fifth years of King *William the Fourth*, chapter twenty-four, as is now in force, and not hereby repealed, and this Act, shall be construed together as one Act.

XIX. It shall be sufficient, in citing this Act, to use the expression "The Superannuation Act, 1859."

SCHEDULE A.

5 & 6 W. 4. c. 42, s. 1.
7 W. 4. & 1 Vict. c. 30, s. 21.
8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, ss. 5, 10.
13 & 14 Vict. c. 89, s. 39.

15 & 16 Vict. c. 73, s. 15.
15 & 16 Vict. c. 87, s. 46.
17 & 18 Vict. c. 78, s. 22.
19 & 20 Vict. c. 110, s. 9.

35 VICT., CAP. XII.

An Act to amend an Act of the fourth and fifth years of King *William the Fourth*, chapter twenty-four, intitled "An Act to alter, amend, and consolidate the laws for regulating the pensions, compensations, and allowances to be made to persons in respect of their having held civil offices in His Majesty's service." [13th May, 1872.]

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the session holden in the fourth and fifth years of King *William the Fourth*, chapter twenty-four, "to alter, amend, and consolidate the laws for regulating the pensions compensations, and allowances to be made to persons in respect of their having held civil offices in His Majesty's service," it is provided amongst other things that "in case any person enjoying any superannuation allowance in consequence of retiring from office on account of age, infirmity, or any other cause, or enjoying any compensation for past services, upon the abolition or reduction of office, shall be appointed to fill any office in any public department, every such allowance or compensation shall cease to be paid for any period subsequent to such appointment if the annual amount of the profits of the office to which he shall be appointed shall be equal to those of the office formerly held by him, and in case they shall not be equal to those of his former office, then no more of such superannuation allowance or compensation shall be paid to him than what with the salary of his new appointment shall be equal to that of his former office;" And whereas doubts have lately been entertained as to whether the expression "office in any public department," as used in the above-mentioned provisions, extends to public departments in any part of Her Majesty's dominions beyond the limits of the United Kingdom: And whereas it is expedient to remove such doubts: Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

I. It is hereby declared that the expression "office in any public department," as used in the above-mentioned provisions of the said Act, extends, and shall from the date of the passing of the said Act be deemed to have extended, to any office in any public department in the British possessions.

II. In this Act "British possession" shall include any territories for the time being vested in Her Majesty by virtue of any Act of Parliament for the government of India; also any colony, plantation, island, territory, or settlement within Her Majesty's dominions, and not within the United Kingdom.

III. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Superannuation Act, 1872."

86 VICT., CAP. XXIII.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the grant of Superannuation Allowances and Gratuities to certain persons who entered the permanent Civil Service of the State between the passing of the Superannuation Act, 1859, and the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[26th May, 1873.]

WHEREAS by the Superannuation Act, 1859, it is enacted that for the purposes of that Act no person thereafter to be appointed shall be deemed to have served in the permanent Civil Service of the State unless such person holds his appointment directly from the Crown, or has been admitted into the Civil Service with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners:

And whereas it appears that in several public departments of the State persons have been appointed since the passing of the said Act to established situations in the Civil Service not held directly from the Crown, but that through inadvertence on the part of the heads of such departments, and without any default on the part of the persons so appointed, no steps were taken before their appointment to procure for them certificates from the Civil Service Commissioners:

And whereas it is unjust that the persons so appointed should be deprived of the superannuation allowances or gratuities which they were led to expect at the time when they entered the Civil Service:

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

I. The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may, if they think fit, at any time before the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, with the concurrence of the Civil Service Commissioners, and on application being made to them for that purpose by the head or heads of any public department of the State, declare by order or warrant that any person who has been appointed to a permanent situation in such department without a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners after the passing of the said Superannuation Act, 1859, and before the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, was so appointed through inadvertence on the part of the head or heads of such department, and without any default on the part of the person so appointed, and every person with respect to whom such order or warrant may be issued shall be in the same position as regards his claim to a superannuation allowance or gratuity, under the said Superannuation Act, 1859, as he would have been in if he had been admitted into the Civil Service with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners.

Any order or warrant made in pursuance of this Act shall be laid before Parliament in manner provided by the thirteenth section of the said Superannuation Act, 1859.

The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall cause to be laid before Parliament, not later than the expiration of one month after the commencement of the session of Parliament in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, a return showing the names of all persons with respect to whom any order or warrant has been issued in pursuance of this section, together with the situations to which and the departments in which they have been appointed.

II. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The Superannuation Act Amendment Act, 1873."

38 VICT., CAP. IV.*

An Act to amend the Superannuation Act, 1859, so far as relates to the Superannuation Allowances to be granted to Civil Servants who have served in unhealthy Climates.

(Repealed as to its future operation by following Act, 39 and 40 Vict., c. 53.) [19th March 1875.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorise the grant of special rates of pension to persons who have served in an established capacity in the permanent civil service of the state, where such persons have served in an unhealthy place:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury from time to time by any order or warrant to declare that any country or place therein named shall be deemed to be an unhealthy place, and the same shall thereupon be deemed, for the purposes of the Superannuation Act, 1859, and this Act, to be an unhealthy place.

Section thirteen of the Superannuation Act, 1859, relating to the laying of orders and warrants before Parliament, shall apply to every order and warrant made under this section.

2. When a person who has served in an established capacity in the permanent civil service of the state is entitled to any superannuation, compensation, gratuity, or other allowance under the provisions of the Superannuation Act, 1859, two years' service by him in an unhealthy place shall, in calculating the amount of such superannuation, compensation, gratuity, or other allowance, be reckoned as service for three years; and service in an unhealthy place for any greater or less period than two years shall be reckoned in the like proportion: But nothing in this Act contained shall alter or affect the second section of the Superannuation Act, 1859, so far as it requires a service of ten years before a person becomes entitled to any annual superannuation allowance.

3. This Act shall commence on the seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and apply to persons who have retired from the public service since that day.

4. This Act may be cited as the Superannuation Act, 1875, and shall be construed as one with the Superannuation Act, 1859, and together with that Act may be cited as the Superannuation Acts, 1859 and 1875.

39 & 40 VICT., CAP. LIII.

An Act to make Further Provision respecting the Superannuation Allowance to be granted to Civil Servants serving in Unhealthy Climates. [11th August, 1876.]

WHEREAS by the Superannuation Act, 1875, provision was made for the grant of special rates of pension

* See Circular on the subject of this Act, printed at page 227.—Ed. C. O. L.

to persons who had served in an established capacity in the permanent civil service of the State in unhealthy places, and it is expedient to make further provision for the like purpose :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows, viz. :—

Unhealthy Places.

1. The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury (in this Act referred to as the Treasury) may from time to time by order declare that any country or place therein named shall be deemed, and the same shall thereupon be deemed, for the purposes of the Superannuation Act, 1859, and this Act, to be an unhealthy place.

The Treasury may from time to time by order revoke or vary an order previously made under this section, but the amount of superannuation, compensation, gratuity, or other allowance to be granted to any person serving, before the date of the order of revocation or alteration, in the unhealthy place affected thereby, shall be the same as if it had not been made.

2. For the purpose of reckoning the amount of any superannuation, compensation, gratuity, or other allowance to be granted under the Superannuation Act, 1859, to a person who has served in an established capacity in the permanent civil service of the State, two years' service in an unhealthy place shall be reckoned a service for three years, and service in an unhealthy place for any greater or less period than two years shall be reckoned in the like proportion.

Provided that nothing in this section—

- (1.) Shall alter so much of section two of the Superannuation Act, 1859, as requires a service of ten years before an annual superannuation allowance can be granted ; or
- (2.) Shall, without the consent of the Treasury, apply to a person who was residing in an unhealthy place when he entered the permanent civil service of the State.

Supplemental.

3. Every order under this Act shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament in accordance with section thirteen of the Superannuation Act, 1859.

4. This Act shall apply to persons who have retired from the public service since the seventeenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

5. This Act may be cited as the Superannuation Act, 1876, and shall be construed as one with the Superannuation Act, 1859, and that Act and this Act may be cited together as the Superannuation Acts, 1859 and 1876.

Repeal.

6. The Superannuation Act, 1875, is hereby repealed :

Provided that—

- (1.) This repeal shall not affect anything duly done or suffered under the Act hereby repealed ; and
- (2.) Any order or warrant made in pursuance of the said Act shall have effect as if it were an order made in pursuance of this Act.

TREASURY MINUTE.

Dated 14th June, 1859.

My Lords have under consideration the report of the Committee, appointed under the Board minute of 20th May, 1859, upon the provision of the Superannuation Act, 22 Vict. cap. 26.

My Lords approve of the regulations proposed by the Committee for ascertaining the amount of retiring allowances to be granted to persons who may have entered the Civil Service previous to the passing of the Act, and whether before or after the 5th August, 1829 ; also for awarding compensation allowances for abolition of office.

These regulations are as follow :—

I. As regards those who may have entered the Civil Service before 5th August, 1829 :—

1. That the maximum amount of the superannuation allowance for the quinquennial period, under the 4 & 5 Will. 4, cap. 24, sect. 9, preceding that through which the applicant is passing be estimated.

2. That to that maximum there be added for each year in excess of the preceding quinquennial period $\frac{1}{5}$ of $\frac{1}{5}$ equal to $\frac{1}{5}$ of the applicant's salary and emoluments.

3. That the applicant be considered entitled to this amount under ordinary circumstances.

A larger amount may be awarded in cases of special merit, but within the maximum of the quinquennial period.

A smaller amount may be awarded in case of demerit.

In either of these cases the claim to be submitted to the full Superannuation Committee, and a note to be made of the grounds of the decision.

II. As regards those who may have entered the service since 5th August, 1829 :—

1. That the maximum amount of the superannuation allowance for the septennial period, under the 4 & 5 Will. 4, cap. 24, sect. 10, preceding that through which the applicant is passing be estimated.

2. That to that maximum there be added for each year in excess of the preceding septennial period $\frac{1}{7}$ of $\frac{1}{7}$ equal to $\frac{1}{7}$ of the applicant's salary and emoluments.

3. As in the former cases the applicant shall be considered entitled to this amount under ordinary circumstances.

A larger amount may be awarded in case of special merit, but within the maximum of the septennial period.

A smaller amount may be awarded in case of demerit.

In either of these cases the claim shall be submitted to the full Superannuation Committee, and a note be made of the grounds of the decision.

4. When a higher rate of superannuation would accrue under the 22 Vict., cap. 26, that higher rate shall be allowed.

III. That in no case shall any fractional part of a year be allowed.

IV. That with respect to cases of abolition of office which may arise under clause 7 of the 22 Vict., cap. 26, persons who shall have served *twenty* years and upwards, a period of *ten* years shall be added to their actual service in computing their retiring allowance under the circumstances described in the clause in question:—

To persons who shall have served under twenty years and not less than *fifteen* years, a period of *seven* years shall be added.

To persons who shall have served under fifteen years and not less than *ten*, a period of *five* years shall be added.

To persons who shall have served under ten years and not less than *five*, a period of *three* years shall be added.

To persons who shall have served *less than five* years, an allowance shall be awarded calculated at the rate of one-sixtieth for each year of service, with an addition of one year or one-sixtieth.

In consideration, however, of the very small allowances which would frequently have to be granted in these latter cases, my Lords will be prepared to entertain any application which may be made to them to commute such annual allowances for fixed payments calculated at five years' purchase.

With regard to persons appointed or to be appointed subsequently to the passing of the Act of 22 Vict., my Lords observe that the language of the Act is precise, and that such persons are to be held entitled to the retiring allowances prescribed by the 2nd section of the Act, provided they fulfil the conditions of the 17th section, and provided my Lords do not find it necessary to exercise the power conferred on them by the 9th section of reducing the allowance on account of the demerits of the person claiming it.

The parties entitled to be considered Civil servants under the 17th Clause are accurately stated in the Report of the Committee as follows, viz.:—

I. Persons hereafter to be appointed:—

A.—Those holding appointments directly from the Crown.

B.—Those admitted into the Civil Service with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners.

II. Persons appointed to office before 19th April, 1859, the date of the passing of the Superannuation Act of 1859:—

A.—Those belonging to a class already entitled to superannuation allowance.

B.—Those holding appointments directly from the Crown.

C.—Those admitted into the Civil Service with a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners, or belonging to a class which is hereafter to be admitted.

As regards the provisions of the 4th section of the Act under which my Lords are empowered to admit the claims to superannuation of persons not fulfilling the conditions of the 17th section, and to add a number of years, not exceeding twenty, to the period of service in certain cases, for the purpose of computing the amount of the retiring allowance, my Lords are pleased to declare that the following offices should be considered as entitling their holders to the benefits of the Act, though they may not have fulfilled the conditions of the 17th section, and that the number of years to be added to the service of the officers for the purpose of computation, should be—

For the 1st Class ten years.

For the 2nd „ seven years.

For the 3rd „ five years.

First Class (ten years).

Under Secretaries of State,
Assistant Secretary to the Treasury,
Counsel for Drawing Bills,
Solicitors to Public Departments,
Police and Stipendiary Magistrates,

Chief Commissioner of Police,
Medical Officers attached to the Privy Council,
Chairman of Directors of Convict Prisons,
Inspector General for Art,
Director of the National Gallery.

Second Class (seven years).

Legal Assistants at—

Board of Trade,

Colonial Office,

Poor Law Board,

And other Departments;

Directors of Convict Prisons,

Commissioners of Police,

Professors and Masters of the Royal Military

College and similar Establishments;

Medical men employed in the Civil Service, and giving their whole time;
Inspectors of Mines,

„ Factories,

„ Coal-mines,

„ Anatomy,

„ Constabulary,

„ Prisons and Reformatories,

„ Poor Law.

Third Class (five years).

Government Chaplains of Convict Prisons,

Inspectors of Schools,

My Lords will add to the foregoing list any other offices which may, on full consideration, appear to be properly within the scope of the 4th section of the Act.

Inspectors of Art,

Translator at the Foreign Office.

COPY OF TREASURY MINUTE.

Dated 24th August, 1860.

My Lords have under consideration the 2nd Report of the Superannuation Committee, appointed by the Minute of 30th May, 1859.

The Committee recommend that the following offices, in addition to those enumerated in the Minute of 14th June, 1859, shall be brought within the provision of the 4th clause of the 22nd Vic., c. 26, so far as entitling the persons filling such offices to have an additional number of years computed in the calculation of the period of their services, with a view to superannuation allowance on retirement, by reason of the professional or peculiar qualifications required for such offices, and be placed in the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd classes established by the said Minute for such purposes:—

In the Home Office.

Assistant Commissioners of Police	To be placed in the 3rd Class.
Police Surgeon-in-Chief	Do. 2nd "
Directors of Reformatories	Do. 2nd "
Governors of Prisons	Do. 3rd "
Surveyor-General of Prisons	Do. 1st "

Colonial Office.

Emigration Commissioners	Do. 2nd "
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Admiralty.

Medical Director-General	Do. 1st "
Director of Works	Do. 1st "

Council Office.

Inspector-General of Art and Referee	Do. 1st "
Superintendent-General of Quarantine	Do. 1st "
Inspectors of Art, Science, and Navigation	Do. 2nd "
Architect and Engineer	Do. 2nd "
Director of Geological Survey	Do. 2nd "
Director of Museum, London	Do. 2nd "
" Edinburgh	Do. 2nd "
" Dublin	Do. 2nd "
Professors	Do. 2nd "

Board of Trade.

Professional Members of Marine Department	Do. 2nd "
Surveyor-General, Marine Department	Do. 2nd "
Inspectors, Railway Department	Do. 2nd "
Head of Meteorological Department	Do. 2nd "

British Museum.

Principal Librarian	To be placed in the 1st Class.
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Office of Works.

Surveyor of Works	Do. 2nd "
Salariated Architect and Surveyor	Do. 2nd "
Clerks of Works	Do. 3rd "
Director of Kew Gardens	Do. 1st "
Curator of Kew Gardens	Do. 2nd "

Woods and Forests.

Chief Mineral Inspector	Do. 2nd "
Architect	Do. 2nd "
Surveyor	Do. 2nd "

Poor Law Board.

Legal Secretary	Do. 2nd "
Inspectors	Do. 2nd "

Ireland.

Under-Secretary	Do. 1st "
Chairman of Convict Prisons	Do. 1st "
Inspector-General of Prisons	Do. 1st "
Governor of Prisons and similar Institutions	Do. 3rd "
Presidents and Vice-Presidents, Queen's College	Do. 2nd "
Inspectors of National Schools	Do. 3rd "
Chaplains of Convict Prisons and similar Institutions	Do. 3rd "
Solicitor, Board of Works	Do. 1st "
Architect, do.	Do. 2nd "
Engineer, do.	Do. 2nd "
Surveyor of Buildings, do.	Do. 2nd "
Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums	Do. 2nd "

Colonial.

Colonial Judges and Magistrates	To be placed in the 1st Class
Colonial Chaplains	Do. 2nd "

The Committee further suggest that in the case of civil servants of the Crown holding offices in the

more unhealthy Colonies, the right to receive superannuation allowance might accrue, in case of retirement from bad health, after seven years.

My Lords, concurring in the recommendations of the Committee, are pleased by this order to direct and declare, that the offices enumerated by the Committee shall be added to those appointed in the Minute of 14th June, 1859, to come within the 4th clause of the Act of 1859, and that they shall be classified, as regards the number of years to be added in computing the amount of retiring allowance, according to the recommendations of the Committee.

As regards the period at which, in the more unhealthy of the British Colonies, such as the West Coast of Africa, and some of the West India Islands, the right to receive superannuation allowance should accrue in case of retirement from bad health, my Lords are of opinion that it is not expedient at present to lay down any general rule, but that the cases of such offices should be dealt with under the 4th clause as they arise.

(But as to the West African Service, see Chapter XVIII of the Colonial Regulations, Part VIII, of this publication. An Act in amendment of the Superannuation Act of 1859 enabling the Treasury to count two years' service in an "unhealthy climate" as three years for pension purposes, is printed at page 194. The Act does not apply to colonial civil servants, but a circular from the Secretary of State on the subject will be found printed as an appendix to Part V, at page 214.—Ed. C. O. L., Feb. 1875.)

TREASURY MINUTE.

17th December, 1864.

My Lords have before them their Minute of 14th June, 1859, the 4th clause of which regulates the granting of allowances by way of compensation, under the 7th sec. of the Act 22 Vict., cap. 26, to persons on the occasion of abolition of office.

By that Minute a specified number of years is to be added to the actual number which persons may have served, without reference to the period of life which they may have attained.

Upon further consideration of this subject, my Lords are of opinion that it would not be proper to adhere too strictly to this rule in the case of persons who may be advanced in years, and who, from that circumstance, might not remain much longer in the public service; and that, in such cases, they should reserve to themselves the free exercise of their discretion in fixing the number of years which should be added to the actual service, according to the view which they may take of the circumstances of each particular case.

My Lords are, therefore, pleased to declare that, in the case of persons who, if they served the time granted by that Minute for compensation, would be over 60 years, and who may retire from office under the circumstances above referred to, they will not consider themselves bound by that Minute, but that they will decide upon each particular case according to the view they may take, after a full consideration of all the circumstances attending it.

TREASURY MINUTE.

Dated 14th March, 1870.

My Lords have recently had their attention drawn to the fact that, when submitting for retiring allowance the cases of officers quitting the Civil Service, the several public departments do not follow a uniform course in fixing the date from which the salary of the officer is to cease.

Thus, in some cases, the date is inserted in the Superannuation Form under the heading set apart for that purpose.

In others it is stated that the salary will cease from the day on which this Board grants the pension.

In others again, the words "still serving" are inserted under the heading Date of Cessation of Duty, while no date is given as that on which the salary will cease, and

Finally, in many cases no date is furnished, and it is only after the retiring allowance has been awarded by my Lords, that they are informed of the date from which the department considers that the salary should cease.

This variation of practice frequently leads to inconvenience, since it is often impossible for my Lords to calculate a pension depending on the length of an officer's service, unless the exact day of his retirement is before them.

Under these circumstances, my Lords are of opinion that, for the future, one uniform rule should be adopted in this particular throughout the Civil Service, wherever possible, and with this object they desire that in all cases henceforth submitted to them for the grant of a retiring allowance the following rules may be observed.

1. That the dates on which the salary and services of the officer retiring cease, should be entered under the heading reserved for that purpose in the printed Superannuation Form, before the case is submitted to my Lords.

2. That where the case is not sent to the Treasury on or before the date of the cessation of the officer's salary, it may be sent as soon as possible afterwards, in order that there may be no unnecessary delay in the grant of the pension.

3. That, in the event of its subsequently appearing desirable to retain the services of an officer retiring, after the date inserted in his Superannuation Form, application should be made to the Treasury for the return of his papers, and the case should be submitted again at the date on which he eventually retires.

In fixing the amount of pension to be granted, my Lords for the future will base their award on the dates of cessation of salary and service given in the Form, and they must decline to take into consideration any increment of salary or addition to the number of years served which might have accrued to the officer if he had been considered as remaining in the service between the date inserted in the Superannuation Form and that on which the Board of Treasury award the pension.

TRANSMITTED TO THE COLONIES IN A CIRCULAR DESPATCH OF 19TH NOVEMBER, 1872.

Mr. Law to Mr. Herbert.

Superannuation of Persons who hold Two Public Appointments at the same time.

SIR, Treasury Chambers, 7th November, 1872.
I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that when any person holding two civil offices under the Imperial Government at the same time desires to retire from one of them on account of age or ill health, my Lords will not be prepared to award him any superannuation allowance unless he retires from both his offices at the same time.

A similar rule will be applied in the case of a person who holds a civil office under the Imperial Government in conjunction with a civil office under the Indian or any Colonial Government.

I am, &c.

R. G. W. Herbert, Esq., Colonial Office.

(Signed) WILLIAM LAW.

CIRCULAR.

SIR, Downing Street, 22nd May, 1873.
Having had under my consideration the question of the proper mode of dealing, for Pension purposes, with the House Allowances and Fees of Public Officers, I have now to communicate to you, for your information and guidance, the decisions at which I have arrived.

1st. As to House Allowances.

The value of the House or House Allowance should be taken on the average of the three years preceding the Officer's retirement. Whenever the value so ascertained exceeds one-sixth of the salary and other emoluments which count for Pension purposes, it is to be reduced to one-sixth of that amount, so that it shall not exceed one-seventh of the whole.

2nd. Fees, &c.

Fees which an Officer is allowed to retain for his own use will be taken into account for Pension purposes, with regular salary, at the average of the net receipts of the three years next preceding the Officer's retirement. These net receipts are to be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of Fees such Office Expenses, &c., as an Officer may have had to defray from his own resources, in performing the services for which he was remunerated by Fees. No deduction, however, from the Fees should be made in respect of Office expenses provided from Public Funds for the due discharge of those duties to which a Fixed Salary is annexed. Papers of "Particulars" when forwarded to this Department in pursuance of Clause 98 of the Colonial Regulations, should be accompanied by formal declarations from the retiring Officers showing the amount received by them for Fees, and the amount defrayed as above for Office Expenses, &c., in each of the three years preceding the retirement. It will be the duty of the Colonial Governments concerned to satisfy themselves of the accuracy of such statements before forwarding them to this Office. In the case of Officers receiving Fixed Salaries and Fees, the Fees will not in ordinary circumstances be allowed to count for Pension purposes to the extent of more than one quarter of the Salaries, and Fees will not in any case be allowed to count for Pension purposes during any period in which the whole time of the Officer receiving them was not given to the public service.

I am, &c.

The Officer Administering the Government of

(Signed) KIMBERLEY

MEMORANDUM.

Pensions of Officers quitting Imperial for Colonial Service.

Colonial Office, 1873.

I. On the final retirement from the Public Service, on pension or compensation allowance, of Officers who had quitted the Imperial Service for service in the Colonies, Her Majesty's Treasury will recognise their right to pension from Imperial Funds for the years spent in the Home Service, however few they may have been, provided only that the years of Imperial and Colonial Service combined amount to ten or more, and provided also that the Imperial and Colonial Service were each unbroken and were each of such a nature as to give a claim to superannuation.

II. The amount of Imperial pension will be, for each year of completed service at home, one-sixtieth of the salary which the officer was receiving when he quitted the Home Service—except in certain cases, defined by Section 12 of the Act 4 and 5 Wm. IV, c. 24, in which the pension would be calculated on the average salary of the Officer for the three years next preceding his transfer to the Colonial Service. "Allowances" to Officers in lieu of salary, or in addition to salary, would be dealt with according to the Treasury practice in such cases.

SIR, Downing Street, 16th March, 1875.
I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Treasury, having reference to the re-employment of persons who have been pensioned under the Superannuation Act.

My object in sending you the Circular is to call your special attention to the second case, in which a pension already granted may be forfeited under the 11th Section of the Act, and to request that you will bear in mind that any such person, serving in the Colony under your Government, who desires to resign his office before he is sixty years of age or permanently disabled, should be expressly cautioned that his resignation will entail the loss of the pension granted to him in respect of his previous services.

I have the honor to be, Sir your most obedient humble Servant,

CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering the Government of

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SIR,

Downing Street, 3rd September, 1875.

I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of the correspondence* noted in the margin, which has recently taken place on a question raised by the Governor of Ceylon with regard to the application of the Treasury instructions of the 22nd December, 1871, a copy of which was enclosed in my Circular Despatch of the 16th March last, to the circumstances of that Colony where the Grant of Pensions to Public Officers is regulated by a Minute which specifies 55 years as the age at which an Officer may retire without being pronounced unfit for service by a Medical Board.

You will perceive from this correspondence that although the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have consented to waive in favor of a person who resigns his employment under a Colonial Government after attaining the age specified by the local Regulations for superannuation without a Medical Certificate, those portions of their Rules which would compel the forfeiture of the Imperial Pension on the ground that he had retired before attaining the age of sixty, their Lordships do not think they would be justified in dispensing with the requirements of the 11th Section of the Superannuation Act, 1859, which would render such a person liable to serve again until he attained the age of sixty in the country in which he had formerly served, and in respect of which service the Imperial Pension was granted.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering the Government of

28 & 29 VICT., CAP. CXIII.

An Act to authorize the Payment of Retiring Pensions to Colonial Governors.† [July 5th. 1865].

WHEREAS it is expedient that Retiring Pensions should be granted in certain cases to officers who have administered the Government of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, to this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. In this Act the term "Colony" includes any Plantation, Island, or other Possession within Her Majesty's Dominions, exclusive of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, and of the Islands being immediate Dependencies thereof, and exclusive of *India*, as defined by the Act of Parliament of 1858 "for the better Government of *India*."

2. The full rate of pension hereinafter referred to shall be as follows, that is to say:

In the case of officers who shall for at least four years have administered the Government of any Colony or Colonies in which the salary of the Governor is not less than five thousand pounds, one thousand pounds.

In the case of officers who shall for at least four years have administered the Government of any Colony or Colonies in which the salary of the Governor is not less than two thousand five hundred pounds, seven hundred and fifty pounds:

In the case of officers who shall for at least four years have administered the Government of any Colony or Colonies in which the salary of the Governor is not less than one thousand two hundred pounds, five hundred pounds:

In other cases, two hundred and fifty pounds.

3. The reduced rate of pension hereinafter referred to shall in all cases be two-thirds of the full rate.

4. One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may, by writing under his hand, grant the full rate of pension to any person who, being of the age of sixty, shall have administered the Government of any Colony or Colonies for periods amounting in the whole to eighteen years, or who, being of the age aforesaid, shall have administered such Government or Governments for periods amounting in the whole to ten years, and shall have been employed in the whole either in such administration or in the permanent Civil Service of Her Majesty, for periods amounting in the whole to twenty-five years, or to any person who, having administered such Government or Governments for periods amounting in the whole to fifteen years, shall have established, to the satisfaction of such Secretary of State, that he is incapable, from infirmity of mind or body contracted while administering his Government, of discharging the duties of any office in the public service, and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent.

5. Such Secretary of State may, by such writing as aforesaid, grant the reduced rate of pension to any person being of the age of sixty, who, after having attained the age of forty, shall have administered the Government of any Colony or Colonies for periods amounting in the whole to twelve years, or to any person being of the age of sixty, who, after having attained the age of forty, shall have administered such Government or Governments for periods amounting in the whole to eight years, and shall have been employed in the whole, either in such administration or in the permanent Civil Service of Her Majesty, for periods amounting in the whole to twenty years, or to any person who, having administered such Government or Governments for periods amounting in the whole to ten years, shall have established to the satisfaction of such Secretary of State that he is incapable from infirmity of mind or body contracted while administering his Government, of discharging the duties of any office in the public service, and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent.

6. No person whose claim to a pension under the provisions of this Act is founded in part upon his employment in the permanent Civil Service of Her Majesty, shall be entitled to claim a superannuation allowance, in respect of the same employment, under the provisions of any other Act of Parliament.

* Not printed. † Governors' pensions in most cases date from day of application, if they are eligible in respect of age, &c.

7. In case any person to whom a pension shall have been granted under the provisions of this Act shall be or become entitled to any half-pay, salary, or other emolument from any public revenue raised, or in respect of any public services performed, within Her Majesty's dominions, his pension shall be reduced by half the amount of such half-pay, salary, or emolument.

8. In case any person to whom a pension shall have been granted under the provisions of this Act shall, by reason of his re-employment, become eligible for any higher rate of pension than that already granted him, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may, by such writing aforesaid, grant to him such higher rate of pension.

9. In case any person, having administered the Government of any Colony and not being of the full age of sixty, shall be called upon by Her Majesty to administer the Government of any Colony not being of a lower class than that on which his rate of pension has been, or in case of his retirement on reaching the age of sixty, would be calculated, and not being incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, of administering such Government, shall refuse to administer the same; or if any such person, not being of the full age of sixty-five, shall relinquish such Government without the permission of Her Majesty, or shall neglect or decline to execute the duties thereof satisfactorily, the said Secretary of State may, by writing under his hand, declare that such person has forfeited all claim to any pension under this Act and such claim shall thereupon be forfeited accordingly.

10. In case any person shall have administered the Government of any Colony or Colonies, and shall have likewise been employed in the permanent Civil Service of Her Majesty, but shall not have become entitled to any pension under the preceding clauses of this Act, the number of years passed in the Government of such Colony or Colonies shall, for the purpose of computing any superannuation allowance to be granted to such person under the Superannuation Act, 1859, be taken to have been passed in the permanent Civil Service of Her Majesty, and at the rate of salary last received by such person in respect of his employment in such permanent Civil Service.

11. Any person claiming a pension shall, for the purposes of this Act, be taken to have been employed in the permanent Civil Service of Her Majesty while holding any office which at the time of his claiming such pension would entitle the holder thereof to superannuation allowance under the Superannuation Act, 1859.

12. One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may, with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, from time to time determine under what conditions and to what extent any officer shall be deemed for the purposes of this Act to have been administering the Government of any Colony while administering the same provisionally, or while absent from his Government with permission of Her Majesty; and for the purposes of this Act the Commission issued under the Great Seal of the Territory of *New South Wales* for the Government of the District of *Port Philip* shall be taken to have constituted that District a Colony.

13. All pensions granted under this Act shall be paid out of such moneys as Parliament may provide for the purpose, and a statement of all such pensions shall be laid annually before Parliament.

35 & 36 VICT., CAP. XXIX.

An Act to amend the Act of Session of the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, intituled "An Act to authorize the Payment of Retiring Pensions to Colonial Governors." [18th July, 1872.]

WHEREAS by the Colonial Governors' Pensions Act, 1865, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State is authorized to grant to persons who have administered the government of any colony or colonies for certain periods the full rate of pension or the reduced rate of pension as therein provided, and it is expedient to authorize in certain cases an increase of such reduced rate of pension, and otherwise to amend the said Act: Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

I. The principal Act and this Act may be cited together as The Colonial Governors' (Pensions) Acts, 1865 and 1872, and each of them may be cited as the Colonial Governors' (Pensions) Act of the year in which it was passed.

II. This Act shall be construed as one with the Act of the session of the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, intituled "An Act to authorize the payment of retiring pensions to Colonial Governors," in this Act referred to as the principal Act.

III. Where one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State grants to any person the reduced rate of pension under section five of the principal Act he may, if he think fit, grant to such person a pension,—

- (1.) If such person has administered the government of any colony or colonies for periods amounting in the whole to not less than fifteen years, equal to the reduced rate of pension, with the addition of such fraction of the full rate of pension defined by the principal Act as is specified in Part I. of the schedule of this Act; and
- (2.) If such person has administered the government of any colony or colonies for periods amounting in the whole to eight years, and has been employed either in such administration or in the permanent civil service of Her Majesty for periods amounting in the whole to not less than twenty-two years, equal to the reduced rate of pension, with the addition of such fraction of the full rate of pension defined by the principal Act as is specified in Part II. of the Schedule to this Act.

SCHEDULE.

FRACTION OF FULL RATE OF PENSION as defined by section two of the principal Act, which may be granted as an increase of the reduced Rate of Pension.

PART I.

Where the pension is granted to a person who has administered the government of a colony or colonies for periods amounting in the whole to not less than fifteen years.

And at the time of his retirement is of the age of	If the said periods amount to		
	17 but not 18 years.	16 but not 17 years.	15 but not 16 years.
60 and under 61 years . .	9-40ths	6-40ths	8-40ths
61 " 62 " . .	9-40ths	6-40ths	2-40ths
62 " 63 " . .	9-40ths	5-40ths	2-40ths
63 " 64 " . .	9-40ths	5-40ths	2-40ths
64 " 65 " . .	9-40ths	4-40ths	1-40th
65 " 66 " . .	8-40ths	4-40ths	1-40th
66 " 67 " . .	8-40ths	4-40ths	1-40th
67 " 68 " . .	8-40ths	4-40ths	1-40th
68 " 69 " . .	8-40ths	4-40ths	Nil
69 " 70 " . .	8-40ths	4-40ths	do.
70 " 71 " . .	8-40ths	3-40ths	do.
71 " 72 " . .	8-40ths	3-40ths	do.
72 " 73 " . .	8-40ths	3-40ths	do.
73 " 74 " . .	7-40ths	2-40ths	do.
74 and upwards " . .	7-40ths	2-40ths	do.

PART II.

Where the pension is granted to a person who has administered the government of any colony or colonies for periods amounting in the whole to eight years, and has been employed either in such administration or in the permanent Civil Service of Her Majesty for periods amounting in the whole to not less than twenty-two years.

And at the time of his retirement is of the age of	If the said periods amount to		
	24 but not 25 years.	23 but not 24 years.	22 but not 23 years.
60 and under 61 years . .	9-40ths	6-40ths	8-40ths
61 " 62 " . .	9-49ths	6-40ths	2-40ths
62 " 63 " . .	9-40ths	5-40ths	2-40ths
63 " 64 " . .	9-40ths	5-40ths	2-40ths
64 " 65 " . .	9-40ths	4-40ths	1-40th
65 " 66 " . .	8-40ths	4-40ths	1-40th
66 " 67 " . .	8-40ths	4-40ths	1-40th
67 " 68 " . .	8-40ths	4-40ths	1-40th
68 " 69 " . .	8-40ths	4-40ths	Nil
69 " 70 " . .	8-40ths	4-40ths	do.
70 " 71 " . .	8-40ths	3-40ths	do.
71 " 72 " . .	8-40ths	3-40ths	do.
72 " 73 " . .	8-40ths	3-40ths	do.
73 " 74 " . .	7-40ths	2-40ths	do.
74 and upwards " . .	7-40ths	2-40ths	do.

PENSION RULES IN PARTICULAR COLONIES.

It was formerly usual to publish, in this work, *in extenso*, the pension laws or minutes in force in particular Colonies. Much of the matter contained in these Rules is identical in regard to all Laws or Minutes relating to Pensions, and, as curtailment has become necessary owing to the growing bulk of the publication, it has been found necessary to substitute for the Laws and Minutes *in extenso* a statement of so much of them as is peculiar to each case, and is requisite for the information of Public Servants. The omitted matter is to be found in the Imperial Acts, and is well-known to all Civil Servants, viz., that Service must be continuous, that Service must be certified to be meritorious, that a claim to Pension is not a matter of right, and that Civil Servants superannuated before the usual age of retirement may, in certain circumstances, be recalled to service.—[Ed. C. O. L.]

The following is a comparative view of the advantages in respect of pensions offered by Colonies (not being responsible Government Colonies) to their ordinary Civil Servants :—

Colony.	Fraction of Salary allowed in pension for each Year of Service.	Number of Years added (if any).	Age of Retirement.	Maximum Pension.	
*Barbados	$\frac{1}{80}$	0	60	$\frac{2}{3}$	
†British Guiana	$\frac{1}{80}$	0	55	$\frac{1}{10}$	
Ceylon	$\frac{1}{80}$	5	55	$\frac{1}{3}$	
Gibraltar	$\frac{1}{80}$	0	60	$\frac{1}{3}$	
Gambia	$\frac{1}{80}$	0	55	$\frac{1}{3}$	
Gold Coast					
Grenada					
Griqualand	$\frac{1}{80}$	5†	60	$\frac{1}{3}$	
Heligoland	$\frac{1}{80}$	0		$\frac{1}{3}$	
Honduras	$\frac{1}{80}$	5†		$\frac{1}{3}$	
Hong Kong	$\frac{1}{80}$	5	55	$\frac{1}{3}$	
†Jamaica	$\frac{1}{80}$	5†		$\frac{1}{3}$	
Labuan					
Lagos					
Malta	$\frac{1}{80}$	0	60	$\frac{1}{3}$	
Mauritius	$\frac{1}{80}$	5†	60	$\frac{1}{3}$	
Natal	$\frac{1}{80}$	<div> <div>5 after 10</div> <div>7 „ 15</div> <div>10 „ 20</div> </div>		$\frac{1}{3}$	
St. Helena	$\frac{1}{80}$				
St. Kitts	$\frac{1}{80}$				
St. Lucia	$\frac{1}{80}$	5†	55	$\frac{1}{3}$	
St. Vincent	$\frac{1}{80}$	5†		$\frac{1}{3}$	
Sierra Leone	$\frac{1}{80}$	0		$\frac{1}{3}$	
Strait Settlements	$\frac{1}{80}$	5	55	$\frac{1}{3}$	
Tobago	$\frac{1}{80}$	5†	65	$\frac{1}{3}$	
Trinidad	$\frac{1}{80}$	5†		$\frac{1}{3}$	
Turks Island	$\frac{1}{80}$	0		$\frac{1}{3}$	

CEYLON PENSION MINUTES (Analysis).

These Minutes are dated { December 5, 1846 (*Judges*).
July 26, 1861 (*General*).
July 21, 1862 (*Civil Engineers and Educational Department*).
February 13, 1863 (*Judges*).
September 14, 1865 (*Leave*).
December 14, 1865 (*Writers*).
September 25, 1871 (*Verbal Amendment*).
November 23, 1873 (*Abolition of Office*).
March 4, 1876 (*Re-employment after Abolition*).

(Where no Minute is referred to, the Minute of July, 1861, is generally that form which the Statement is taken).

All public Servants on the permanent Establishment of the Colony drawing salaries of 25*l*. a-year and upwards are entitled to pension.

The right to pension accrues after 10 completed years of service, when fifteen-sixtieths may be claimed : after that every completed year entitles the public servant to the addition of one-sixtieth up to forty-sixtieths.

The following officers are entitled to twenty-sixtieths after ten years' service, and one-sixtieth for each additional completed year up to forty-sixtieths.

The Surveyor-General, Assistant-Surveyors, Draughtsmen.

The Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads, and his assistants on the fixed establishment of the Colony (M. of 21st July, 1862).

Judges who after 15 or any great number of years of completed service, as such Judges, "are unable to continue efficiently to discharge the duties of their office," shall be entitled to a pension not exceeding one-half their salary. (M. of 5th December, 1846).

Judges compelled by ill health to retire after a service of 7 but less than 15 years' service, may receive a pension not exceeding one-fourth of their salary. (M., 5 December, 1846.)

* In Barbados the Superannuation Fund is provided by deductions from Salaries.

† In British Guiana and Jamaica there is a deduction of 4 per cent. from salaries, which goes to form a Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

‡ Added under circular of 14th June, 1875. See page 227.

Any public servant of the Colony elevated to be Governor of Ceylon shall, upon retiring from such office, be entitled to the same pension as if he had continued to hold the office which he vacated when he was appointed Governor, but if he be under 55 years, and if other employment be offered him, which the Treasury consider he may properly be required to accept, his pension shall be suspended during such re-employment, or if he decline it, then until he attain the age of 55 years.

"In case of the elevation of the Queen's Advocate to the Bench of the Supreme Court, half of his period of service as Queen's Advocate shall be reckoned towards his pension" (s. 6 of M. of July 1861), less three-fourths of his leave on half salary (M., February, 1863).

"It will be competent to Her Majesty's Government in cases of peculiar and extraordinary merit, to grant special and higher rates of pension than those laid down in this Minute." (Section 10, M. 1861.)

"The period of service upon which the superannuation allowance of all public officers appointed to the public service taking leave of absence in the regular manner, with abatement of salary, will be calculated, will be at the rate of one month for every two months of such leave. Absences in excess of the period for which half-salary may be allowed under the 115th Colonial Regulations will not count as service."

The above Rule shall apply to all public servants who shall have been appointed since the 1st of September, 1852. But those appointed before that date will only be granted leave in excess of the period allowed by Section 115 of the Colonial Regulations on condition of such additional leave not counting towards pension.

As regards Judges, the above rule only applies to such as were appointed since the 1st of December, 1862. In the case of any Queen's Advocate being hereafter (13th February, 1863) appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, one-fourth only of the period of any leave of absence granted to such officer during his service as Queen's Advocate will be reckoned in considering his pension.

Writers appointed before the 30th of July, 1853, will date the commencement of their claim to pension from the date of their appointment as writers: and so as to writers appointed between the 30th of July, 1853, and prior to the 1st of January, 1863. Provided in respect of such latter, that in case of those who have not yet passed the prescribed examination as to their general attainments and proficiency in the native language, and as to their competency to fill an appointment in the service, this claim shall remain as at present contingent on their eventually passing the prescribed examination. (M., 14th December, 1865.)

Every officer on the Provisional Establishment will, in the event of transfer to the fixed establishment, be entitled to reckon his temporary service when it is continuous with his subsequent service.

The benefits of the pension scheme extend to officers on the provisional establishment of the Education Department of Ceylon drawing more than 25*l.* per annum, who shall have passed an examination as to their qualifications according to the regulations adopted for that purpose by the School Commission. (M., 21st July, 1862.)

MINUTE BY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor, under instructions from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, has been pleased to direct that the following rules, providing for special rates of pension in the case of abolition of office, be added to and incorporated with the regulation for the grant of pension laid down in the Minute of 26th July, 1861, and shall have effect from the date of the Minute, but will not be taken as retrospective.

To persons who shall have served twenty years and upwards, a period of ten years shall be added to their actual service in computing their retiring allowance.

To persons who shall have served under twenty years and not less than fifteen years, a period of seven years shall be added.

To persons who shall have served under fifteen years and not less than ten, a period of five years shall be added.

To persons who shall have served under ten years and not less than five, a gratuity shall be granted calculated at the rate of month's pay for each year's service, with an additional allowance of three months' pay.

To persons who shall have served less than five years, a gratuity shall be awarded calculated at the rate of one month's pay for each year's service, with one month's pay added.

In case of persons who, if they served the time granted by this Minute for compensation would be over 55 years, and who may retire through abolition of office, the above regulations will not be binding on the Governor in Council, but each particular case will be decided according to the view that may be taken after a full consideration of all the circumstances attending it.

By His Excellency's command,

(Signed)

ARTHUR N. BIRCH, *Colonial Secretary.*

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 28th November, 1873.

MINUTE BY THE GOVERNOR.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to notify that in the case of officers to whom temporary allowances may be assigned, in accordance with the 16th clause of the Minute of the 26th July, 1861, on the abolition or re-organization of their offices, and who may be afterwards re-employed in the public service, one half of the period during which they have been in the receipt of such allowance will be allowed to count towards pension on their final retirement from the service.

This privilege will, however, be restricted to the cases of officers whose appointments carry a claim

to pension at the time their services are temporarily discontinued, either by having been borne on the fixed establishment of the colony, or by having had such claim to pension specially conceded to them, although on the provisional establishment.

By His Excellency's command,

(Signed) ARTHUR N. BIRCH, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 4th March, 1876.

HONG KONG PENSION MINUTE.

EXTRACTS.

2. Subject to the exceptions and provisions hereinafter contained, all public servants holding offices named in Civil List Ordinance, or offices described in the annual estimates as the Fixed Establishment of the Colony, and drawing salaries of thirty pounds a year and upwards, shall be entitled to pensions as follows:—

To any person who shall have served ten years and upwards and under eleven years, an annual allowance of fifteen-sixtieths of the annual salary of his office.

For eleven years and under twelve years an annual allowance of sixteen-sixtieths of such salary.

And in like manner a further addition to the annual allowance of one-sixtieth in respect of each additional year of such service until the completion of a period of service of thirty-five years, when the annual allowance of forty-sixtieths may be granted, and no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond thirty-five years.

3. The Chief Justice, provided he shall not have served in any other office in the Colony, shall be entitled to a pension after seven years' service; at which time an allowance of three years' additional service shall be made to him; such pension to increase at the rate of two years' service for each additional year he serves until an allowance of ten years' additional service has been made to him; after which his pension shall increase at the same rate only as other officers, until he shall have reached twenty-five years' service, when he may receive the full allowance of forty-sixtieths of his annual salary, and no addition shall be made for any service beyond twenty-five years.

4. The Colonial Chaplain, provided that previous to his appointment in such capacity he shall not have served in other offices in the Colony, shall be entitled after ten years' and under eleven years' service, to pension at the rate of twenty-sixtieths of the annual salary of his office, increasing an additional sixtieth for every additional year's service, until the completion of thirty years' service, when the annual allowance of forty-sixtieths may be granted, and no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond thirty years. The Surveyor-General and the Assistant Surveyor-General, when debarred from private practice, shall be allowed the benefit of five additional years in regard of pension on the ground of professional services.

5. Any public servant of the Colony who may be elevated to the office of Governor of Hong Kong shall, on his retirement from that office, be entitled to the same pension as if he had continued to hold the office which he vacated when he was appointed Governor and (supposing him not to be fifty-five years of age) as if he had retired from ill-health. Provided that if there shall be offered to any such ex-Governor being under the age of fifty-five years any public office or situation under the Crown which, having reference as well to the state of his health as to the nature of his previous services, such ex-Governor may, in the judgment of the Lords Commissioners of H.M.'s Treasury, be properly called upon to accept; it shall be competent to the said Lords Commissioners to declare, should he decline the same, that the pension of such ex-Governor shall be suspended until he shall attain the age of fifty-five years.

8. No pension shall be granted to any public servant who shall be under fifty-five years of age, unless upon certificate from the head of the department to which he may belong, and from two medical practitioners, that he is incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, to discharge the duties of his situation; nor unless he shall have discharged those duties with diligence and fidelity, to the satisfaction of the head of his department. And in case the officer claiming such pension shall be himself the head of a department, then such pension shall not be granted unless he shall have discharged the duties of his office with diligence and fidelity, to the satisfaction of the Governor, by whom the same shall be certified by the Secretary of State.

9. It will be competent to Her Majesty's Government, in cases of peculiar and extraordinary merit, to grant special and higher rates of pension than those laid down in this Minute, but not exceeding the full amount of the salary.

11. The claim of a public servant to pension will be considered to have commenced from the date of his first permanent appointment to the Fixed Establishment of this Colony; service on the Temporary Establishment of this Colony will, however, be allowed to count for pension when such service shall have been continuous, with a subsequent permanent appointment. In the case of public officers appointed from home (except cadets) their services will be reckoned from the date of the Secretary of State's despatch, notifying the appointment to the Governor.

12. Cadets appointed in pursuance of the regulations published in the "Government Gazette" of 12th October, 1861, will date the commencement of their claims to pension from the period at which the Board of Examiners may declare them qualified for Government interpreters.

16. The period of service upon which the superannuation allowance of all officers appointed to the public service, taking leave of absence in the regular manner with abatement of salary, will be calculated, will be at the rate of one month for every two months of such leave. Absences in excess of the period for which half-salary may be allowed under the 115th Colonial Regulation will not count as service.

18. Should the time of service not warrant the assignment of an annual allowance, a gratuity may be granted after the rate of one month's salary for each year of service.

Victoria, Hong Kong, 5th May, 1862.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATES OF PENSION PAYABLE TO THE PUBLIC OFFICERS OF THE COLONY OF HONG KONG UNDER THE PRECEDING MINUTE.

Chief Justices who have not previously served in any other Office in the Colony.	Colonial Chaplains who have not previously served in any other Office in the Colony.	All other Officers returned in the Civil List, or described as Fixed Establishment in the Annual Estimates, and who are in receipt of Salaries of 80% a-year and upwards.
Portions of the Annual Salary of the Office.	Portions of the Annual Salary of the Office.	Portions of the Annual Salary of the Office.
After 7 years' service... $\frac{1}{6}$	After 10 years' service... $\frac{2}{6}$	After 10 years' service... $\frac{1}{6}$
8 " " ... $\frac{1}{6}$	11 " " ... $\frac{2}{6}$	11 " " ... $\frac{1}{6}$
9 " " ... $\frac{1}{6}$	12 " " ... $\frac{2}{6}$	12 " " ... $\frac{1}{6}$
10 " " ... $\frac{2}{6}$	13 " " ... $\frac{2}{6}$	13 " " ... $\frac{1}{6}$
11 " " ... $\frac{2}{6}$	14 " " ... $\frac{2}{6}$	14 " " ... $\frac{1}{6}$
12 " " ... $\frac{2}{6}$	15 " " ... $\frac{2}{6}$	15 " " ... $\frac{2}{6}$
13 " " ... $\frac{2}{6}$	16 " " ... $\frac{2}{6}$	16 " " ... $\frac{2}{6}$
14 " " ... $\frac{2}{6}$	17 " " ... $\frac{2}{6}$	17 " " ... $\frac{2}{6}$
15 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$	18 " " ... $\frac{2}{6}$	18 " " ... $\frac{2}{6}$
16 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$	19 " " ... $\frac{2}{6}$	19 " " ... $\frac{2}{6}$
17 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$	20 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$	20 " " ... $\frac{2}{6}$
18 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$	21 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$	21 " " ... $\frac{2}{6}$
19 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$	22 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$	22 " " ... $\frac{2}{6}$
20 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$	23 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$	23 " " ... $\frac{2}{6}$
21 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$	24 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$	24 " " ... $\frac{2}{6}$
22 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$	25 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$	25 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$
23 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$	26 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$	26 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$
24 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$	27 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$	27 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$
25 " " ... $\frac{4}{6}$	28 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$	28 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$
	29 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$	29 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$
	30 " " ... $\frac{4}{6}$	30 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$
		31 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$
		32 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$
		33 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$
		34 " " ... $\frac{3}{6}$
		35 " " ... $\frac{4}{6}$

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

ORDINANCE No. I OF 1871, PASSED 17TH MAY, 1871.

An Ordinance for regulating the Pensions of Officers in the Public Service.

1. Every Judge of the Supreme Court after seven years' service as Judge may receive a pension at the rate not exceeding fifteen-sixtieths of his salary, and for each succeeding year of service up to fourteen years, he may receive an addition at the rate of two-sixtieths of his salary for each and every such year's service; after fifteen years' service he may receive a pension at the rate of thirty-sixtieths of his salary, and for each succeeding year's service he may receive an addition at the rate of one-sixtieth of his salary for each and every such year's service up to twenty-five years, when he may receive the full pension of forty-sixtieths of his salary, and no addition shall be made for any service beyond twenty-five years' service, except under the provisions of the 8th section.

2. All public officers borne on the fixed establishment of the colony, who shall have served ten years and upwards, and under eleven years, may receive a pension at the rate of fifteen-sixtieths of the annual salary of their respective offices, with an additional allowance of one-sixtieth, in respect of each additional year of such service until the completion of a period of service of thirty-five years, when the annual allowance of forty-sixtieths may be granted, and no addition shall be made in respect of service beyond thirty-five years.

3. Officers formerly in the Uncovenanted Service of India, whose services have been retained by the Colonial Government, may receive a pension under this Ordinance, and their claim to pension shall commence from the date of their first appointment to the Indian Uncovenanted Service. But in computing the pension of any such officer retiring before the 1st April, 1877, five-sixtieths shall be deducted from the rate prescribed in the second section of this Ordinance.

5. It will be competent to the Governor in Council, subject, as regards the officers borne on the Civil Service Establishment, to the approval of the Secretary of State, to require any public officer to retire on attaining the age of sixty years, and such retirement shall be compulsory on such officer.

7. No pension shall be granted to any officer under fifty-five years of age, Judges excepted, unless upon certificate from the head of the department to which he may belong and from two medical practitioners, that he is incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, to discharge the duties of his situation, nor unless the head of his department (or if the officer retiring be himself the head of the department, the Governor) shall have certified to the Secretary of State that he has discharged the duties of his office with such diligence and fidelity as to justify the grant of a pension.

8. It will be competent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in cases of peculiar and extraordinary merit to sanction the grant of special and higher rates of pension than those laid down in this Ordinance.

10. The claim of an officer to pension will be considered to have commenced from the date of his first permanent appointment to the fixed establishment of the colony, or to the temporary establishment, if his service therein, and in a subsequent permanent appointment shall have been continuous. In the case of an officer appointed from home, other than a cadet, his service will be reckoned from the date of his commencing to receive colonial pay.

11. An officer who has commenced his services as a cadet on the Civil Establishment of the Colony will reckon his claim to pension from the date of his appointment, if within twenty-four months from that date he has passed an examination in one native language, but otherwise from the date of his passing such examination.

14. In case of reduction or abolition of office, temporary allowances may be assigned agreeably to the specified rates, on condition, however, that the parties receiving the same will be liable to be recalled into service, and with the understanding that they are to be re-employed as opportunity may offer, in preference to new applicants for office.

15. Absence on leave on half salary, not being vacation leave, will be taken into calculation in computing of pension at the rate of one month for every two months of such leave. Absence in excess of the period for which salary may be allowed will not count as service.

16. Should the term of service not warrant the assignment of an annual allowance, a gratuity may be granted at the rate of one month's salary of each year of service.

17. Any public servant of the colony who may be hereafter elevated to the office of Governor of the Colony, shall, on his retirement from that office, be entitled to the same pension as if he had continued to hold the office which he vacated when he was appointed Governor, and (supposing him not to be fifty-five years of age) as if he had retired from ill-health. Provided that if there shall be offered to any such ex-Governor, being under the age of fifty-five years, any public office or situation under the Crown which, having reference as well to the state of his health as to the nature of his previous services, such ex-Governor may, in the judgment of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, be properly called upon to accept, it shall be competent to the said Secretary of State to declare that the pension of such ex-Governor shall be suspended, either during his tenure of such office or situation, in case he shall accept the same, or, in case of his non-acceptance, until he shall attain the age of fifty-five years.

19. Whenever any officer holds an office for the due performance of the duties of which scientific or other peculiar qualifications, not ordinarily to be acquired in the public service, are required, and has been prohibited from the private practice of his profession, a number of years not exceeding five may, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, be added for the purpose of computing his pension to the number of years during which he may have actually served.

20. Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall be held to affect any of the provisions of the Indian Act XIII of 1856, relating to superannuation pensions payable to members of the Police Force in the colony, and no member of such Police Force entitled to superannuation pension, or to relief from the Police Superannuation Fund, shall be held to be entitled to any pension or relief under this Ordinance.

BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 12 of 1875.

An Ordinance to provide for the Payment of Pensions and Retiring Allowances to the Public Servant of the Colony.

WHEREAS by Ordinance No. 22 of the year 1860, provision was made for the payment of superannuation or retiring allowances to the public servants of the colony by an abatement at the rate of four dollars per centum per annum from their salaries or official incomes; and whereas at the annual meeting of the Honorable the Court of Policy of the colony of British Guiana, combined with the financial representatives of the inhabitants thereof, it was, on the 29th day of May, 1871, resolved, that the present abatement from the salaries of public officers for superannuation allowance, shall in future form a fund for

providing pensions for the widows and children of deceased public officers, and that the superannuation allowances to public officers under the existing system should be continued without any abatement from the salaries for that purpose; and whereas by other resolutions of the said combined court it was on the 29th day of May, 1873, and on the 11th of and 22nd days June, 1875, further resolved that pensions and retiring allowances should be paid to public officers of the amount and on the conditions hereinafter contained: Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy thereof, as follows:—

1. Every public servant at the time of the passing of this Ordinance holding any of the offices named in the Civil List Ordinance or described in the annual estimates as fixed establishments of the colony, and drawing a salary of one hundred and forty-four dollars and upwards, shall be entitled to a pension calculated at the rate of one-fiftieth of the annual salary of the office he may hold at the time of his retiring or becoming superannuated for each year he shall have been in the public service up to thirty-five years; but no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond thirty-five years: Provided always that the public offices before referred to shall be taken to include all offices, or appointments, the holders of which have become entitled to superannuation allowances under Ordinance No. 22 of the year 1860.

2. Every public servant entering the public service after the passing of this Ordinance, and holding any of the offices named in the Civil List Ordinance or described in the annual estimates as fixed establishments of the colony, and drawing a salary of one hundred and forty-four dollars and upwards, shall be entitled to a pension calculated at the rate of one-fiftieth of the average annual amount such public servant shall have received for the three years last preceding the time when he retires or becomes superannuated for each year he shall have been in the public service up to thirty-five years; but no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond thirty-five years.

3. No public servant shall be entitled to retire from the public service of this colony on a pension under the provisions of this Ordinance unless he shall have been ten years in the service of the colony, or in the case of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court seven years, and no public servant under the age of fifty-five years shall be entitled so to retire unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the governor and Court of Policy that such public servant is incapable from infirmity of mind or body to discharge the duties of his office, and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent.

4. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, provided he shall not have served in any other office in the colony, shall, after seven years' service as Chief Justice, be entitled to a pension of eleven-fiftieths of his salary, and for each succeeding year of service up to and including fourteen years an addition of two-fiftieths of his salary, and for each succeeding year after fifteen years' service an addition of one-fiftieth of his salary up to twenty-four years' service; but no addition shall be made in respect of any years' service beyond twenty-four years.

5. Every puisne judge of the Supreme Court, provided he shall not have served in any other office in the colony, shall after ten years' service be entitled to a pension of fifteen-fiftieths of his salary, and for each succeeding year of service to an addition of one-fiftieth of his salary up to thirty years' service; but no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond thirty years.

6. The privates and other members of the Police Force, except the Inspector-General, Inspectors, and Clerks, shall not come under the provisions of this Ordinance.

7. The service, in respect of which any pension or retiring allowance shall be calculated under the provisions of this Ordinance, must be continuous, except when the officer shall have been absent from the performance of the duties of his office with the permission of the Government; and the service of every public servant shall for the purposes of this Ordinance be taken to commence from the date of his first permanent appointment to any office under the Government, save and except as regards the special pensions to the Chief Justice and puisne judges of the Supreme Court as provided in sections four and five of this Ordinance, and further save and except as hereinafter provided.

8. The service of public servants heretofore and still in the service of the colony who being in receipt of salaries exceeding six hundred dollars per annum, did not, by failing to contribute to the superannuation fund, become entitled to pensions under Ordinance No. 22 of the year 1860, establishing such superannuation fund, shall for the purposes of this Ordinance be taken to commence from the first day of June of the year 1871: Provided always that every such public servant may if he shall think fit pay to the Colonial Receiver-General or Assistant Receiver-General, either in cash or in thirty-six equal monthly instalments, a sum equal to two per centum upon the salary or official income received by him during his past service up to the commencement of Ordinance No. 22 of the year 1860, and a further sum equal to four per centum upon the salary or official income received by him from the date of the commencement of the said Ordinance up to the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

9. It shall be lawful for the governor with the consent of the Court of Policy to pay to any public servant who, being the holder of an office in respect of which a pension is granted by this Ordinance, may be constrained from infirmity of body or mind to leave the public service before the completion of the period which would entitle him to such pension, such sum of money, by way of retiring allowance, as the governor and Court of Policy may think proper, not exceeding the amount of one month's salary or official income of such office for each year of service: Provided that no such retiring allowance shall be granted, unless upon medical certificate, to the satisfaction of the governor and Court of Policy, that such public servant is incapable from infirmity of mind or body to discharge the duties of his office, and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent.

10. If at any time any public servant shall have been, or shall be deprived of his office by reason of the abolition thereof, it shall be lawful for the governor and the Court of Policy to determine the terms upon which such public servant shall, on appointment to some other office, be entitled to the benefit of the provisions hereof in respect of the period for which he may have been or shall be unemployed; or in the event of his not being again employed in the public service to determine what gratuity or pension, if any, shall be granted to such public servant for the period during which he has been in the public service of this colony.

11. No public servant who has resigned his office or been dismissed from the service and no public

servant who shall hereafter resign, or be dismissed from his office for misconduct, shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions thereof.

12. Every public servant who after holding any office in this colony for the space of five years and upwards may have been subsequently to the 29th May, 1873, or who may hereafter be appointed by Her Majesty to any public office in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, shall be entitled on his final retirement from the service of Her Majesty, whether from infirmity or by reason of his being superannuated, to demand and receive from the government of this colony a pension, at the rate of one-fiftieth of the salary or official income of the office last held by him in this colony for each year during which he shall have been in the public service of this colony.

13. In any case in which the income of a public servant shall be derived from fees, or partly from fees and salary, such public servant shall, within fourteen days from the expiration of each quarter, furnish the Receiver-General with a certificate under the hand of the Auditor-General of the amount of fees received by him during such quarter; and if any such public servant shall fail to furnish such certificate within the space of fourteen days as aforesaid, he shall be deemed to have forfeited all claim to any pension or retiring allowance in respect of the fees of his office.

14. In all cases where any doubt shall arise, the governor and Court of Policy shall have full power and authority to determine who shall be considered public officers of this colony within the meaning of this Ordinance, and to decide all questions which may arise in respect to the period of service to be allowed in computing the claims of public servants under this Ordinance, and likewise all questions that may arise in respect to the retiring allowance or pension to be granted to any officer whose official income may have been at any time, or may be derived, from fees or partly from fees and salary, and also all other questions of whatever nature which may arise in connection with the provisions hereof.

15. Whereas by section 10 of Ordinance No. 22 of the year 1860, it was provided that after the expiration of ten years' service, the governor and Court of Policy in computing the pensions to be granted to the Attorney-General, the Government Secretary, and the Surgeon-General, might add to the service of each such officer any number of years not exceeding five, it is hereby enacted that such provision shall remain in full force and effect as regards the present holders of the said offices respectively; but every person hereafter appointed to any of the said offices shall have no greater or other privileges than any other officer in the public service entitled to a pension under the provisions of this Ordinance.

16. That the governor of the colony shall have the power at any time after a public servant shall have attained the age of sixty-five years and been ten years in the public service of the colony, to require such servant to retire from the public service under the provisions of this Ordinance.

17. This Ordinance shall take effect from and after the proclamation by the governor in the Official Gazette that the same has been sanctioned and confirmed by Her Majesty; and from and after the taking effect hereof, Ordinance No. 22 of 1860 shall be repealed, but all retiring allowances due and payable under the said Ordinance shall hereafter be due and payable out of the general revenue of the colony under this Ordinance, and all retiring allowances paid on and after 1st June, 1871, and charged to the superannuation fund under Ordinance No. 22 of 1860, shall be transferred from the said fund and charged against the general revenue of the colony.

And that no ignorance may be pretended of this our Ordinance, these presents shall be printed and published in the customary manner.

Thus done and enacted at our adjourned quarterly assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara, this thirtieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and published on the seventh of August following.

J. R. LONGDEN.

By Command of the Court,
CHAS. PIERCY AUSTIN, *Acting Secretary.*

JAMAICA.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING PENSIONS AND COMPENSATION ALLOWANCES FOR ABOLITION OF OFFICE.

1. The amount of pension grantable to public officers whose office or salary does not depend on temporary laws, retiring from the Service, is regulated by the provisions of the British Superannuation Act, 22 Vict., cap. 22, and Treasury Minutes issued thereunder.* The general provisions of the previous Act 4 & 5 William IV., cap. 24 (with the exception of the scale of pensions) will also be considered applicable in awarding pensions in accordance with that scale so far as they are not amended by the Act 22 Vict., cap. 22.

3. The 4th section of the Treasury Minute of 14th June, 1859, will not apply to officers holding office under laws limited in point of duration.

Judges of the Supreme Court are allowed an addition of ten years to their actual service; District Judges, six years; Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum and Medical Superintendent of the Hospital, six years, on the ground of professional qualifications.

BARBADOS.

32 & 33 VICT., CAP. XXXVII.

An Act to make provision for a Superannuation Fund for persons employed in the Public Service. [5th November, 1870.]

I. From and after the passing of this Act, an abatement at the rate of 4l. per centum per annum, for a term not exceeding 35 years, shall be made from the salary or official income of every person who, at any time after the taking effect of this Act, shall be appointed to any public office in the service of the Crown, the salary or official income of which shall amount to 50l. per annum and upwards, and

* And see circular of 14th June, 1875, at page 214.

such abatement shall be made in proper proportion by the Colonial Treasurer, upon each occasion of his paying to such public officer any portion of the salary of his office: Provided always that such abatement shall not be made from the salaries of public officers entitled to a pension for their public services for the same period from any other source.

II. In any case in which the income of a public officer to be so appointed shall be derived from fees, such public officer shall, within 14 days from the expiration of each quarter, furnish the Colonial Treasurer with a certificate under the hand of the Auditor-General of the amount of fees received by him during such quarter, less the expenses of his office, and shall at the same time pay to him a sum equal to four per centum on each net amount, and if any such public officer shall fail to make such payment for the space of 14 days from the time at which it is hereby declared to be due, he shall be deemed to have forfeited all previous payments of the like nature, and any abatements that may have been made from any salary of which he may have been previously in the receipt, as well as all claim in any superannuation or retiring allowance.

III. It shall be lawful for any person who may, on the taking effect of this Act, hold any public office the salary or official income of which shall amount to 50*l*. and upwards per annum, to declare in writing to the Colonial Treasurer, within three months from the taking effect hereof, that it is his wish to be brought under the operation of this Act, and the Colonial Treasurer shall, thereupon, upon the first and every subsequent occasion of his paying to any such person any portion of his salary, deduct therefrom an amount equal to the abatement at the rate of four per centum per annum, which any such person would have been liable to pay had he entered the public service of the island after the passing of this Act.

IV. The holders of offices paid by fees who shall have been appointed thereto previous to the passing of this Act, and who may desire to avail themselves of the advantages thereof, shall make a declaration to the Colonial Treasurer in manner similar to that prescribed in the case of public officers receiving fixed salaries, and shall pay up their contributions to the Colonial Treasurer, as provided in clause II. of this Act, in the case of persons appointed, after the passing thereof to public offices—the emoluments whereof shall arise from fees.

V. Where it shall so happen that a gross sum is granted for the salary and expenses of any public department, the retrospective payments in respect of such salary shall be computed on the sum which according to the best information obtainable shall represent the actual amount of salary received by the head of any such public department: Provided always, that the advantages of this Act shall be open to the Colonial Treasurer, to his clerks, to the officers of the Legislature, and to all clerks and other subordinate officers in the public service of the island who may be drawing salaries of 50*l*. and upwards per annum from the Imperial or Colonial Treasury, whether in the shape of salaries voted by legislative enactment, or from the allowance made to the head of their department for office expenditure, provided that they be not entitled to a pension from any other public source for the same period of service.

VI. Any public officer who may signify to the Colonial Treasurer his wish to avail himself retrospectively of the advantages of this Act, shall, within three months from the passing hereof, make a declaration in writing to that effect to the Colonial Treasurer, and shall, within four years thereafter, pay to him a sum equal to two per centum per annum upon the salaries or official incomes which such person shall have received during his service under the Government of this island, and shall at the time of making such declaration produce to the Colonial Treasurer a certificate under the hand of the Auditor-General of the correctness of such salaries or official incomes.

VII. The amount of the said two per centum per annum contribution shall be paid, in the case of public officers receiving salaries, by 48 equal instalments, to be deducted by the Colonial Treasurer from the salaries of such public officers, commencing with the first payment which he shall make to any public officer next after the declaration of any such public officer, as provided for in clause III of this Act, in respect of his salary or official income; and the said two per centum shall be paid in the case of public officers receiving fees, upon an average of five years' office fees—less the expense of any such office—preceding the passing of this Act, to be taken from the returns made for the use of the Annual Blue Book, by 16 quarterly instalments, the first of which shall be payable at the termination of three months next following the acceptance of the provisions of clause VI, as provided for in the case of public officers receiving fixed salaries. But if any such public officer paid by fees shall fail to pay any such instalment for the space of 14 days from the time at which it shall become due, he shall be deemed to have forfeited all claim to any instalments which he may have previously paid, as well as all claim to any retiring or superannuation allowance: Provided always that any public officer may pay the whole or any part of the said instalments at any time before the expiration of the said period of four years: And provided always further, that if any public officer shall die before he shall have paid up the full amount of the said instalments, all such instalments of two per centum per annum previously paid by him shall be refunded to his estate.

VIII. The service in respect of which any sum shall be payable under the provisions of the preceding clauses, numbers VI and VII hereof, shall be continuous; and the services of every public officer shall, for the purposes of this Act, be taken to commence from the date of his first permanent appointment to any office under the Government, or either branch of the legislature of the island. And if any public officer, in any capacity, as admitted by this Act to the benefits thereof, shall, at any time before the taking effect hereof, have resigned his office, or have been dismissed from the same for any misconduct, he shall be deemed to have forfeited all claim to any sums which may have been paid or abated under the preceding provisions hereof, as well as all claim to any superannuation allowance.

IX. No pension shall be payable under this Act for less than 10 years' continuous service.

X. In computing the term of service of any public officer, no deduction shall be made from the same in respect of any portion thereof during which he may have been, or shall hereafter be, absent from the performance of the duties of his office with the permission of the Government: Provided that such public officer shall be liable to make the payments hereinbefore appointed in respect of the time for which he shall have been or shall be so absent.

XI. If at any time before or after taking effect of this Act, any public officer shall have been or shall be deprived of his office by reason of the abolition thereof, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to determine the terms upon which such public officer shall, on appointment to some other office, be entitled to the benefit of the provisions hereof, in respect of the period for which he may have been or shall be unemployed.

XII. The superannuation or retiring allowance to be granted under this Act shall be as follows:—To any public officer who shall have served 10 years, and under 11 years, and from whose income abatements shall have been made in respect thereof, ten-fiftieths of the annual salary or official income of the office which he may hold at the time of his retiring or becoming superannuated, and for each subsequent year of service completed, an additional fiftieth of such salary or official income; but no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond 35 years. Public officers paid by fees shall be entitled to pensions upon the average amount of fees received by them for five years preceding their retirement, less the expenses of their office.

XIII. All abatements shall be made from, and every retiring or superannuation allowance shall be computed upon, the permanent net salary, or official income, and emoluments in increase of incomes of the public officer liable to such abatement, or accepting such allowance.

XIV. All abatements, both for arrears of service and upon annual salaries, shall be paid into the Treasury in aid of the general revenue.

XV. It shall not be lawful to grant any superannuation or retiring allowance under this Act to any public officer who shall be under 60 years of age, unless upon medical certificate, to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, that such public officer is incapable from infirmity of mind or body to discharge the duties of his situation, and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent: Provided always that public officers shall have the option of retiring at 60 years of age, if desirous of so doing, and shall be under the obligation of retiring at 70 years of age, if required to do so by the Governor in Council.

XVI. The Governor in Council shall have power to pay to any public officer entitled to the benefits of this Act, who may be constrained from infirmity of mind or body to leave the public service before the completion of the period which would entitle him to an allowance or pension, a gratuity not exceeding one month's salary or official income for each year of service.

XVII. If any public officer shall, after holding any office in this island for the space of ten years and upwards, and after having become subject to the abatement hereinbefore provided, be appointed by Her Majesty to any public office in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, such public officer shall be entitled on his final retirement, whether from infirmity or by reason of his being superannuated from the service of Her Majesty, to demand and receive from the Government of this island an allowance, at the rate of one-fiftieth of the salary or official income of the office last held by him herein, for each year during which he shall have been subjected to abatements as hereinbefore provided.

XVIII. In order to meet the case of certain public officers who have already attained an age which would entitle them to retire after a long and praiseworthy service in the Colony, and for whom it is difficult to make a reasonable provision under this Act, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, in the case of a public officer who at the time of the passing of the Act shall have attained the age of seventy years, and who may signify his wish to retire from the duties of his office, or be required to do so by the Governor in Council, to grant to such public officer a pension equal to the half of his salary for life.

XIX. The privates and other members of the police force—except the Inspector-General and medical officers—shall not be entitled to come under the provisions of this Act.

XX. The term "public officer" shall include any minister of religion, whether appointed by the Crown or otherwise, receiving any salary or allowance from the Colonial Treasury.

XXI. All payments to be made by way of superannuation or retiring allowance, or pensions to be granted under this Act, shall be by warrant of the Governor in Council on the Colonial Treasurer.

XXII. In all cases where any doubt shall arise, the Governor in Council shall have full power and authority to determine who shall be considered public officers of this island within the meaning of this Act, and to decide all questions which may arise in respect to the period of service to be allowed in computing the claim of public officers holding office before the taking effect hereof, and likewise all questions that may arise in respect to the abatement to be made from or payments to be made by, or the allowance to be granted to, any officer whose official income may have been at any time, or may be, derived from the Imperial Treasury, or from fees, and also to grant such extension of time, as he may think fit, to any absent public officer, to make the declarations and payments mentioned in this Act.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER.

No. 16—1869.—Passed Leg. Assembly, 2nd Dec., 1869.

An Act to regulate and authorise the Payment of Retiring Pensions, or Superannuation Allowances to Public Officers and Servants in the Island of Saint Christopher.

1. Subject to the exceptions and provisions hereinafter named, all public servants holding office under the Crown, or offices, described in the annual estimates as the fixed establishment of the Colony, and drawing salaries of fifty pounds a-year and upwards, shall be entitled to pensions according to the scale marked A in the schedule to this Act.

4. No pension shall be granted to any public servant who shall be under 55 years of age, unless upon certificate from the head of the department to which he may belong, and from two medical practitioners, that he is incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, to discharge the duties of his situation.

5. It shall be competent for the Legislature of this Island, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, in cases of peculiar and extraordinary merit, to grant special and higher rates of pension than those laid down in the schedule marked A, mentioned in the first clause of this Act, but not exceeding the full amount of the salary of such person.

7. The claim of a public servant to pension shall be considered to have commenced from the date of

his first permanent appointment to the fixed establishment of this Colony. Service in the temporary establishment of this Colony may, however, be allowed to count for pension when such service shall have been continuous, with a subsequent permanent appointment. In the case of public officers appointed from home, their services shall be reckoned from the date of the Secretary of State's despatch notifying the appointment to the Governor.

10. In case of reduction or abolition of office, temporary allowances may be assigned agreeably to the specified rates in the schedule hereinbefore mentioned, on condition however, that the parties receiving the same will be liable to be recalled into the service, and with the understanding that they are to be re-employed, as opportunity may occur, in preference to new applicants for office.

11. The period of service upon which the superannuation allowance of all officers appointed to the public service, taking leave of absence in the regular manner, with abatement of salary to be calculated at the rate of one month for every two months of such leave. Absences in excess of the period for which half salary had been allowed not to count as service.

12. If any person receiving a pension under this Act should be appointed to fill any office in any public department, such pension shall cease to be paid for any period subsequent to such appointment, if the annual amount of the emoluments of the office to which he shall be appointed shall be equal to the office formerly held by him; and in case it shall not be equal to those of his former office, then no more of such pension shall be paid to him than what, with the salary of his new appointment, shall be equal to the emoluments of his former office.

13. Should the time of service not warrant the assignment of an annual allowance, a gratuity may be granted by the Governor after the rate of one month's salary for each year of service.

14. After all the rules and directions contained in this Act are complied with, and the Secretary of State, or Governor, is satisfied that the person is justly and fairly entitled to a gratuity, or an annual pension, as the case may be, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State, or the Governor, as the case may require, to award a pension to such person, according to the schedule marked A, hereinbefore mentioned, or a commuted allowance or gratuity, under the thirteenth clause of this Act; and in either of such cases, it shall also be lawful for the Governor to issue his warrant to the Treasurer for the payment of the said gratuity or pension, as the case may be, in the same manner as all other payments are made out of the Treasury.

SCHEDULE A.

Chief Justices who have not previously served in any other Office in the Colony.

Portions of Annual Salary and Emoluments of the Office.

After 7 years' service.. $\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{0}{0}$

8 " " .. $\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{0}{0}$

9 " " .. $\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{0}{0}$

10 " " .. $\frac{2}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{0}$

11 " " .. $\frac{2}{2}$
 $\frac{3}{0}$

12 " " .. $\frac{2}{2}$
 $\frac{5}{0}$

13 " " .. $\frac{2}{2}$
 $\frac{7}{0}$

14 " " .. $\frac{2}{2}$
 $\frac{9}{0}$

15 " " .. $\frac{3}{3}$
 $\frac{0}{0}$

16 " " .. $\frac{3}{3}$
 $\frac{1}{0}$

17 " " .. $\frac{3}{3}$
 $\frac{2}{0}$

18 " " .. $\frac{3}{3}$
 $\frac{3}{0}$

19 " " .. $\frac{3}{3}$
 $\frac{4}{0}$

20 " " .. $\frac{3}{3}$
 $\frac{5}{0}$

21 " " .. $\frac{3}{3}$
 $\frac{6}{0}$

22 " " .. $\frac{3}{3}$
 $\frac{7}{0}$

23 " " .. $\frac{3}{3}$
 $\frac{8}{0}$

24 " " .. $\frac{3}{3}$
 $\frac{9}{0}$

25 " " .. $\frac{4}{4}$
 $\frac{0}{0}$

All other Officers returned in the Civil List, or described as Fixed Establishments in the Annual Estimates, and who are in receipt of Salaries of £50 a-year and upwards.

Portions of Annual Salary and Emoluments of the Office.

After 10 years' service.. $\frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{0}$

11 " " .. $\frac{1}{1}$
 $\frac{6}{0}$

12 " " .. $\frac{1}{1}$
 $\frac{7}{0}$

13 " " .. $\frac{1}{1}$
 $\frac{8}{0}$

14 " " .. $\frac{1}{1}$
 $\frac{9}{0}$

15 " " .. $\frac{2}{2}$
 $\frac{0}{0}$

16 " " .. $\frac{2}{2}$
 $\frac{1}{0}$

17 " " .. $\frac{2}{2}$
 $\frac{2}{0}$

18 " " .. $\frac{2}{2}$
 $\frac{3}{0}$

19 " " .. $\frac{2}{2}$
 $\frac{4}{0}$

20 " " .. $\frac{2}{2}$
 $\frac{5}{0}$

21 " " .. $\frac{2}{2}$
 $\frac{6}{0}$

22 " " .. $\frac{2}{2}$
 $\frac{7}{0}$

23 " " .. $\frac{2}{2}$
 $\frac{8}{0}$

24 " " .. $\frac{2}{2}$
 $\frac{9}{0}$

25 " " .. $\frac{3}{3}$
 $\frac{0}{0}$

26 " " .. $\frac{3}{3}$
 $\frac{1}{0}$

27 " " .. $\frac{3}{3}$
 $\frac{2}{0}$

28 " " .. $\frac{3}{3}$
 $\frac{3}{0}$

29 " " .. $\frac{3}{3}$
 $\frac{4}{0}$

30 " " .. $\frac{3}{3}$
 $\frac{5}{0}$

31 " " .. $\frac{3}{3}$
 $\frac{6}{0}$

32 " " .. $\frac{3}{3}$
 $\frac{7}{0}$

33 " " .. $\frac{3}{3}$
 $\frac{8}{0}$

34 " " .. $\frac{3}{3}$
 $\frac{9}{0}$

35 " " .. $\frac{4}{4}$
 $\frac{0}{0}$

1865—VII.—AN ORDINANCE—TURKS ISLANDS PENSION ORDINANCE.

ENACTED by the President and Council of the Turks and Caicos Islands, under the supervision of the Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Island of Jamaica; for granting Superannuation Allowances to persons having held civil offices in the Public Service of the Colony.

1. That, subject to the exceptions and provisions hereinafter contained, it shall be lawful for the President, acting by and with the advice and consent of the majority of the members of the Executive Council of the Colony, from time to time, by order in Council, to grant superannuation allowances to persons who have served in any established capacity in the permanent Civil Service of the Colony, and who receive salaries out of the Public Treasury of these Islands, and for whom no provision shall have been made by any Ordinance of this Colony, and except as hereinafter is excepted, at and after the following rates—that is to say:—

To any person who shall have served ten years and upwards, and under eleven years in the civil permanent service of the Colony, an annual allowance of ten-fiftieths of the annual salary of the office or offices held by him at the time of his retirement.

For eleven years and under twelve, an annual allowance of eleven-fiftieths of such annual salary, and in like manner a further addition to the annual allowance of one-fiftieth in respect of each additional year of such service until the completion of a period of forty years, when the annual allowance of forty-fiftieths may be granted, and no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond forty years. Provided always that if any question should arise in any department of the public service as to the claim of any person for superannuation under this clause, such claim shall be enquired into by the President and Council as aforesaid, whose decision shall be final.

2. It shall be lawful for the President and the members of the Executive Council as aforesaid to grant to any person who, being the holder of an office in respect of which a superannuation allowance may be granted, but not having completed the period which would have entitled him to a superannuation allowance, shall be compelled to quit the public service by reason of severe bodily injury, occasioned without his own default in the discharge of his public duty, a gratuity not exceeding three months' pay for every two years of service, or a superannuation allowance not exceeding ten-fiftieths of the annual salary.

3. It shall be lawful for the President and the members of the executive Council as aforesaid to grant to any person who, being the holder of an office in respect of which superannuation allowance may be granted, is constrained from infirmity of mind or body to leave the public service before the completion of the period which would entitle him to a superannuation allowance, such sum of money by way of gratuity as the said President and the members of the Executive Council as aforesaid may think proper, but so as that no such gratuity shall exceed the amount of one month's pay for each year of service.

4. It shall not be lawful to grant any superannuation allowance under the provisions of this Ordinance to any person who shall be under sixty-five years of age, unless upon medical certificate.

5. In computing the term of service of any public servant, no deductions shall be made from the same in respect of any portion thereof during which he may have been, or shall hereafter be, absent under the provisions of the 115 section of the Colonial Rules and Regulations. Provided, however, that absences in excess of the period for which half salary may be allowed under the said clause shall not count as service in the calculation of retiring pensions or allowances.

7. And whereas it will be for the advantage of the public service that officers holding employment entitling them to superannuation allowances under this Ordinance, should be eligible for public employment out of the Colony without forfeiting their claims to such allowances; be it ordained, that every public officer who may be transferred from employment in this Colony to employment under the Crown in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, and who at the time of his being so transferred had completed such a period of service in this Colony as to entitle him to superannuation allowance under this Ordinance, shall on his retirement from the public service be entitled to superannuation allowance under this Ordinance, according to the period of his service as aforesaid in the Colony, subject nevertheless to the conditions hereinbefore annexed to the grant of superannuation allowance.

8. That for the purposes of this Ordinance, every person except as hereinafter excepted, who shall receive a salary out of the Public Treasury of the Colony, whatever the mode of appointment to the particular office may be, shall be deemed in respect of such salary to have served in the permanent civil service of the Colony. Provided, however, that the following public functionaries shall be excluded from the benefits of the provisions of this Ordinance, that is to say:—

The President.

The Officer administering the Government.

10. All superannuations, compensations, gratuities, and allowances to be granted under this Ordinance shall be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same, or to his agent in this Colony, without any abatement or deduction whatever.

NATAL.

LAW

(No. 22 of 1874).

("For regulating the Pensions of Officers in the Public Service of this Colony (other than Judges of the Supreme Court and Officers entitled to Pensions under Law No. 3, 1872").

WHEREAS it is expedient that provision should be made for granting pensions to Officers in the Public Service of this colony (other than Judges of the Supreme Court and Officers entitled to pensions under Law No. No. 3, 1872):

Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. Subject to the exceptions aforesaid, and to the exceptions and provisions hereinafter contained, all persons holding office of profit in the permanent Civil Service of this colony, and the permanent staff of the Legislative Council, other than the Speaker, drawing a salary at the rate of Fifty Pounds and upwards per annum, and for whom provision shall not otherwise have been made by Law, or who may not be specially excepted by Law or by regulation hereunder, shall be entitled to pensions not exceeding the rates set forth in the Schedule to this Law, the amount of pension in each case to be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Executive Council.

2. (Full pension not granted unless the officer has served with diligence and fidelity.)

3. (Pension not payable for less than ten years' service.)

4. (Service to be continuous unless interrupted.)

5. (Absence with leave not to be deducted from period of service.)

6. (Pension computed upon salary, or average of salary, for last three years.)

7. (Persons under sixty not entitled to a pension unless incapacitated from duty.)

8. (No right to compensation for past services.)

9. Every person to whom a pension shall have been granted on his own application, before he shall have attained the age of sixty years, shall until he shall have attained that age be liable to be called upon to fill any public office or situation for which his previous public services may render him eligible, and if he shall decline or neglect to execute the duties thereof satisfactorily, being in a competent state of health, he shall forfeit his right to the pension which had been granted to him.

10. In case any person receiving a pension under this Law, shall be appointed to fill any office in any public department, such pension shall cease to be paid during the tenure of such office, if the annual amount of the profits of the office to which he shall be appointed shall be equal to those of the office formerly held by him, and in case they shall not be equal to those of his former office, then no more of his pension shall be paid to him than what with the salary of his new appointment shall be equal to his former pension.

11. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor, in Executive Council, subject, as regards the officers borne on the Civil Service Fixed Establishments, to the approval of the Secretary of State, to require any public officer who shall have attained upwards of sixty years of age to retire, and such retirement shall be compulsory on such officer.

12. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to make and from time to time to alter, amend, vary, or annul such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary for carrying out the objects and regulating the operation of this Law, and copies of all such rules and regulations shall be laid before the Legislative Council so soon as may be after the promulgation thereof.

13. In all cases where any doubt shall arise as to who shall be considered public officers of this colony within the meaning of this Law, or as to the period of service to be allowed in computing pensions hereunder, the decision of the Lieutenant-Governor in Executive Council shall be final and conclusive.

14. All pensions granted under this Law are hereby made chargeable upon and payable out of the Public Revenues of the colony, and the Lieutenant-Governor may entertain any application which may be made to him to commute such annual pension in any case for a fixed payment calculated at five years' purchase of such pension.

15. A statement of all pensions granted under this Law shall be laid annually before the Legislative Council.

16. This Law may be cited for all purposes as the "Pensions Law, 1874."

17. This Law shall commence and take effect from and after the promulgation thereof in the Natal "Government Gazette" after the passing thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Maximum Rates of Pensions to Public Officers under this Law.

Actual Service under the Government of Natal.	Period which may be added to actual services under the Government of Natal in computing Pensions under this Law.
10 years, and under 15 years	5 years.
15 years, and under 20 years	7 years.
20 years, and upwards... ..	10 years.

The maximum rate of pensions to be one-sixtieth of the salary multiplied by the number of years computed according to the foregoing table. Provided that no pension shall exceed two-thirds of the salary of the office in respect of which such pension is granted.

Given at Government House, Natal, this 30th day of September, 1874.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor,

(Signed

B. P. LLOYD,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX TO PART V.

Downing Street, 14th June, 1875.

SIR,

I have to transmit to you herewith six copies of an Act* which has been recently passed "To amend the Superannuation Act, 1859, so far as relates to the Superannuation Allowances to be granted to Civil Servants who have served in unhealthy climates."

2. It is understood that this Act was framed in order to meet the case of British Consuls stationed in unhealthy climates. It was not intended to be applied, and I am not prepared to apply it to the case of officers receiving pensions for ordinary colonial service. At the same time I think that some improvement in the rate of retiring allowances might be made in the case of those intertropical colonies in which, in the absence of any special scale, pensions are now granted under the ordinary imperial scale.

3. You are probably aware that several intertropical colonies have already made provision for granting exceptionally favourable treatment in consequence of the unhealthiness of the climate, and you will perceive from the Chapter (XVIII.) which has been recently added to the Colonial Regulations that I have devised a scheme, having the same object, for the regulation of the pensions, &c., of officers serving on the West Coast of Africa. I do not consider that there are grounds for applying this particular scheme to other colonies, but I shall be prepared, in dealing with the cases of officers in intertropical colonies whose pensions are now governed by the imperial rules, to apply the scale now existing in Ceylon, Hong Kong, and the Straits Settlements. According to that scale officers retiring after 10 years' service receive a pension of fifteen-sixtieths of their salary, with a further one-sixtieth for each further year of service, up to the ordinary maximum pension of two-thirds of the salary.

4. On special grounds St. Helena, although intertropical, will not be included in this arrangement, which, however, I shall be prepared to apply to Bermuda and the Bahamas should those colonies hereafter decide to grant retiring allowances.

5. I propose to apply the new scale to the case of officers retiring after the 30th September next.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering the Government of

* 38 Vict. c. 4. See page 206 ante.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS LISTS.

I. LIST OF HONOURS

Conferred on persons (now living) for Services in and for the Colonies.

Peers.

The Right Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G., 1866.
The Right Hon. Baron Blachford, K.C.M.G., 1871.

Privy Councillors.

The Right Hon. Richard More O'Ferrall, 1847.
The Right Hon. Baron Hampton, 1852.
The Right Hon. The Earl of Derby, 1858.
The Right Hon. Baron Carlingford, 1864.
The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart.,
K.C.M.G., 1868.
The Right Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G., 1869.

The Right Hon. Baron Blachford, K.C.M.G., 1871.
The Right Hon. Russell Gurney, M.P., 1866.
The Right Hon. The Earl of Carnarvon, 1866.
The Right Hon. The Earl of Belmore, 1867.
The Right Hon. Edward Hugessen Knatchbull-
Hugessen, M.P., 1873.

Baronets.

Sir John Francis Davis, K.C.B., 1845.
Sir Charles Nicholson, 1859.
Sir Daniel Cooper, 1863.

Sir Thomas Graham Briggs, 1871.
Sir John Rose, K.C.M.G., 1872.

Knights.

Sir Charles Eurwicke Douglas, 1832.
Sir George Stephen, 1838.
Sir Robert Bowcher Clarke, C.B., 1840.
Sir James Cochrane, C.B., 1845.
Sir Alfred Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1846.
Sir Robert Stanford, 1850.
Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., C.B.,
1855.
Sir Peter Benson Maxwell, 1856.
Sir William Macarthur, 1856.
Sir Valentine Fleming, 1856.
Sir Benjamin Chillely Campbell Pine, K.C.M.G.,
1856.
Sir Charles Cooper, 1857.
Sir William Foster Stawell, 1857.
Sir William Montagu Manning, 1858.
Sir Henry Watson Parker, 1858.
Sir Charles Clifford, 1858.
Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G.,
1859.
Sir William Robert Snagg, 1859.
Sir Edward Hay Drummond-Hay, 1859.
Sir James Carter, 1859.
Sir Edward Shepherd Creasy, 1860.

Sir William Martin, 1860.
Sir Francis Murphy, 1860.
Sir Redmond Barry, 1860.
Sir Thomas Maclear, 1860.
Sir John Nodds Dickinson, 1860.
Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, 1860.
Sir Charles Sargent, 1860.
Sir Patrick MacChombaich de Colquhoun, LL.D.,
1860.
Sir George Alfred Arney, 1862.
Sir Francis Smith, 1862.
Sir David Monro, 1866.
Sir William Hackett, 1866.
Sir John Iles Mantell, 1867.
Major-General Sir Harry Saint George Ord, C.B.,
1867.
Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., 1867.
Sir William Young, 1869.
Sir Hugh William Hoyles, 1869.
Sir Robert Hodgson, 1869.
Sir Charles Farquhar Shand, 1869.
Sir James Martin, 1869.
Sir Robert Officer, 1869.
Sir James Cockle, 1869.

Sir Sydney Smith Bell, 1869.
 Sir John Lucie Smith, C.M.G., 1870.
 Sir John Morphet, 1870.
 Sir George Strickland Kingston, 1870.
 Sir James McCulloch, K.C.M.G., 1870.
 Sir Edward Kenny, 1870.
 Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, 1871.
 Sir Hugh Allan, 1871.
 Sir Oliver Nugent, 1872.
 Sir Joseph Needham, 1873.
 Sir Francis Dillon Bell, 1873.
 Sir Charles Gavin Duffy, 1873.
 Sir James Milne Wilson, 1873.
 Sir Archibald Paull Burt, 1873.
 Sir William Henry Doyle, 1873.

Sir Thomas Sidgreaves, 1874.
 Sir Julian Pauncefote, 1874.
 Sir John Smale, 1874.
 Sir Mutu Coomara Swamy, 1874.
 Sir George Campbell Anderson, 1874.
 Sir Joseph George Long Innes, 1875.
 Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Larkins Chuse Richardson, 1875.
 Sir William Henry Fancourt Mitchell, 1875.
 Sir Samuel Wilson, 1875.
 Sir Charles MacMahon, 1875.
 Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, 1875.
 Sir David Patrick Chalmers, 1876.
 Sir William Milne, 1876.
 Sir Luke Samuel Leake, 1876.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

*Knights Grand Cross.**Knights Commanders.*

Sir George Grey, 1848.
 Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., 1853.
 Sir John Francis Davis, Bart., 1854.
 Sir James Macaulay Higginson, 1857.
 Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, 1862.

Sir James Douglas, 1863.
 The Right Hon. Viscount Canterbury, G.C.M.G., 1866.
 Sir John Alexander Macdonald, 1867.

Companions.

Sir Robert Bowcher Clarke, Kt., 1848.
 Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, K.C.M.G., 1852.
 William Henry Draper, Esq., 1854.
 Sir Edward Deas Thomson, K.C.M.G., 1856.
 Captain Charles Fitzgerald, 1857.
 Colonel George DeRottenburgh, 1857.
 Sir Rawson William Rawson, K.C.M.G., 1858.
 Charles William Warner, Esq., 1859.
 Sir Adriano Dingli, G.C.M.G., 1859.
 Sir James Walker, K.C.M.G., 1860.
 Colonel Sir Stephen John Hill, K.C.M.G., 1860.
 Major Mathew Richmond, 1860.
 Sir Francis Hincks, K.C.M.G., 1862.

Ker Baillie Hamilton, 1862.
 Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., 1862.
 Sir Alfred Stephen, Kt., 1862.
 Charles Saint John Septimus Herbert, 1863.
 Major-General Sir Harry Saint George Ord, Kt., 1865.
 Sir George Frederic Verdon, K.C.M.G., 1866.
 William Pearce Howland, Esq., 1867.
 William MacDougall, Esq., 1867.
 Charles Tupper, Esq., 1867.
 Samuel Leonard Tilley, Esq., 1867.
 Hector Louis Langevin, Esq., 1868.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

(Circular Despatch.)

Downing Street, 24th May, 1869.

SIR,—With reference to the Circular Despatch which was addressed to you by my predecessor on the 8th of December last, intimating to you the extension of the Order of St. Michael and St. George to all Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions, I transmit to you a copy of the revised Statutes of the Order.

When that Order was confined, as it originally was, to the Ionian Islands and Malta, appointments were usually made by the investiture of the members either at Corfu or Malta under the special authority of the Sovereign; and Officers of Arms attendant on the Order were appointed at both those islands. The chief duty of these officers, as prescribed by the Statutes, was to attend the ceremonial of investiture; and also to recover the insignia in the event of the death or the promotion of the members, for the restoration of which they sign a covenant on receiving such insignia.

Now, however, the dignity will, for the present at least, generally be conferred by means of warrants from the Sovereign, dispensing with the ceremony of investiture, and, until there shall have been found some further occasion than at present exists for the appointment of Officers of Arms in any of the Colonies, it will be desirable that you should entrust, either to your private secretary or to some other person whom you may select, the duty of recovering the insignia on the decease of any of the members resident within your Government, and of forwarding them to the Secretary and Registrar of the Order at this Office.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Colonial Office, Downing Street, June 23, 1869.

THE Queen having taken into Her Royal consideration the Statutes of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, bearing date the 31st day of January, 1851, and made under the authority of the Letters Patent, passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1850, the operation of which Statutes had theretofore been limited to natives of the then United States of the Ionian Islands, or of Malta, and to such other persons as should be distinguished as therein mentioned, in connection with the said Islands, or with Malta, or with Her Majesty's Service in the Mediterranean, and being desirous of making such alterations in the said Statutes as will enable Her Majesty to reward such natural-born subjects of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland as may be persons of conspicuous merit, or may have rendered important services to the Crown within or in connection with any of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions, has been graciously pleased, in pursuance and in exercise of the power vested in her as Sovereign and Chief of the said Most Distinguished Order, to repeal the aforesaid Statutes.

And Her Majesty has been graciously pleased by certain Statutes, bearing date the 4th day of December, 1868, to ordain that the said Order shall thenceforth as theretofore be styled and designated in all Acts, Proceedings, and Pleadings, as the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George: and that it shall as theretofore consist of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and three several classes of Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, and Companions.

And to ordain that Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, Kings and Queens Regnant of this United Kingdom, are, and for ever shall be Sovereigns and Chiefs of the said Order, and that a Prince of the Blood Royal, being a descendant of His late Majesty King George the First, or such other exalted personage as Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, may thereafter appoint, shall hold and enjoy the office of Grand Master of the Order, who shall be the first or principal Knight Grand Cross of the same, and that Field-Marshal His Royal Highness George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, K.G., Commanding-in-Chief of the Forces, be Grand Master of the Order:—

And to ordain that the First Class or Knights Grand Cross shall not exceed twenty-five in number: and that the Second Class or Knights Commanders shall not exceed sixty in number: and that the Third Class or Companions shall not exceed one hundred in number, it being competent to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, to appoint any person actually holding the office of governor in any of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions, to be an extra member of either the First or the Second Classes until a vacancy therein should occur.

And to ordain that the persons to be admitted into the Order shall be such natural-born subjects of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland as may have held or should thereafter hold high and confidential offices within any of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions, or such other natural-born subjects of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland as may have held or should thereafter hold high and confidential offices, or may render extraordinary and important services to Her Majesty, as Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in relation to any of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions, or who may become eminently distinguished therein by their talents, merits, virtues, loyalty, or services, or who then were or thereafter might be appointed Officers of the Order.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to ordain that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, by virtue of the powers to her and them reserved in and by the aforesaid Letters Patent, to increase the numbers of any of the said classes, and to assign a place in any such class to any person whom Her Majesty might think fit to admit into the same.

And to ordain that the following Officers should be appointed to the Order:—A Secretary and Registrar, a King of Arms, and Officers of Arms attendant on the Order, of such number and resident in such places as Her Majesty from time to time might think fit to appoint; together with other matters set forth in the said Statutes.

Colonial Office, Downing Street, June 25, 1869.

THE Queen having taken into Her Royal consideration the expediency of providing for the admission into the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, of such naturalized foreign persons as Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, shall think fit to appoint, has been graciously pleased by a Supplementary Statute, bearing date the 3rd day of April, 1869, in pursuance and in exercise of the authority vested in her as Sovereign of the said Order, to ordain that persons, of whatever nation or country, who may have been duly naturalized in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any of Her Majesty's Colonies or Dependencies, shall be competent to be admitted into the said Order, in like manner as if they had been natural-born subjects of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE.

The Sovereign,

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, 1857.

Grand Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross.

Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.*

Knights Grand Cross.

(Not to exceed twenty-five in number.)

Sir Demetrio Count Salomon, 1850.

Sir George Ferguson Bowen, 1860.

Sir Pietro Armeni Braila, 1864.

Sir Giorgio Marcoran, 1867.

General Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., 1868.

Sir Adriano Dingli, LL.D., C.B., 1868.

Sir Edward Victor Louis Houlton, 1868.

The Right Hon. Viscount Monck, 1869

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, K.G., 1869.
 The Right Hon. Earl Russell, K.G., 1869.
 His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., 1869.
 His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., 1870.
 The Right Hon. Viscount Canterbury, K.C.B., 1873.
 Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., 1874.

Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., 1874.
 Major-General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley K.C.B., 1874.
 Sir John Hawley Glover, R.N., 1874.
 Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, 1875
 His Highness Sir Datu Tummongong Abubakr Sri Maharajah of Johore, K.C.S.I., 1876.
 The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B.

Knights Commanders.

(Not to exceed sixty in number.)

Sir Antonio Lefcochilo Count Dusmani, 1849.
 Sir Demetrio Circumelli, 1872.
 Sir James Philip La Cita, 1859.
 Sir Charles Eurwicke Douglas, 1859.
 Sir Antonio Micallef, LL.D., 1860.
 Sir Spiridione Valaoriti, 1862.
 Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, M.P., 1862.
 Sir Charles Sebright (Baron d'Everton), 1864.
 Major Sir Wilford Brett, 1864.
 Colonel Sir Thomas Gore Browne, C.B., 1869.
 Sir Francis Hincks, C.B., 1869.
 Sir James Walker, C.B., 1869.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Hastings Doyle, 1869.
 The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Peel, 1869.
 The Right Hon. Sir Charles Bowyer Adderley, M.P., 1869.
 The Right Hon. Baron Blachford, 1869.
 Sir Alexander Tillock Galt, 1869.
 Sir Henry Taylor, D.C.L., 1869.
 Sir Thomas Frederick Elliot, 1869.
 Sir John Rose, Bart., 1870.
 Sir Thomas William Clinton Murdoch, 1870.
 The Right Hon. Sir William Countts Keppel Viscount Bury, 1870. (Baron Ashford.)
 The Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, 1871.
 Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C.B., 1871.
 Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, C.B., 1871.
 Sir Benjamin Chilley Campbell Pine, 1871.
 Sir George Frederic Verdon, C.B., 1872.
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore, 1872.
 Sir Robert Richard Torrens, 1872.

Sir Henry Ayers, 1872.
 Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., C.B., 1873.
 The Right Hon. the Marquis of Normanby, 1874.
 Sir Alfred Stephen, Kt., C.B., 1874.
 Sir James McCulloch, Kt., 1874.
 Sir John O'Shanassy, 1874.
 Sir John Scott, 1874.
 Colonel Sir Francis Worgan Festing, R.M.A., C.B., 1874.
 Colonel Sir Stephen John Hill, C.B., 1874.
 Colonel Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, R.E., C.B., 1874.
 Sir Penrose Goodchild Julian, C.B., 1874.
 Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer, 1874.
 Sir Donald McLean, 1874.
 The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., 1874.
 Sir Edward Deas Thomson, C.B., 1874.
 Sir John Sealy, 1874.
 Sir Charles Du Cane, 1875.
 Sir George Macleay, 1875.
 Sir Francis Fortescue Turville, 1875
 The Hon. Viscount Kirkwall, 1875.
 Sir Charles Sladen, 1875.
 Sir Julius Vogel, 1875.
 The Right Hon. Sir William Henry Gregory, 1875
 Sir Anthony Musgrave, 1875.
 Sir Rawson William Rawson, 1875.
 Sir James Robert Longden, 1876.
 Sir Charles Peter Layard, 1876.
 Sir Theophilus Shepstone, 1876.

Companions.

(Not to exceed 100 in number.)

Cavaliere Constantino Asopio, 1833.
 Dr. Demetrio Franzopulo, 1855.
 Captain Giacomo Tagliaferri, 1856.
 Dr. Constantino Metaxa, 1857.
 Nicola Count Lunzi, 1857.
 Sir Sydney Smith Saunders, Knt., 1860.
 Anastasio Count Mercati, 1862.
 Edward Frederick Barr, Esq., 1862.
 Alexander Fielding Boyd, Esq., 1862.
 The Hon. Berkeley Wodehouse, 1864.
 Aristotile Seremetti, Esq., 1864.
 Colonel Cecil Newton Lane, 1864.
 Ferdinando Vincenzo Ingloft, Esq., 1868.
 Alfred Christian, Esq., 1868.
 William Charles Gibson, Esq., 1869.
 Felix Bedingfeld, Esq., 1869.
 John Bayley Darvall, Esq., 1869.
 Sir John Lucie Smith, Knt., 1869.
 Thomas Skinner, Esq., 1869.
 Dr. Ferdinand Mueller, 1869.
 †Colonel George Stoddart Whitmore, 1869.
 James Edward Fitzgerald, Esq., 1870.
 Lieut.-Colonel Sir Howard Craufurd Elphinstone, K.C.B., †, 1870.
 †Lieut.-Colonel William Osborne Smith, 1870.
 †Lieut.-Colonel Archibald MacEachern, 1870.

†Lieut.-Colonel Brown Chamberlin, 1870.
 †Lieut.-Colonel John Fletcher, 1870.
 Colonel Randal Joseph Fielden, 1870.
 Colonel John Carstairs McNeill, †, C.B., 1870.
 Lieut.-Colonel William John Bolton, R.A., 1870.
 Matthew Bell Irvine, Esq., C.B., 1870.
 Colonel Samuel Peters Jarvis, 1870.
 †Colonel James F. McLeod, 1870.
 Colonel John Hamilton Gray, Esq., 1871.
 Sanford Freeling, Esq., 1871.
 John Harvey Darrell, Esq., 1871.
 William Fitzherbert, Esq., 1872.
 Stephen Walcott, Esq., 1872.
 John Pope Hennessy, Esq., 1872.
 Herbert Taylor Ussher, Esq., 1872.
 Henry Oswald, Esq., 1872.
 Charles Todd, Esq., 1872.
 Richard Southey, Esq., 1872.
 Edward Everard Rushworth, Esq., D.C.L., 1872.
 William Porter, Esq., 1872.
 Adams George Archibald, Esq., 1872.
 Lieut.-Colonel Hewitt Bernard, 1872.
 William Cleaver Francis Robinson, Esq., 1873.
 James Craig Loggie, Esq., 1873.
 George Berkeley, Esq., 1874.
 Major Robert Miller Mundy, 1874.

William Wellington Cairns, Esq., 1874.
 Henry Turner Irving, Esq., 1874.
 Colonel Robert William Harley, C.B., 1874.
 Captain the Hon. Edmund Robert Fremantle, R.N.,
 C.B., 1874.
 Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, Esq., 1874.
 Surgeon-Major Samuel Rowe, 1874.
 Major Reginald William Sartorius, V.C., 1874.
 Lieut. John Henry Barnard, 1874.
 Major William Augustus Trydell Helden, 1874.
 Henry Frederick Blissett, Esq., 1874.
 Vice-Admiral Charles George Edward Patey, 1874.
 James Arundell Youl, Esq., 1874.
 Lieut.-Colonel Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley Maxse,
 1874.
 Giovanni Battista Trapani, Esq., LL.D., 1874.
 Gordon Gairdner, Esq., 1874.
 Virgile Naz, Esq., 1874.
 Saul Samuel, Esq., 1874.
 Colonel Edward Wolstenholme Ward, R.E., 1874.
 William Edward Frere, Esq., 1875.
 Walter Lawry Buller, Esq., 1875.
 Augustus Charles Gregory, Esq., 1875.

Major Peter Egerton Warburton, 1875.
 Sir Henry Thurston Holland, Bart., 1875.
 Capt. George Cumine Strahan, R.A., 1875.
 Edward Leopold Layard, Esq., 1875.
 William Charles Sargeant, Esq., 1875.
 Colonel John Dyde, 1875.
 Arthur N. Birch, Esq., 1875.
 John Douglas, Esq., 1875.
 Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq., 1875.
 Edward Newton, Esq., 1875.
 Major William Owen Lanyon, 1875.
 James Hector, Esq., M.D., 1875.
 Colonel Henry Charles Fletcher, 1875.
 Arthur Macalister, Esq., 1876.
 Charles Cameron Lees, Esq., 1876.
 John Gardiner Austin, Esq., 1876.
 Charles Hutton Gregory, Esq., 1876.
 Hoo ah Kay Whampoa, Esq., 1876.
 Richard Daintree, Esq., 1876.
 Valesius Skipton Gouldsbury, Esq., M.D., 1876.
 Vincenzo Bugeja, Esq., 1876.
 Colonel Archibald Edward Harbord Anson, R.A.,
 1876.

Officers.

Secretary and Registrar, Chief Clerk, Colonial Office. *King of Arms*, Sir Albert William Woods (Garter
 King at Arms), 1869.

Chancery of the Order—Colonial Office, Downing Street, London.

II. LIST OF FOREIGN CONSULATES IN BRITISH COLONIES.

[The Queen's approval is only granted to such Foreign Consular Officers as have received a Commission signed by the Sovereign or Supreme Authority of their own Country.]

Country.	Residence.	Designation.	Name.	Date of Queen's Approval.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Australia . . .	Consul-General .	John Wm. Mackenna . . .	14 April, 1856
	Gibraltar . . .	Consul	Lewis T. Imossi	10 Feb., 1863
	Montreal . . .	"	Jorge B. Day	2 Mar., 1876
	St. John's, New Brunswick	"	David Dobie Robertson . . .	25 July, 1876
AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.	Belize	"	Alfred Seaman Kindred . . .	4 Aug., 1863
	Cape Town . . .	"	William Anderson	22 Nov., 1869
	Colombo	"	William Schultze	2 Feb., 1872
	Gibraltar	"	Richard Cowell	6 June, 1860
	Halifax, N.S. . .	"	William Cunard	14 Jan., 1856
	Hong Kong . . .	Consul-General .	Baron Gustave Overbeck . . .	19 Mar., 1867
	Kingst. (Jamaica)	Consul	John Dieckmann	2 Feb., 1872
	Malta	"	Cap. Ignatius Kohlen	11 May, 1866
	Melbourne . . .	"	Emile Thoneman	17 April, 1872
	Montreal (Canada)	"	Edward Schultze	9 Mar., 1869
	Penang	"	Rüttger Klunder	7 Mar., 1873
	Port Elizabeth . .	"	Nathaniel Adler	8 Mar., 1872
	Port Louis (Mauritius)	"	W. H. B. Wilson	21 Oct., 1870
	Singapore . . .	Provisional-Consul	Alexander Conighi	6 Jan., 1864
	St. Helena . . .	Consul	Nathaniel Solomonson	
	Sydney	"	Andrew Henry Julius Baas . .	21 June, 1875
BELGIUM.	Auckland	"	Charles Dewitte	
	Bathurst	Vice-Consul . . .	Henri Helm	14 Dec., 1874
	Belize	"	Mathias Levy	9 Nov., 1859
	Brisbane	Consul	G. Harris	29 Feb., 1864
	Cape Town	"	W. C. Knight	18 Mar., 1865
	Colombo	"	Th. Krämer	10 Oct., 1868
	Falkland Islands.	"	Fred. E. Cobb	18 Mar., 1869
	Gibraltar	"	Richard Cowell	23 Sept., 1859
	Halifax (Nova Scotia)	"	Ch. E. Rönne	14 Sept., 1865
	Hong Kong . . .	"	Hippolyte Nicaise	7 Feb., 1871
	Jamaica (Kingstn.)	"	Simon E. Pietersz	6 Aug., 1859
	Madras	"	A. Forrester Brown	2 Dec., 1867
	Malta	"	Edward Ferro	3 May, 1873
	Mauritius (Port Louis)	"	Henry J. Jourdain	25 April, 1868
	Melbourne . . .	Consul-General .	Gustave Beckz	3 July, 1872
	"	Consul	Jules Renard	22 Sept., 1870
	Montreal	"	Joseph Jesse	6 Mar., 1851
	Penang	Consular Agent .	J. J. Ventre	14 Feb., 1865
	Point de Galle . .	Consul	J. M. Vanderspaar	25 Aug., 1864
	Port Adelaide . .	"	Lavington Glyde	20 July, 1876
	Port Natal . . .	"	Walter Peace	28 May, 1872
	Quebec	Vice-Consul . . .	Abraham Joseph	18 Mar., 1856
	St. Helena . . .	"	George Moss	
	Singapore . . .	Consul	Henri Hinnekindt	28 Feb., 1872
	Sydney, N.S.W. . .	Consul-General .	Gustave Beck	3 July, 1872
	Sydney, N.S.W. . .	Consul	J. L. Montefiore	13 Aug., 1873
	Toronto	"	Alexander M. Ross	14 June, 1873
BOLIVIA	Gibraltar	"	Francisco Mulle	22 Mar., 1371

Country.	Residence.	Designation.	Name.	Date of Queen's Approval.
BRAZIL	Adelaide	Vice-Consul . .	James Robin	
	Cape of Good Hope	Consular Agent .	Ernest Souffert	
	Gibraltar	Consul	José Benso	14 Jan., 1875
	Halifax, N.S. . .	Vice-Consul . .	Michael Tobin	
	Malta	Consul	Henrique Opisso	13 Aug., 1873
	Mauritius	Honorary Consul	Eduardo Serendat	27 Sept., 1869
	Melbourne, Australia	Vice-Consul . .	J. B. Were	
	St. Helena . . .	Consular Agent .	George Moss	
	Singapore	Consul	Jose D'Almeida	11 Oct., 1856
	Sydney, N.S.W. .	Vice-Consul . .	Robert P. Raymond	
	Trinidad	"	Domingos Montbrun	
CHILI	Auckland	"	David B. Cruickshank . .	16 Oct., 1871
	Cape Town	"	W. G. Anderson	8 Jan., 1868
	Gibraltar	"	Estevan Berlin Jieri	
	Hong Kong	Consul	Juan M. Forbes	22 Jan., 1876
	Kingston, Jamaica	"	Santiago Gall	23 June, 1873
	Montreal	"	Jorge Day	25 May, 1869
	Port Elizabeth . .	"	D. F. Stewart	9 Nov., 1869
	St. Helena	"	Carlos A. Carrol	16 Feb., 1870
	Sydney	"	Guillermo E. Eldred . . .	3 Oct., 1866
	Victoria (British Columbia)	"	George J. Stuart	14 Dec., 1874
COLUMBIA, UNITED STATES OF.	Kingston (Jam.) .	"	Robert Bogle	31 Dec., 1856
	Melbourne	Consul-General .	Joshua Finner	
	Trinidad	Consul	Dr. D. Montbrim	20 July, 1868
COSTA RICA . . .	Gibraltar	"	Arturo Carara	30 Sept., 1876
	Kingston (Jam.) .	"	Don Pedro B. Desnoes . .	1 July 1874
DENMARK	Adelaide	Vice-Consul . .	John Beck	
	Antigua	Consul	F. Melcherston	29 July, 1874
	Bahamas	Vice-Consul . .	J. S. George	24 Aug., 1866
	Belize	Consul	V. H. McDonald	10 May, 1869
	Bermuda	"	James William Musson . .	17 Jan., 1863
	Bridgetown, Barbados	"	W. R. Man	29 Dec., 1873
	Brisbane	"	E. H. Webb	5 Aug., 1867
	Cape Town	"	Gerhard Myburg	22 May, 1876
	Falkland Islands	"	John M. Dean	
	Gibraltar	"	N. Christian Mathiasen . .	6 Mar., 1851
	Halifax, N.S. . .	"	Stephen Tobin	17 Dec., 1864
	Hong Kong	"	Rudolph Jensen	15 April, 1873
	Jamaica	"	Benjamin Abraham Franklin	2 Aug., 1852
	Leeward Islands .	"	F. Melchertson	29 July, 1874
	Malta	"	Edward V. Ferro	23 May, 1873
	"	Vice-Consul . .	E. Eynaud	
	Mauritius	Consul	W. H. B. Wilson	15 April, 1873
	Melbourne	"	J. B. Were	
	Montreal	"	J. E. Wulff	20 April, 1871
	New Holland . . .	"	Jonathan Binns Were . . .	
	New Zealand Is. .	"	L. Bucholz	8 Mar., 1864
	Penang	Vice-Consul . .	V. Krieger	
	Port Natal	"	C. G. Cato	
	Quebec	"	G. T. Pemberton	
	St. Helena	Consul	H. J. Bovell	3 Mar., 1874
	St. John's (Newfoundland)	Vice-Consul . .	John Kent	9 Nov., 1864
	Singapore	Consul	R. Padday	29 July, 1859
	Sydney, N.S.W. .	Vice-Consul . .	Anton Tange	29 June, 1866
	Trinidad	Consul	F. L. W. Schöner	21 May, 1874
	Turks Island . . .	"	J. D. Murphy	29 July, 1875

Country.	Residence.	Designation.	Name.	Date of Queen's Approval.
DOMINICAN REPUB.	Gibraltar . . .	Consul	Felipe Ortelli	31 July, 1873
	Turks Island. .	"	Jos Hutsching	15 Dec., 1873
EQUATOR . . .	Gibraitar . . .	"	Andres Parlade y Quiros .	26 April, 1873
	Hong Kong . . .	"	W. M. Robinet	7 Nov., 1848
	Kingston . . .	"	James Gall	28 May, 1872
FRANCE	Adelaide . . .	Consular-Agent .	Stanley	
	Barbados . . .	Vice-Consul . .	Samuel Baird	
	Bermuda . . .	"	Mc P. Lee	24 Nov., 1858
	Calcutta . . .	Consul-General .	Augustin Eydin	20 July, 1876
	Cape of Good Hope	Consul	Arthur Lanen	14 Mar., 1870
	Castries (St. Lucia)	Consular-Agent .	H. Minvielle	
	George Town .	"	M. Pairandean	
	Gibraltar . . .	Consul "	Honoré Jules de la Porte .	15 April, 1873
	Halifax (N.S.).	Vice-Consul . .	J. B. Morrow	
	Hobart Town .	Consular-Agent .	MacCarthy Browne	
	Hong Kong . .	Consul	Adam Sienkiewicz	7 June, 1873
	Inagua, Bahamas	Consular-Agent .	John Taylor	
	Jamaica . . .	"	Arnold L. Malabre	Aug., 1864
	Malta	"	{ Pierre Joseph Françoise } Paul de Laya	2 Mar., 1866
	Mauritius . . .	Consul	Charles Ferdinand Laplace .	1 Nov., 1854
	Melbourne . .	Consul-General .	Count de Castelnau . . .	16 April, 1863
	Miramichi, N.	Consular-Agent .	John Mc Dougall	
	Brunswick			
	Montreal . . .	"	P. E. Picault	
	Nassau	Vice-Consul . .	B. Bode	
	Newfoundland .	"	F. C. Toussant	
	Port Elizabeth .	Consular-Agent .	A. L. Blackburn	
	Penang	"	J. J. Ventre	11 April, 1872
	Quebec	Consul "	Albert Lefaiivre	15 June, 1875
	St. Christopher's	Consular-Agent .	Sapui de Lisle	
	St. Helena . .	"	George Moss	
	St. John's, New Brunswick	Consular-Agent .	George Carville	22 Jan., 1876
	St. John's, Newfoundland	Consul	— Jacquemin	
	Simon's Town .	Consular-Agent .	Frederic Hugo	
	Singapore . . .	Consul	Hector Delabarre	29 July, 1875
	Sydney, N.S.W.	"	Gabriel Simon	7 Feb., 1872
	" Nova Scotia	Vice-Consul . .	M. Bourinot	
	Toronto	Consular-Agent .	J. W. Macdonnell	
	Trinidad . . .	Vice-Consul . .	M. Jolliclerc	5 Feb., 1866
GERMANY . . .	Adelaide . . .	Consul	Adolph Von Treuer . . .	1 Dec., 1863
	Auckland (N.Z.)	"	Ernst Louis Boucholtz . .	25 July, 1868
	Belize, Honduras	"	Bernard Cramer	17 July, 1858
	Bridgetown . .	"	Frederic A. Clairmonts . .	28 July, 1871
	Brisbane . . .	"	Armand T. Ranniger . . .	28 Sept., 1871
	Canterbury (N.Z.)	"	Thomas Hassal	5 Nov., 1872
	Cape Town . .	"	Carl Simon Poppe	28 July, 1871
	Chatham, &c. (N.B.)	"	Alexander Morrison . . .	21 Jan., 1873
	Colombo . . .	"	— Freudenberg	22 May, 1876
	Dunedin (N.Z.)	"	Henry Houghton	17 July, 1868
	D'Urban, Natal	"	G. Dentzelmann	25 May, 1869
	East London, Cape Colony	Vice-Consul . .	Richard Walker	1 Nov., 1875
	Fiji Islands, Levuka	Consul	F. W. Hennings	2 Mar., 1876
	George Town (British Guinea)	"	Arthur Webster	28 July, 1871
	Gibraltar . . .	"	Ferdinand Schott	4 Aug., 1868

Country.	Residence.	Designation.	Name.	Date of Queen's Approval.
GERMANY (<i>contd.</i>)	Halifax (N.S.)	Consul	Charles Aylwin Creighton .	29 Jan., 1864
	Hobart Town . .	"	Frederich Buck	17 April, 1872
	Hong Kong . . .	"	— Cordes	8 Oct., 1873
	Kingston (Jam.)	"	Johannes Dieckmann	2 Feb., 1872
	Lagos	"	Louis Heldbeck	25 July, 1870
	Melbourne . . .	"	W. A. Brahe	15 Dec., 1868
	Montreal	"	Wilhelm C. Munderloh . . .	17 April, 1872
	Nassau (New Providence)	"	Thomas W. Williams	22 May, 1876
	Nelson (N.Z.) . .	"	J. F. A. Kelling	28 Sep., 1871
	Newcastle, New South Wales	"	James Cole Ellis	13 May, 1873
	Penang	"	Rütger Klunder	17 Mar., 1873
	Point de Galle . .	"	John Louis Vanderspar . . .	28 July, 1871
	Port Alfred . . .	Vice-Consul . .	Robert Louis Bertram . . .	1 Nov., 1875
	Port Elizabeth . .	Consul	W. H. J. Schabbel	28 July, 1871
	Port Louis (Mauritius)	"	A. J. H. Arnott	28 Sept., 1871
	Port of Spain (Trinidad)	"	Cari Friedrich Feez	28 July, 1871
	Port Stanley (Falklands)	"	Frederick E. Cobb	28 Sept., 1871
	Quebec	"	C. Piti	28 July, 1871
	Rangoon	"	Heinrich Barekhausen . . .	30 April, 1874
	St. Helena	"	Saul Solomon	28 July, 1871
	St. John's (N.B.)	"	Alexander C. O. Trentowsky	28 July, 1871
	" New-foundland)	"	Robert Prowse	28 July, 1871
	Simons Town . . .	Vice-Consul . .	P. D. Martin	28 Feb., 1872
	Singapore	Consul	Dr. Ernst Bieber	13 Jan., 1873
	Sydney (N.S.W.)	"	Carl Ludwig Sahl	18 Oct. 1872
	Toronto	"	J. A. Simmers	14 Sept., 1871
GREECE	Valetta, Malta . .	"	C. H. Ferro	28 July, 1871
	Victoria	"	Matthew T. Johnston . . .	28 Sept., 1871
	Wellington (N.Z.)	"	Friedrich August. Krull . .	28 Sept., 1871
GREECE	Gibraltar	"	Michael J. Coll	22 Sept., 1871
	Malta	"	Miltiades Marinaki	1 Nov., 1875
GUATEMALA . . .	Belize	"	Delfino Sanchez	8 Oct., 1873
	Gibraltar	"	Hector Cavanna	28 June, 1873
	Jamaica	"	Robert Bogle	5 April, 1853
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS	Auckland (New Zealand)	"	James Cruikshank	
	Australia and Tasmania	Consul-General .	Edward Reeve	2 June, 1874
	Hobart Town . . .	Consul	William Knight	
	Hong Kong	Consul-General .	W. Keswick	10 April, 1869
	Levuka, Fiji Islands	Consul	D'Arcy W. L. Murray . . .	
	Newcastle (New South Wales)	"	Ernest A. White	
	Otago (New Zealand)	"	Henry Driver	
	Port Stanley, Falkland Islands	"	George M. Dean	
	Sydney, N.S.W.	"	Alexander Speed Webster . .	
	Vancouver's Island	"	Henry Rhodes	21 Dec., 1860
	Victoria	"	G. N. Oakley	
HAYTI	Gibraltar	"	Arthur Carara	12 Oct., 1874
	Inagua and Nassau	"	William Anderson	15 July, 1875

Country.	Residence.	Designation.	Name.	Date of Queen's Approval.
HAYTI (<i>continued</i>).	Jamaica (Kings.)	Consul	Pierre J. S. Laraque	29 Aug., 1871
	Turks and Caicos Islands	Vice-Consul	Françoise H. Laraque	29 Aug., 1871
		Consul	Cornelius G. Moore	12 Nov., 1875
HONDURAS	Belize	"	J. E. Mutrie	19 Mar., 1867
	Gibraltar	"	Jaime Spotorno	4 June, 1870
	Nassau	"	G. W. Robins	
ITALY	Adelaide	Consular-Agent	J. T. Turnbull	
	Brisbane, &c. . . .	Consular-Agent	George Harris	
	Calcutta, &c. . . .	Vice-Consul	E. Délatoche	
	Cape Town, &c. . .	Consul	W. C. Knight	23 June, 1874
	"	Vice-Consul	W. J. Knight	
	Ceylon	Consul	G. L. Vanderspar	22 Oct., 1856
	Christchurch, N.Z.	Consular-Agent	Reginald Cobb	
	Colombo	"	John S. Armitage	
	Gibraltar	Consul	Silvio Carcano	24 Aug., 1876
	Halifax	Consular-Agent	O. G. Black	
	Hamilton (Bermuda)	"	D. Mac Phee Lee	
	Hong Kong	Consul	Giovani S. Gower	5 Nov., 1872
	Kingston (Jamaica)	"	Alessandro C. Lalouber . . .	14 Sept., 1871
	"	Vice-Consul	E. C. Corty	
	Mahe	Consul	Guisepe Revera	13 May, 1873
	Malta	"	Robert Slythe	20 Feb., 1874
	"	Vice-Consul	William Slythe	
	Mauritius	Consul	Joseph W. Hollway	24 April, 1872
	Melbourne, &c. . .	Consul-General	Cavaliere Luigi Marinucci . .	11 April, 1876
	"	Vice-Consul	G. Branchi	
	Montreal, &c. . . .	Consul	Angelo Gianelli	16 April, 1874
	Newcastle (Sydney)	Consular-Agent	Giovanni R. Bingle	
	Penang	"	C. G. Wiget	
	Rangoon	Vice-Consul	Henry Krauss	
	St. Helena	Consul	George Moss	28 Sept., 1857
	Sierra Leone and Senegambia	"	Colin T. Rosenburch	28 Nov., 1871
JAPAN	Singapore	"	Cavaliere Carlo S. Festa . .	17 April, 1872
	Sydney, N.S.W. . .	"	George King	19 Oct., 1865
	"	Vice-Consul	N. Foldi	
	Trinidad (and Lesser British Antilles)	Consul	Federico Giovanni Scott . . .	6 Dec., 1875
	Gibraltar	"	John Garese	15 Nov., 1871
	Sierra Leone . . .	"	M. S. Boyle	3 Mar., 1874
JAPAN	Hong Kong	Vice-Consul	Ando Taro	14 Dec., 1874
LIBERIA	Gibraltar	Consul	John Garese	15 Nov., 1871
	Sierra Leone . . .	"	Moses S. Boyle	3 Mar., 1874
MADAGASCAR . . .	Mauritius	"	Hippolyte Lemièrè	19 Jan., 1863
MOROCCO	Gibraltar	"	Hadj Said Guesus	31 Dec., 1863
NETHERLANDS . . .	Adelaide	"	James F. Turnbull	22 Sept., 1870
	Albany (W. Australia)	"	W. C. Clifton	25 April, 1868
	Australia	Consul-General	J. W. Ploos Van Amstel . .	16 July, 1866

Country.	Residence.	Designation.	Name.	Date of Queen's Approval.
NETHERLANDS (continued)	Barbados . . .	Consul . . .	R. W. O. Neale . . .	12 Oct., 1874
	Brisbane . . .	"	John C. Heussler . . .	
	Canada . . .	Consul-General .	B. H. Dixon . . .	12 May, 1863
	Cape Town . . .	"	G. Myburgh . . .	31 Dec., 1870
	Colombo (Ceylon)	Consul . . .	Th. Krämer . . .	28 June, 1868
	Demerara . . .	"	Julius Meyers . . .	17 Feb., 1865
	Elmina (Gold Coast)	"	P. S. Hamel . . .	18 Aug., 1875
	Gibraltar . . .	"	L. F. Power . . .	25 April, 1866
	Hobart Town . . .	"	William Crosby . . .	21 Aug., 1867
	Hong Kong . . .	"	Ludwig Beyer . . .	4 June, 1870
	Jamaica . . .	"	S. G. Pietersz . . .	14 May, 1858
	Malta . . .	"	Olof Frederick Gollcher . . .	18 Oct., 1861
	Mauritius . . .	"	E. C. M. Ooms . . .	12 Aug., 1873
	Melbourne . . .	Consul-General .	J. W. Ploos Van Amstel . . .	28 Oct., 1862
	Newcastle (Australia)	Vice-Consul . .	J. R. Bingley . . .	
	New Zealand . . .	Consul-General .	J. W. Ploos Van Amstel . . .	16 July, 1866
	Point de Galle . . .	Consul . . .	J. L. Vanderspar . . .	22 May, 1876
	Port Elizabeth . . .	"	C. J. Jones (acting) . . .	
	St. Christopher . . .	"	W. A. Cock . . .	20 July, 1867
	St. Helena . . .	"	N. Solomon . . .	4 Mar., 1857
	Sierra Leone . . .	"	Colin Rosenbush . . .	11 Mar., 1871
	Singapore . . .	"	W. H. Read . . .	
	Sydney, N.S.W. . . .	"	Francis Mac Nab . . .	14 Oct., 1867
	Tasmania . . .	Consul-General .	J. W. Ploos Van Amstel . . .	16 July, 1866
	Wellington . . .	Consul . . .	John Johnstone . . .	17 Oct., 1867
NICARAGUA . . .	Gibraltar . . .	"	Don Solomon Lasry . . .	13 Mar., 1876
PARAGUAY . . .	Gibraltar . . .	"	José Pons . . .	2 Feb., 1872
PERU	Barbados . . .	"	David C. da Costa . . .	15 Aug., 1873
	Gibraltar . . .	"	Lewis F. Imossi . . .	6 Dec., 1866
	Hong Kong . . .	"	Adolfo Eimbek . . .	3 Jan., 1873
	Kingston (Jamaica)	"	Altamonte de Cordova . . .	29 July, 1872
	Melbourne . . .	"	J. B. Were . . .	31 May, 1870
	Montreal . . .	"	Jorge B. Day . . .	13 Oct., 1869
	Quebec . . .	Vice-Consul . .	Juan Laird . . .	16 Dec., 1875
	St. Helena . . .	Consul . . .	Robert Pooley . . .	15 Sep., 1874
PORTUGAL . . .	Melbourne (Australia)	Consul-General .	Jonathan Binns Were . . .	11 June, 1851
	Barbados . . .	Consul . . .	W. R. Man . . .	12 Nov., 1875
	Bathurst (River Gambia)	Consul-General .	Manceo Machado da Silva . . .	8 Aug., 1865
	British Guiana . . .	Consul . . .	Pedro A. de Carvalho . . .	5 Aug., 1870
	Canada . . .	"	Wm. Henry Tiletone . . .	6 Mar., 1851
	Cape of Good Hope	"	Eduardo A. de Carvalho . . .	18 Oct., 1872
	Cape Town . . .	Vice-Consul . .	Thomas Watson . . .	27 June, 1864
	Ceylon . . .	Consul . . .	E. T. Delmege . . .	17 April, 1872
	Gibraltar . . .	"	José Benso . . .	31 Aug., 1874
	Hong Kong . . .	Consul-General .	J. Joaquim dos Remedios . . .	10 Jan., 1872
	"	Vice-Consul . .	A. G. Romano . . .	19 Jan., 1872
	Malta . . .	Consul . . .	Guilherme Jamison Smith . . .	20 July, 1876
	Mauritius . . .	Consul-General .	Adolpho Edwards Serendat . . .	1 Mar., 1855
	Montreal . . .	Consul . . .	Francisco A. Routh . . .	14 Sept., 1876
	Nassau . . .	"	R. A. Menendez . . .	10 May, 1871
	Natal . . .	"	J. B. Blandy . . .	15 Feb., 1869
	New Brunswick . . .	Vice-Consul . .	Edward Alison . . .	15 Feb., 1851
	Newfoundland . . .	Consul-General .	Charles Fox Bennett . . .	27 May, 1862
	New Zealand . . .	Consul . . .	J. Rees George . . .	28 July, 1871
	Nova Scotia . . .	"	Thomas Abbott . . .	7 June 1866
	Penang . . .	Vice-Consul . .	L. Naime . . .	3 Oct., 1864

Country.	Residence.	Designation.	Name.	Date of Queen's Approval.
PORTUGAL (<i>continued</i>)	Port Phillip . . .	Consul	Richard Cooper	27 Nov., 1852
	Quebec	"	Felix Carbray	20 July, 1876
	St. Helena	"	Henrique James Bovell	25 Sept., 1873
	Sierra Leone . . .	Consul-General . .	M. S. Guanes	14 Jan., 1867
	Singapore, &c. . .	"	Antonio F. M. Pereira	11 April, 1876
	Sydney	Consul	E. O. Smith	
	Trinidad	Vice-Consul . . .	Domingos Montbrun	8 Dec., 1869
RUSSIA	Cape Town	"	W. C. Knight.	17 Feb., 1875
	Gibraltar	Consul	Louis J. Power	5 Sept., 1856
	Hong Kong	"	John Heard	16 April, 1862
	Malta	"	Franz Tagliaferro	5 Sept., 1856
	Melbourne	"	James Danyon	17 Feb., 1875
	Singapore	Vice-Consul . . .	H. A. K. Whampoa	
	St. Helena	"	Nathaniel Solomon	
	Sydney, N.R.W. . .	"	Edmund Monson Paul.	17 Feb., 1875
SALVADOR	Belize	Consul	Antonio Mathé	20 April, 1858
	Gibraltar	"	Jaime Spotorno	29 May, 1869
	Jamaica	"	John J. G. Lewis	22 Jan., 1876
SPAIN	Bermuda	Vice-Consul . . .	James Atwood	
	Cape Town	Consul	W. C. Knight.	17 Feb., 1875
	Charlotte Town . .	Vice-Consul . . .	J. H. Carwell	
	Colombo (Ceylon) .	"	J. C. O'Halloran	
	George Town. . . .	"	Newton J. Smith	
	Gibraltar	Consul	Juan Rodriguez Rubi	30 Sept., 1876
	"	Vice-Consul . . .	Rafael Aquaronzi	5 Oct., 1869
	Halifax, N.S. . . .	Consul	Antonio Maria de Zea	28 Nov., 1872
	Hong Kong	"	José Antonio de Lavelle	29 Nov., 1872
	"	Vice-Consul . . .	José de Navurro	24 July, 1872
	Jamaica—			
	Kingston	Consul	Bruno, Badan	
	Lucea	Vice-Consul . . .	John Campbell	
	Montego Bay	"	G. L. Phillips	
	Port Antonio . . .	"	Alexander José Brimer	
	Malta	"	G. J. Smith	
	Melbourne	"	Robert Murray Smith	
	Montreal	"	J. L. Leprohon	
	Nassau (N.P.) . . .	Consul	Ricardo Bayo	30 Sept., 1875
	Newfoundland—			
	St. John's	Vice-Consul . . .	Salvador Rizzo y Ramirez . . .	13 Mar., 1876
	Harbour Grace. . .	"	Thomas Harrison Ridley	
	Point de Galle . . .	"	D. S. Gilkison	12 Aug., 1872
	Port Phillip	"	J. B. Were	
	Quebec	Consul-General . .	José A. de Lavelle, Conde de Premio Real	31 Dec., 1874
	"	Vice-Consul . . .	José Navarro	29 July, 1875
	St. Helena	Consul	George Moss	5 Dec., 1853
	"	Vice-Consul . . .	Saul Solomon	
	Sierra Leone . . .	Consul	José Manuel de Echeverri . . .	18 Sept., 1869
	"	Vice-Consul . . .	Eduardo Verdegar	21 Jan., 1873
	Singapore	Consul	Albino Mencarini	28 Nov., 1871
	Sydney	Vice-Consul . . .	Henry Moore	
	Trinidad	Consul	Frederick John Scott	20 Aug., 1855
SWEDEN AND NORWAY	Bahama Islands . .	"	S. O. Johnson	
	Barbados	"	J. G. Austin	
	Belize	"	V. H. McDonald	18 July, 1870
	Bermuda	"	J. W. Musson	20 Aug., 1867
	Christchurch, N.Z. .	"	W. Montgomery	2 Mar., 1876
	Colombo, Ceylon. .	"	Hector C. Buchanan	1 Sept., 1870
	Cape of Good Hope .	"	C. G. Akerberg	5 May, 1865
	Gibraltar	"	John Lindblad	21 Feb., 1846
	Hong Kong (Vict.) .	"	Rudolf Jensen	28 Oct., 1873
	Jamaica	"	R. J. C. Hitchins	27 May, 1857

Country.	Residence.	Designation.	Name.	Date of Queen's Approval.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY <i>(continued)</i>	Madras	Consul	William W. Arbuthnot	29 Jan., 1872
	Malta.	"	Olof F. Gollcher	31 Dec., 1874
	Port Adelaide	"	Edward P. Meredith	14 Sept. 1876
	Port Louis	"	Robert Stein	10 Nov. 1853
	Port Phillip (now Victoria)	"	Jonathan Binns Were	18 June, 1851
	Port of Spain	"	Ludvig Schöner	10 Jan., 1876
	Quebec	"	W. A. Schwartz	11 Aug., 1874
	St. Helena	"	C. A. Carrol	29 Dec., 1873
	Singapore	"	R. B. Read	12 June, 1874
	Sydney (N.S.W.)	"	William Wolfen	4 Aug., 1866
	Victoria (British Columbia)	"	Henry Rhodes	27 Mar., 1876
SWITZERLAND	Wellington (N. Z.)	"	E. Pearce	
	Mauritius	"	George C. Bourgnignon	7 Aug., 1862
	Melbourne	"	Guillaume de Pury	10 Feb., 1876
	Montreal	"	Aime N. Aubin	12 Nov., 1875
	Port Louis (Mauritius)	"	George A. Bourgingnon	30 Sept., 1876
TURKEY	Sydney	"	Auguste Parrot	10 Feb., 1876
	Cape of Good Hope	Consul-General	W. L. Goldman	4 Mar., 1871
	Colombo	Consul	Hussien Lebbé Marcair	6 Feb., 1865
	Gibraltar	"	Richard Cowell	23 Jan., 1860
	Malta	Consul-General	Antoine Naoum	30 Sept., 1863
UNITED STATES	Mauritius	Consul	Baron Caila	14 Sept., 1870
	Melbourne	Vice-Consul	Frederick G. Lange	
	Singapore	Consul	Said Abdullah ben Omer el Djénid	26 Sept., 1864
	Antigua	Commer. Agent	H. A. Arrindel	
	Auckland	Consul	Henry Driver	10 Feb., 1876
	Barbados	"	Robert Y. Holley	27 March, 1875
	Bay of Islands (New Zealand)	Commer. Agent	James G. White	
	Belize	"	A. C. Prindle	2 July, 1867
	Bermuda	Consul "	Charles M. Allen	21 Oct., 1862
	British North American Provinces	Consul-General	William W. Averell	21 Nov., 1866
	Cape Town.	Consul	W. W. Edgecombe	15 June, 1871
	Ceylon	"	Francis Newman	8 April, 1875
	Clifton (Canada)	"	Robert S. Chilton	10 May, 1871
	Coaticook (Can.)	"	Edward Vaughan	23 June, 1869
	Demerara	"	Philip Figyelmesy	23 June, 1866
	Erie (Canada)	"	Andrew C. Phillips	12 June, 1869
	Gaspé Basin	"	George H. Holt	30 June, 1871
	Gibraltar	Consular-Agent	Horatio J. Sprague	4 Aug., 1848
	Goderich (Canada West)	Consul	A. A. Thompson	10 June, 1870
	Hamilton (Canada)	"	Henry Ray Myers	22 Aug., 1873
	Hobart Town.	"	Alexander G. Webster	20 July, 1876
	Hong Kong	"	David H. Bailey	21 Oct., 1870
	Kingston (Can.)	"	J. M. True	16 April, 1874
	Kingston (Jam.)	"	George E. Hoskinson	2 Mar., 1876
	Malta	Consular-Agent	W. S. Stevens	1876
	Melbourne	Consul-General	Thomas Adamson	11 April, 1871
	Nassau, N.P.	Consul	Mahlon Chance	5 April, 1870
	North American Provinces	Consul-General	William A. Dart	12 June, 1859
	Penang	Consular-Agent	J. P. Cambell	
	Pieton, N.S.	Consul	Oscar Malmross	21 June, 1870
	Port Louis (Mau.)	"	John J. Turtle	30 Sept., 1876
	Port Sarnia (Can.)	"	Samuel D. Pace	27 Dec., 1869

Country.	Residence.	Designation.	Name.	Date of Queen's Approval.
UNITED STATES (continued)	Prescott (Canada)	Consul	Clifford Stanley Sims	12 June, 1869
	Prince Edward Island	"	David M. Dunn	30 June, 1871
	Quebec	"	W. C. Howells	27 Aug., 1874
	St. Christopher's	"	Emile S. Delisle	16 Aug., 1859
	St. Helena	"	Thomas Fitnam	Nov., 1869
	St. John's (Can. East)	"	Robert J. Saxe	5 Mar., 1875
	St. John's, N.B.	"	Darius P. Warner	31 July, 1866
	St. John's Newfoundland	"	T. N. Molloy	29 Oct., 1867
	Seychelles	"	Thomas P. Prentiss	21 Mar., 1872
	Sierra Leone	"	William H. Randall	16 Dec., 1875
	Singapore	"	Adolphus G. Studer	2 Aug., 1871
	Sydney, N.S.	Consular-Agent	J. P. Ward	
	Sydney, N.S.W.	Commer. Agent	James H. Williams	
	Toronto (Canada)	Consul	Albert D. Shaw	9 July, 1869
	Trinidad	"	Fulton Paul	7 Sept., 1874
	Tunstall	"	Josiah M. Lucas	17 Sept., 1872
	Turks Island	Vice-Consul	G. W. Driggs	29 Mar., 1871
	Vancouver Island	Consul	David Eckstein	21 May, 1870
	Windsor (Canada)	"	J. L. Near	26 Jan., 1874
	Winnipeg	"	James W. Taylor	29 Dec., 1870
URUGUAY	Bahama Islands	Vice-Consul	George W. Robins	1 May, 1857
	Gibraltar	Consul	Antonio Corsi	3 Nov., 1870
	Montreal	Vice-Consul	F. H. Henshaw	
	Port Elizabeth	Consul	John Chambers Kemsley	15 June, 1875
	St. John's, New Brunswick	"	A. D. Goodwin	13 Mar., 1876
VENEZUELA	Antigua	"	H. A. Arrindell	15 July, 1867
	Barbados	"	David C. Dacosta	26 Mar., 1870
	Cape of Good Hope	"	C. F. Akerberg	4 Mar., 1870
	Demerara	"	A. Sheffield	
	Gibraltar	"	S. Levy	11 May, 1867
	Jamaica	"	Ralph Nunez	28 Dec., 1869
	Port of Spain	"	General Lino Duarte Revel . . .	10 Feb., 1876
	St. Helena	"	Carlos A. Carrol	11 Oct., 1870
	St. Lucia	"	Francesco Lonstan	26 June, 1848
	Trinidad	"	Domingo Montbrun	18 Nov., 1868

III. LIST OF PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ON COLONIAL AFFAIRS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty; and also of Returns, &c., moved for by the Houses of Lords and Commons, from 1864 to present time.

From 1864 to 1876.

<i>New Zealand Affairs.</i>	A collection of Reports, &c., in continuation of Papers presented July, 1863.
<i>Convict Discipline and Transportation.</i> . .	In continuation of Papers presented July, 1863.
<i>Blue Book Reports.</i>	Showing the State and Prospects of Her Majesty's Possessions abroad, made for the year 1862.
<i>Convicts at Gibraltar.</i>	Report on the Convict Establishment at Gibraltar for the year 1863.
<i>Emigration Commissioners.</i>	Their 24th Annual Report.
<i>New Zealand War.</i>	Further Papers, in continuation of those presented 3rd March, 1864.
<i>New Zealand Loan.</i>	Papers relative to the Guaranteed Loan to meet the Expenses arising out of the late Native War.
<i>Transportation.</i>	Replies of the Governors of the Australian Colonies to the Secretary of State's despatch announcing the intentions of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of Transportation.
<i>Military Operations on the Gold Coast.</i> . .	Correspondence respecting.
<i>New Zealand War.</i>	Further Papers, in continuation of those presented in June, 1864.
<i>Military Operations in New Zealand.</i> . .	Further Papers respecting.
<i>Gold Exports from Australia and New Zealand.</i>	Return of, for the years 1858 to 1862 inclusive.
<i>Customs' Duties on the Coast of Labrador.</i>	Correspondence and Reports of Collectors and Judges relative to.
<i>Immigrants and Liberated Africans.</i> . .	Return for the years 1843 to 1863 inclusive.
<i>Mauritius Sugar Duties.</i>	Memorial from the Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture respecting.
<i>Malta Reforms.</i>	Petition respecting.
<i>Confiscation Policy, New Zealand.</i> . .	Correspondence between the Governor and Secretary of State.
<i>Gold in Tasmania.</i>	Report of the Government Geologist.
<i>Canadian Duties.</i>	Correspondence relative to the Reduction of Duties on British Goods entering Canada.
<i>Governors' Pensions.</i>	Correspondence between the Colonial Office and Governors relative to granting Superannuation Allowances.
<i>The Sioux Indians and the Hudson's Bay Company.</i>	Correspondence.
<i>Canada and the Pacific.</i>	Correspondence relative to opening up a Road and Telegraph.
<i>Ashantee War.</i>	Correspondence.
<i>Malta Dock.</i>	Letter from certain Members in Council relative to the proposed Dock.
<i>Malta Dock.</i>	Letter from Chamber of Commerce of Malta to the Maltese Government, relative to the Abandonment of the Construction of the proposed Dock.
<i>Australia—Increased Postage.</i>	Correspondence relative to the increased Rates of Postage.
<i>West India Encumbered Estates Act.</i> . .	Correspondence, &c.
<i>North American Railways.</i>	Correspondence relative to raising a Loan for an Inter-Colonial Railway.
<i>Malta Petitions.</i>	Referring to certain Official Acts of the Governor.
<i>Customs' Tariffs.</i>	Return of Duties leviable in the various Colonies.

1865.

- Cape of Good Hope* Correspondence relative to the Territory beyond the River Kei, and also relative to the Annexation of British Kaffraria to the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.
- New Zealand Affairs* In continuation of Papers presented 15th July, 1864.
- Discontinuance of Transportation* Correspondence on the subject.
- Blue Book Reports* Showing the State and Prospects of Her Majesty's Possessions abroad, made for the year 1863.
- Proposed Union of the British North American Provinces* Correspondence relative to a Meeting at Quebec of Delegates appointed to discuss this subject.
- Convicts at Gibraltar* Report on the Convict Establishment at Gibraltar for the year 1864.
- Immigrants and Liberated Africans* Return for the years 1843 to 1863 inclusive,
- New Zealand Affairs* In continuation of Papers presented 7th February, 1865.
- Ceylon Military Expenditure* Memoranda and Correspondence on the subject.
- Hong Kong* Correspondence relative to the Military Contribution.
- North American Explorations* The Maps, Plans, and Sections to illustrate Captain Palliser's Journals of his Explorations between Lake Superior and the Pacific Ocean.
- West Coast of Africa* Report of Colonel Ord, Commissioner to inquire into the Condition of the British Settlements on the West Coast of Africa.
- New Zealand Affairs* In continuation of Papers presented 2nd March, 1865.
- Discontinuance of Transportation* Correspondence on the subject in continuation of Paper presented 7th February, 1865
- New Zealand Affairs* In continuation of Papers presented 6th April, 1865.
- Convict Discipline* Reports on the Convict Establishments at Western Australia and Tasmania for the year 1863.
- Lagos* Papers relating to the War among the Native Tribes in the neighbourhood of Lagos.
- New Zealand Affairs* In continuation of Papers presented 9th May, 1865.
- Emigration Commissioners* Annual Report.
- Jamaica* Correspondence relative to Responsible Government; the formation of a Tramway, &c.; and other matters connected with and arising out of those subjects.
- Cape Town and Dock Railway* Correspondence respecting.
- Deputation from Executive Council of Canada* Papers relating to the Conferences which took place between Her Majesty's Government and a Deputation from the Executive Council of Canada on subjects of importance to the Province.
- Natal Railways* Correspondence respecting.
- Jamaica* Reports and Evidence relating to the Spanish Town and Porus Tramway, and further Correspondence.

1866.

- Jamaica* Papers relative to the Affairs of Jamaica.
- Jamaica* Papers relating to the Disturbances in Jamaica. Part 1.
- New Zealand Affairs* In continuation of Papers presented 2nd June, 1865.
- Victoria* Correspondence arising out of the Non-enactment of the Appropriation Act in Victoria, 1865.
- Blue Book Reports* Showing the State and Prospects of Her Majesty's Possessions abroad, made for the year 1864.
- Jamaica* Further Papers relative to the Disturbances in Jamaica. Part 2.
- Jamaica* Ditto. Part 3.
- Convict Discipline* Annual Report on the Convict Establishment at Gibraltar for 1865.
- Jamaica* Papers relative to the Removal of Mr. Gordon from the Magistracy in Jamaica.
- Hong Kong* Papers relative to the Execution of the Chinese Pirate, Mo-Wong.
- Immigrants and Liberated Africans* Returns for the years 1843 to 1864 inclusive.

<i>New Zealand Affairs</i>	In continuation of Papers presented February, 1866.
<i>Oaths</i>	Copy of each Oath taken by the different Officers in the Colonies.
<i>Bermuda</i>	Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Yellow Fever in Bermuda in 1864.
<i>Ceylon</i>	Papers relative to the alleged Ill-treatment of Prisoners in Ceylon.
<i>Victoria</i>	Further Correspondence respecting the Non-enactment of the Appropriation Act in Victoria.
<i>Jamaica</i>	Report and Appendix of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the late Disturbances.
<i>Colonial Bishops</i>	Correspondence respecting Colonial Bishops. No. 1.
<i>Convict Discipline</i>	Annual Reports on the Convict Establishment of Western Australia and Tasmania.
<i>Jamaica</i>	Papers laid before the Royal Commission of Inquiry by Governor Eyre.
<i>North America</i>	Papers relative to the Proposed Union of British Columbia and Vancouver Island.
<i>Victoria</i>	Further Correspondence respecting the Non-enactment of the Appropriation Act in Victoria.
<i>Straits Settlements</i>	Transfer of the Control of the Straits Settlements from the India Office to the Colonial Department.
<i>Emigration Commissioners</i>	Annual Report.
<i>Jamaica</i>	A further Despatch on the subject of the recent Disturbances.
<i>North America</i>	A further Despatch on the Proposed Union of British Columbia and Vancouver Island.
<i>Jamaica</i>	Correspondence and Memorial from Baptist Missionaries.
<i>Victoria</i>	Further Correspondence respecting the Non-enactment of the Appropriation Act in Victoria.
<i>New Zealand Affairs</i>	In continuation of Papers presented 26th June, 1866.
<i>Jamaica</i>	Further Correspondence on the Affairs of Jamaica.

1867,

<i>Blue Book Reports</i>	Showing the State and Prospects of Her Majesty's Possessions abroad, for the year 1865.
<i>North America</i>	Letter containing objections to the Scheme for Union of the British North American Provinces.
<i>Convict Discipline</i>	Annual Report on the Convict Establishment at Gibraltar for 1866.
<i>Immigrants and Liberated Africans</i>	Returns for the year 1848 to 1865 inclusive.
<i>Colonial Church</i>	Returns relative to the state of Church of England and Ireland in the Colonies, as moved for by the Bishop of London.
<i>New Zealand Affairs</i>	In continuation of Papers presented August, 1866.
<i>West Indies</i>	St. Vincent Quarantine Regulation and Returns of Cholera, Yellow Fever, and Dysentery at St. Thomas.
<i>Sierra Leone</i>	Correspondence relative to the Administration of Justice and Trial by Jury.
<i>Gold Coast</i>	Correspondence relative to the arrest of King Aggrey.
<i>British Guiana</i>	Returns of Mortality among the Coolie Immigrants.
<i>West Indies</i>	Returns of the Sums paid out of the Colonial Revenues for Religious Purposes.
<i>Victoria</i>	Relative to the recal of Sir Charles Darling.
<i>Jamaica Affairs</i>	In continuation of Papers presented 10th August, 1866.
<i>North America</i>	Union of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. In continuation of Papers presented 25th June, 1866.
<i>West Indies</i>	Returns relative to the various Religious Bodies in the West Indies.
<i>Convict Discipline</i>	Annual Reports on the Convict Establishments at Western Australia and Tasmania, for 1866.
<i>Emigration Commissioners</i>	Annual Report, 1867.

<i>Customs' Tariffs</i>	Leviabie in-the Colonies.
<i>Jamaica Affairs</i>	In continuation of Papers presented 28th May, 1867.
<i>Martial Law</i>	Circular to Governors.
<i>Jamaica</i>	Spanish Town and Porus Tramways—further papers.
<i>Ceylon</i>	Petition for the Modification of the Constitution of the Legislative Council.
<i>Western Australia</i>	Changes in the Constitution of the Legislative Council.
<i>Australia and India</i>	Mail Services Correspondence.
<i>Colonial Governors and Bishops</i>	Lists.
<i>Colonial Prisons</i>	Digests and Summary of Information collected on this subject.

1868.

<i>Blue Book Reports for 1866. Parts I., II., III.</i>	Command, 1868.
<i>Gibraltar Council Report, 1867</i>	Command, April, 1868.
<i>New Zealand—The Weare Papers</i>	Command, 5th May, 1868
<i>Hong Kong—Gambling</i>	Command, 15th June, 1868.
<i>Hong Kong and Heligoland—Gambling Licenses</i>	Command, March, 1868.
<i>St. Vincent—Quarantine.</i>	H. C. 204 of 1868.
<i>Western Australia Convicts—Complaints of Howard Association.</i>	H. C. 482 of 1868.
<i>Immigrants and Liberated African Returns</i>	H. C. 208 of 1868.
<i>Coolie Emigration—Hong Kong</i>	H. C. 328 of 1868.
<i>Colonial Bishops' List</i>	Command, May, 1868.
<i>Emigration Commissioners' Report</i>	Command, May, 1868.
<i>Convict Discipline—Tasmania and Western Australia</i>	Command, July, 1868.
<i>Victoria—The Darling Papers</i>	{ Command, April, 1868. Command, June, 1868. H. C. 157 of 1868.
<i>North American Federation</i>	Command, June, 1868.
<i>Jamaica—Mr. Eyre's Costs</i>	H. C. 355 of 1868.
<i>South Australia—Marriages, &c.</i>	{ H. C. 422 of 1868. H. C. 496 of 1868.
<i>Natal { Judgments of Supreme Court in Bishop of Natal v. Dean of Pietermaritzburg and Charter of Constitution.</i>	H. C. 454 of 1868.
<i>British Columbia—Site of Capital</i>	H. C. 483 of 1868.
<i>Queensland—South Sea Islanders</i>	{ H. C. 391 of 1868. H. C. 496 of 1868.

1869.

<i>Blue Book Reports for 1867. Part I. West Indies</i>	Command, 1869.
<i>Blue Book Reports for 1867. Part II. North America, Australia, and Mediterranean Possessions</i>	{ Command, 1869.
<i>Blue Book Reports for 1867. Part III. Eastern Colonies</i>	Command, 1869.
<i>Cape of Good Hope and Natal—Recognition of Moshesh, the Basuto Chief and his Tribe as British Subjects.</i>	{ Command, 12th May, 1869.
<i>Immigrants and Liberated African Returns</i>	H. C. 132 of 1869.
<i>Gibraltar Convict Report, 1868</i>	Command, April, 1869.
<i>Cape of Good Hope—Correspondence relating to the alleged kidnapping and enslaving of young Africans by the People of the Trans-Vaal Republic.</i>	{ Command, May, 1869.
<i>Prison Discipline in the Colonies</i>	{ Command, July, 1868; and August, 1869.
<i>Malta—Establishment of a Council of Government and Legislative Chamber.</i>	H. C. 217 of 1869.
<i>Australia—Postal Communication</i>	H. C. 227 of 1869.
<i>West Indies—Ecclesiastical Returns</i>	H. C. 240 of 1869.

<i>New Zealand Correspondence. Part I. War. Continuation of Part I.—</i>	H. C. { 307 307-1 307-2 222 223 }	of 1869.
<i>War. Part II.—Finance</i>	H. L. { 222 223 }	of 1869.
<i>Crown Lands—Colonies. Abstract of Land Laws relating to Sale and Occupation, and Regulations, &c., encouraging Emigration</i>	H. C. 396 of 1869.	
<i>Canada—Emigration of English Dockyard Artizans</i>	H. C. 196 of 1869.	
<i>Western Australia and Tasmania Discipline</i>	Command, July, 1869.	
<i>New Zealand Loan</i>	{ H. C. 218 of 1869. H. L. 218 of 1869.	
<i>Sierra Leone, &c.—Report on the State of Education in the West African Settlements</i>	H. L. 126 of 1869.	
<i>Emigration Commissioners' Report</i>	Command, June, 1869.	
<i>Hong-Kong—Gambling Licences</i>	{ Command, 1869. H. C. 409 of 1869.	
<i>Canada—Admission of British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada</i>	H. C. 390 of 1869.	
<i>Emigration—Returns of the Numbers of Emigrants, &c., from 1848 to 1867</i>	H. C. 397 of 1869.	
<i>Queensland—Correspondence relating to the Importation of South Sea Islanders into Queensland</i>	{ H. C. 408 of 1869.	
<i>Bahamas—Church of England Disendowment Act</i>	H. C. 407 of 1869.	
<i>Copyright Colonies—Information respecting Laws, &c.</i>	H. C. (—) of 1869.	
<i>Canada—Addresses praying for the admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion of Canada</i>	{ Command, August, 1869.	
<i>Gambia—Cholera. Papers relating to the recent outbreak</i>	H. C. 410 of 1869.	
<i>Canada—Admission of Rupert's Land into the Dominion of Canada</i>	H. C. 440 of 1869.	

1870.

<i>Blue Book Reports for 1868. Part I. West Indies</i>	Command, 1870.	
<i>Blue Book Reports for 1868. Part II. North America, Australia, and Mediterranean Possessions</i>	{ Command, 1870.	
<i>Blue Book Reports for 1868. Part III. Eastern Colonies</i>	Command, 1870.	
<i>Colonies—Proposed Conference of Colonial Representatives in London</i>	Command, 14th Feb., 1870.	
<i>Colonies—A further Paper</i>	Command, 10th March, 1870	
<i>New Zealand—Affairs</i>	Command, 8th April, 1870.	
<i>Colonies—Crown Lands—Return showing the Reasons why, and the Conditions upon which the Control and Disposal of the Crown Lands were surrendered to the Local Legislatures and Governments; with Price and Appropriation of Revenue derived therefrom</i>	{ H. C. 297 of 1870.	
<i>Colonies—Contributions to Relief Funds</i>	H. C. 182 of 1870.	
<i>West Indies—Ecclesiastical Funds—Amended Returns</i>	H. C. 196 of 1870.	
<i>New Zealand—Memorandum by Colonial Secretary, Gisborne</i>	H. C. 180 of 1870.	
<i>Emigration—A recent Circular to Governors on the Subject.</i>	H. C. 179 of 1870.	
<i>Immigrants and Liberated African Returns</i>	H. C. 232 of 1870.	
<i>Cost of the Colonies</i>	H. C. 80 of 1870.	
<i>Cape of Good Hope—Establishment of Responsible Government and the Withdrawal of Troops</i>	{ Command, 25th April, 1870, and 28th April, 1870. H. C. { 181 181-1 181-2 }	of 1870.
<i>Cape of Good Hope and Natal—Recognition of Mosheshe, the Basuto Chief, and his Tribe as British Subjects</i>	{ Command, 2nd May, 1870.	
<i>Canada Railway Loan Act, 1867—Correspondence</i>	H. C. 244 of 1870.	
<i>Colonies—Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister</i>	H. L. 102 of 1870.	
<i>Judges (Colonial) Removal and Suspension of</i>	Command, June, 1870.	
<i>Malta—Admission of Ecclesiastics into the Council of Government</i>	H. C. 251 of 1870.	
<i>Sanskrit and other Oriental Languages</i>	Command, July 4, 1870.	
<i>Trinidad—Emigration to Venezuela</i>	{ Command, May, 1870; 20th June, 1870.	
<i>New Zealand Loan—Correspondence about the Guarantee of 1,000,000<i>l.</i></i>	H. C. 298 of 1870.	

<i>North America—Red River Disturbances</i>	Command, August, 1870.
<i>North America—Red River Petitions</i>	Command, August, 1870
<i>Fenian Raid into Canada</i>	{ Command, 25th July, 1870; 8th August, 1870
<i>Emigration Commissioners' 30th Report</i>	Command, 1870.
<i>Trinidad Education</i>	H. C. 450 of 1870.
<i>Prison Discipline in the Colonies</i>	Command, 8th August, 1870.

1871.

<i>West Indies—Blue Book Reports for 1869. Part I.</i>	Command, 1871.
<i>North America, Australia, and Mediterranean Possessions—Blue Book Reports for 1869. Part II.</i>	{ Command, 1871.
<i>Eastern Colonies—Blue Book Reports for 1869. Part III.</i>	
<i>Trinidad—Further Papers relative to Emigration to Venezuela</i>	Command, 13th Feb., 1871.
<i>Colonies—Return of the Rates of all Taxes and Imports from which the Revenues of the several Colonies of the British Empire were raised, together with the Gross Amount yielded by each Tax or Impost, showing the Total Gross Revenue of each Colony in the year 1868, or the last Financial Year for which the same can be obtained, with the Cost or Charge of Collecting the same under each Head, these respective Charges being deducted and leaving the Net Amount of Revenue (in the same form as the Parliamentary Return relating to the United Kingdom, No. 427, of Session 1869)</i>	H. C. 510 of 1871.
<i>Queensland—Further Correspondence relating to the Importation of South Sea Islanders into Queensland. (In continuation of House of Commons Papers, No. 391 and No. 496 of 1868, and No. 408 of 1869)</i>	H. C. 468 of 1871.
<i>Colonies—Return of the Cost of the several Colonies of the British Empire at the Expense of the British Exchequer for 1868-9 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 80 of 1870.) (Prepared at Treasury)</i>	H. C. 52 of 1871.
<i>Gibraltar—Copy of a Despatch addressed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 16th January, 1871, to the Governor of Gibraltar on the subject of the occupation of Rome by the Sovereign Pontiff</i>	H. L. 36 of 1871.
<i>Ceylon—Papers relating to the affairs of the Ceylon Railway</i>	Command, 1871.
<i>Immigrants and Liberated Africans—Return showing the number of Immigrants and Liberated Africans admitted into each of the British West India Colonies, as well as the places from whence they were introduced, from the year 1843 to the end of the year 1856, and in each year since the 1st day of January, 1857, to the end of the year, 1870. Similar Return for Mauritius; and Return of the number of those who have returned from each place in each year to their own countries, and (as far as can be ascertained) the amount of earnings remitted through Government Agency in their behalf (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 232 of Session 1870)</i>	H. C. 133 of 1871.
<i>Colonies—Return of all Officers, now alive, who have acted as Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, or Permanent Administrators of Governments, and not at present employed, specifying the dates of their several Commissions and the periods they have served</i>	H. C. 106 of 1871.
<i>Gambia—Correspondence respecting the proposed Cession of the Gambia to France</i>	{ H. C. 444 of 1870, and H. L. (C. — 264) of 1870.
<i>South Australia—Correspondence respecting Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister</i>	Command to Lords, 32 of 1871.
<i>Emigration—A Report on Emigration by the Emigration Commissioners</i>	Command, 7th March, 1871.
<i>Victoria—An Act to amend The Wine, Beer, and Spirit Sale Statute, 1864</i>	H. C. 149 of 1871.
<i>West Indies—Correspondence respecting the Federation of the Leeward Islands</i>	Command, May, 1871.
<i>Emigration—Correspondence respecting Emigration</i>	Command, 1st May, 1871.
<i>Hong Kong—Further Correspondence respecting Licensing Gambling Houses in Hong Kong</i>	{ Command, 24th July, 1871.
<i>Leprosy—Correspondence relative to the Discovery of an alleged Cure of Leprosy</i>	
<i>British Guiana—Report of a Commission appointed to inquire into the Condition of the Indian and Chinese Immigrants and other matters connected therewith, and Appendices</i>	Command 20th June, 1871.

<i>West Indies</i> —Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor or Governors of any of the West India Colonies, setting forth the views of Her Majesty's Government in regard to Ecclesiastical Grants, and to the Establishment of Religious Equality in such Colonies	H. C. 269 of 1871.
<i>West Indies</i> —Further, in continuation of the above	H. C. 269 (1) of 1871.
<i>Gibraltar</i> —Statement of the Local Revenues of Gibraltar, showing the sources from which they are derived, and the objects upon which they are expended	H. C. 208 of 1871.
<i>Colonies</i> —Laws in force in the Colonies as to Trespass and also as to Preservation of Game	Command, 8th May, 1871.
<i>Fiji Islands</i> —Correspondence and Documents relating to the Fiji Islands, in so far as the same relate to their Annexation to the Colonial Empire of this Country, or otherwise affording protection to British Subjects in those Islands	H. C. 435 of 1871.
<i>Colonies</i> —Discipline and Management of Prisons in Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions. Circular Despatch addressed by the Earl of Kimberley to the Governors of Colonies, dated 15th April, 1871. [In continuation of Papers presented by Command, 8th August, 1870.]	Command, 15th May, 1871.
<i>Colonies</i> —Thirty-first General Report of the Emigration Commissioners, 1871	Command, June 1871.
<i>Colonies</i> —Papers relative to the operation of the system of the Ballot in the Colonies	Command, 14th June, 1871.
<i>Cape of Good Hope</i> —Correspondence respecting the Affairs of the Cape of Good Hope	Command, 17th August, 1871.
<i>British Guiana</i> —Correspondence arising out of Complaints of Portuguese Residents in British Guiana	Command, 17th August, 1871.

1872.

<i>Blue Book Reports, 1870. Part I. West Indies</i>	Command, 1872.
<i>Blue Book Reports, 1870. Part II. Eastern Colonies</i>	Command, 1872.
<i>Blue Book Reports, 1870. Part III. North American Colonies, African Settlements and St. Helena, Australian Colonies and New Zealand, the Mediterranean Possessions, &c.</i>	Command, 1872.
<i>Natal</i> —Correspondence on the subject of a Proposal for the Construction of Railways in the Colony of Natal	Command, July, 1872.
<i>New Zealand</i> —Correspondence relative to the Progress and Present Condition of New Zealand	Command, 1872.
<i>New South Wales</i> —Correspondence between the Governor of New South Wales and the Earl of Kimberley respecting Certain Statements made by Capt. Palmer, R.N., in his book entitled "Kidnapping in the South Seas."	Command, February, 1872.
<i>Jamaica</i> —Correspondence regarding the Alleged Keeping of Private Lock-ups by Magistrates in Jamaica	Command, February, 1872.
<i>Cape of Good Hope</i> —Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of the Cape of Good Hope	Command, 6 February, 1872.
<i>South Sea Islanders</i> —Further Correspondence respecting the Deportation of South Sea Islanders. (In continuation of Correspondence presented to Parliament [c. 399—1871] Foreign Office Papers)	Command, February, 1872.
<i>Fiji Islands</i> —Correspondence and Documents relating to the Fiji Islands, in so far as the same relate to their Annexation to the Colonial Empire of this Country, or otherwise affording protection to British Subjects resident in those Islands	H. L. 47 of 1872.
<i>Australian Colonies</i> —Registration of Titles to Land. Copy of Circular Despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governors of South Australia, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, calling for Reports on the Working and Progress of the System of Conveyancing by Registration of Titles in those Colonies, with copies of replies thereto	H. C. 190 of 1872.
<i>West Indies</i> —Ecclesiastical Grants Correspondence	H. C. 62 of 1872.
<i>Mr. Eyre (Legal Expenses)</i> —Correspondence between Mr. Eyre, ex-Governor of Jamaica, and the Colonial Office, since the date of his removal from the Governorship of Jamaica up to the close of the last Session of Parliament; and Correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Treasury, relating to the expenses incurred by Mr. Eyre in respect of Proceedings in Courts of Law to the same date	H. C. 50 of 1872.

- Labuan*—Copy of Governor Pope Hennessy's Memorandum on the Union of
Labuan to the Straits Settlements } H. C. 90 of 1872.
- West Coast of Africa*—Return of the Revenue and Expenditure of each of the
British Settlements on the West Coast of Africa for the five years
ending the 31st December, 1870, showing the amount of Cash and Secu-
rities in the Public Chest of each Settlement on the 31st day December,
1870 } H. C. 191 of 1872.
- Postage*—West Indies—Memorials received during the past year in reference
to the Rates of Postage on Letters and Books between the West Indies
and the United Kingdom } H. C. 155 of 1872.
- Emigration*—Returns showing the names of the Colonial Land and Emigration
Commissioners, the instructions originally given for their guidance, their
functions, the Prices of Land in the United States and the Colonies, the
number of acres sold, and the Title and Price of any Books compiled by
the Commissioners } H. C. 154 of 1872.
- Ceylon*—Correspondence relating to the Deepening of the Paumben Channel } H. C. (C. — 521) of 1872.
- Immigrants and Liberated Africans*—Return showing the number of Immi-
grants and Liberated Africans admitted into each of the British West
Indian Colonies, as well as the places from whence they were introduced,
from the year 1843 to 1856, and in each year since the 1st day of
January, 1857, to the end of the year 1871. Similar return for
Mauritius; and return of the number of those who have returned from
each place in each year to their own countries; and (as far as can be
ascertained) the amount of earnings remitted through Government
Agency in their behalf (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No.
133 of Session 1871) } H. C. 202 of 1871.
- Canada*—Correspondence with the Government of Canada in connection with
the Appointment of the Joint High Commission and the Treaty of
Washington } Command, April, 1872.
- Malta*—Correspondence relative to the rejection by the Council of the Govern-
ment of Malta of an Education Bill on its first reading } H. C. 20 of 1872.
- Colonial Copyright*—Correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Board
of Trade and the Government of Canada which preceded the passing of
the Act 10 and 11 Vict., c. 95, and recent Correspondence on the subject
of that Act, and of proposals for amending or extending the same } H. C. 339 of 1872.
- Canada*—Return of Rates, of Taxes, and Imports, from which the Revenue is
raised, &c., &c. } H. C. 247 of 1872.
- Canada, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland*—Further Correspondence
with the Government of Canada and Correspondence with the Govern-
ments of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, respecting the
Treaty of Washington. (In continuation of Paper presented May,
1872.) } Command, May, 1872.
- Australia*—Correspondence with the Australian Colonies with reference to Pro-
posals for Inter-Colonial Tariff Arrangements } Command, 10 June, 1872.
- Colonies*—Correspondence respecting the Imposition of Restrictions upon the
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors in the Colonies } Command, July, 1872.
- Canada*—Further Correspondence with the Government of Canada in connec-
tion with the Appointment of the Joint High Commission and the
Treaty of Washington. (In continuation of Papers presented April,
1872.) } Command, May, 1872.
- Colonies*—List of Officers at present employed as Governors or Lieutenant-
Governors, &c., in Her Majesty's Possessions, specifying the periods
they have served. Also List of Officers receiving Pensions under the
Governors' Pension Act } Command, June, 1872.
- Ceylon*—Further Correspondence relating to the Deepening of the Paumben
Channel. (In continuation of Papers presented to the House of Com-
mons, by Command, 11th April, 1872 [c. 521].) } H. C. (C. — 611) of 1872.
- Emigration*—Further Correspondence respecting Emigration. (In continuation
of Papers presented 1st May, 1871 [c. 335]) } Command, July, 1872.
(C. — 614.)
- British Guiana*—Further Correspondence on the subject of the Recommenda-
tions of the Commissioners of Enquiry into the Treatment of Immi-
grants in British Guiana. In continuation of Papers presented to both
Houses of Parliament, by Command of Her Majesty, in June and July,
1851. [c. 393] [c. 393—I.] and [c. 393 II.] } Command, 5 August, 1872.
(C. — 641.)
- Cape of Good Hope*—Petitions addressed to Her Majesty with reference to the
Proposed Introduction of Responsible Government in the Cape of Good
Hope } H. L. 286 of 1872.

- Emigration Commissioners' 82nd General Report, 1871.* Command, 1872.
- Fiji Islands—Further Correspondence relating to the Fiji Islands, and in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, House of Commons, 435, 8th August, 1871, and House of Lords, 6th February, 1872* } Command, March, 1872.
- Salangore—Piratical Seizure of a Junk* Command, 1872. (C.—466)

1873.

- Papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions. Parts I. and II.;* } Command, 1873.
Part II., Second Division; Part II., Third Division }
- Canada—Further Correspondence in connection with the Treaty of Washington. (In continuation of Paper presented May, 1872)* } Command, March 1873.
 (C.—702.)
- Canada—Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland—Further Correspondence respecting the Treaty of Washington and Canadian Pacific Railway. (In continuation of Papers presented March, 1873, c. 702)* } Command, 1st May, 1873.
 (C.—750.)
- Canada—Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland—Further Correspondence respecting the Treaty of Washington. (In continuation of Papers presented 1st May, 1873, c. 750)* } Command, June, 1873.
 (C.—774.)
- Gold Coast—Copies or Extracts of all Correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Administrator of Cape Coast, and with Mr. Pope Hennessy, as Administrator in Chief, relative to the Fanti Confederation: And, of the Instructions given to Colonel Harley, the present Administrator at Cape Coast, with reference to the said Fanti Confederation and its Constitution* } H. C. 171 of 1873.
- Ceylon—Further Report respecting the Pambun Ship Canal. (In continuation of Command to Commons, July, 1872, c. 611)* } Command, May, 1873.
 (C.—761.)
- Gold Coast—Copies or Extracts from Mr. Pope Hennessy's Despatches respecting the Transfer of the Dutch Possessions on the Gold Coast to the British Crown; the Negotiations for the Release of the German Missionaries that had been captured by the Ashantees in 1869; and the alleged Ashantee Invasion: of Governor Keate's Despatches respecting the alleged Ashantee Invasion: and, of any further papers relating to the above subjects* } Part I., H. C. 266 of 1873.
 Part II. H. C. 266-1 of 1873.
- Gold Coast—Despatch from Governor Pope Hennessy, and reply relative to his estimate of the nature and importance of the Ashantee Invasion* . . . } Command, July, 1873.
 (C.—801.)
- Gold Coast—Despatches on the subject of the Ashantee Invasion and attack on Elmina* } Command, July, 1873.
 (C.—802.)
- Gold Coast—Further Papers on the same subject. (In continuation of Papers presented 15th July, 1873, c. 802)* } Command, July, 1873.
 (C.—804.)
- Gold Coast—Further Papers on the same subject. (In continuation of Papers presented July, 1873, c. 804)* } Command, July, 1873.
 (C.—819.)
- Immigrants and Liberated Africans—Return showing the number of Immigrants and Liberated Africans admitted into each of the British West India Colonies, as well as the places from whence they were introduced, from the year 1843 to the end of the year 1856, and in each year since the 1st day of January, 1857, to the end of the year 1872; similar Return for Mauritius: and, Return of the number of those who have returned from each place in each year to their own Countries, and (as far as can be ascertained) the amount of earnings remitted through Government Agency in their behalf. (In continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 202, of Session 1872)* } H. C. 206 of 1873.
- Colonies Ecclesiastical Grants—Copy or Extracts of Despatch or Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor or Governors of any of the West India Colonies, setting forth the views of Her Majesty's Government in regard to Ecclesiastical Grants, and to the establishment of religious equality in such Colonies (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 269, of Session 1871): and similar Return for the other Colonies, or any of them* } Part I., West Indies, H. C. 259 of 1873.
 Part II., Gibraltar, H. C. 259-1 of 1873.
 Part III., Mauritius, H. C. 259-2 of 1873.
- South Sea Islands—Copies or Extracts of Communications of importance respecting outrages committed upon Natives of the South Sea Islands, which have been received from the Governors of the Australasian Colonies; from the Senior Naval Officers Commanding in Australia and China; or from Her Majesty's Consuls in the Pacific, since the last issue of Papers upon this subject* } H. L. 57 of 1873.
 H. C. 214 of 1873.

- West Coast of Africa*—Correspondence relative to the Cession by the Netherlands Government to the British Government of the Dutch Settlements on the West Coast of Africa } Command, Feb., 1872.
- Fiji Islands*—Copy of any Despatches that have been addressed to the Governor of New South Wales (subsequent to Letter 88 of 3rd November, 1871, published in Parliamentary Paper, No. 509, of 1872) respecting the acknowledgment of the Government set up by a section of the White Settlers in the Fiji Islands, as well as of the Minutes or Correspondence which have passed between the Governor of New South Wales and his Executive Council on the same subject } H. C. 124 of 1873, and Command to the H. L. C. 793 of 1873.
- Queensland*—Correspondence relative to the introduction of Polynesian Labourers into Queensland } Command, June, 1873.
- Mauritius*—Correspondence respecting the condition of Liberated Africans at the Seychelles } Command, April, 1873.
- West Indies*—Report on Leprosy and Yaws in the West Indies, addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, by Dr. Milroy. (In continuation of Paper presented by Command to both Houses of Parliament, May, 1871 [c. 362]) } Command, March, 1873.
- Australasia*—Further Correspondence with the Australasian Colonies, with reference to proposals for Intercolonial Tariff arrangements. (In continuation of Papers presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty, 10th June, 1872 [c. 576]) } Command, March, 1873.
- West African Settlements*—A detailed Return of the Revenue and Expenditure of the British West African Settlements, including Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Cape Coast, Gambia, and Lagos, for the three years ending the 1st day of January, 1871, 1872, and 1873 } H. C. 307 of 1873.
- Jamaica. The Bishop of Kingston*—Copy or Extracts of Correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Bishop of Kingston, relative to his appointment, position, and salary, including a Memorial from him } H. C. 195 of 1873.
- Canada*—Correspondence respecting the Deck Loads Act } Command, July, 1873.
- Emigration Commissioners*—33rd General Report, 1872 } Command, May, 1873.
- Hong Kong*—Papers relating to the measures taken to prevent the fitting out of Ships at Hong Kong for the Macao Coolie Trade } Command, July, 1873. (C.—829.)
- Victoria*—Papers connected with the Resignation of the Duffy Government of Victoria, which were presented to both Houses of Parliament in the Colonial Legislature } H. C. 346 of 1873.

1874.

- Gold Coast, No. 1*—Correspondence respecting the Ashantee Invasion } Command, March, 1874. (C.—890.)
- Gold Coast, No. 2*—Further correspondence on same subject } Command, March, 1874. (C.—891.)
- Gold Coast, No. 3*—Do. Do. } Command, March, 1874. (C.—892.)
- Gold Coast, No. 4*—Do. Do. } Command, March, 1874. (C.—893.)
- Gold Coast, No. 5*—Do. Do. } Command, March, 1874. (C.—894.)
- Gold Coast, No. 6*—Do. Do. } Command, March, 1874. (C.—907.)
- Gold Coast, No. 7*—Do. Do. } Command, March, 1874. (C.—921.)
- Gold Coast, No. 8*—Do. Do. } Command, June, 1874. (C.—922.)
- Gold Coast, No. 9*—Do. Do. } Command, June, 1874. (C.—1006.)
- West Africa*—Return of Revenue and Expenditure and Imports and Exports of the British Possessions in West Africa for two years. Also comparative Statement of the Trade of Great Britain with the British and Non-British Parts in West Africa for 20 years } Command, March, 1874. (C.—941.)
- Gold Coast*—Ashantee Invasion. Report by Captain Glover on the conduct of the Deputy Commissioners, Officers, and Men composing the Expedition under his command on the Gold Coast } Command, April, 1874. (C.—962.)
- Gold Coast*—Domestic Slavery, and introduction of Slaves by Ashantee Traders into the British Protectorate } Command, June, 1874. (C.—1007.)

- Gold Coast—Occupation of Assinee by the French in 1843* H. C. 398 of 1874.
- Papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions, Parts I and II* Command, 1874.
- Colonies—Correspondence with reference to Fiduciary Property of Colonial Bishops* } C. 979 of 1874.
- South Australia—Report of Commission appointed to enquire into the Intestacy, Real Property, and Testamentary Causes Acts* } Command, March, 1874.
- Canada—Correspondence relative to the Canadian Pacific Railway* } Command, March, 1874.
(C.—911.)
- Colonies—Correspondence respecting International Arrangements for an assimilation in the Law and Practice in regard to Letters Patent of Inventions* } Command, May, 1874.
(C.—999.)
- Fiji Islands—Copy of letter addressed to Commodore Goodenough, R.N., and E. L. Layard Esq., Her Majesty's Consul in Fiji, instructing them to report upon various questions connected with the Fiji Islands* } Command, April, 1874.
(C.—983.)
- Natal—Papers relating to the late Kafir Outbreak in Natal* } Command, June, 1874.
(C.—1025.)
- Coolie Traffic—Returns of the Number and Names of the Ships employed in conveying coolies from India and China to the West Indies since the 1st day of January, 1872, to the present date; and of the number of coolies taken in these Vessels, the number of Deaths which occurred during the Passage, and the number of Medical Officers qualified and unqualified, in whose Medical Charge the coolies were placed on leaving the Port of Embarcation, and how many of these have been entered on the Articles of the Ship* } H. C. 293 of 1874.
- West African Settlements—Return of Names, Date of Appointment, term of Service and Absence on leave of all Governors and Administrators of the West African Settlements from the year 1843 inclusive* } H. C. 192 of 1874.
- Fiji Islands—Further correspondence respecting Outrages on Natives of South Sea Islands* } H. L. 69 of 1874, and H. C.
232 of 1874.
- Ceylon—Correspondence respecting the Improvement of Colombo Harbour* } Command, May, 1874.
(C.—990.)
- Malta—Papers relating to the Rejection of the Education Bill by the Council at Malta* } H. C. 260 of 1874.
- Prince Edward Island, Trinidad, Malta, Lagos, Natal, Falklands, Labuan, Tasmania—Return of Rates of Taxes and Imposts, &c., from which the Revenue is raised, &c., &c. In continuation of H. C. 247 of 1872* } H. C. 354 of 1874.
- Fiji—Report of Commodore Goodenough and Mr. Layard on the offer of the Cession of the Fiji Islands to the British Crown. In continuation of C. 983, April 1874* } Command, July, 1874.
(C.—1011.)

1875.

- Natal—Langalibalele and the Amahlubi Tribe, being remarks upon the Official Record of the Trial of the Chief, his Sons, and Duduna and other members of the Amahlubi Tribe, by the Bishop of Natal* } Command, January, 1875.
(C.—1141.)
- Natal—Further Papers relating to the late Kafir Outbreak in Natal. (In continuation of C. 1025 of 1874).* } Command, February, 1875.
(C.—1119.)
- Natal—Report of the Expedition sent by the Government of Natal to instal Ceteyoayo as King of the Lulus, in succession to his deceased Father Panda* } Command, February, 1875.
(C. 1137.)
- Natal—Further Papers relating to the Kafir Outbreak in Natal. (In continuation of Command Paper C. 1119 of 1875).* } Command, February, 1875.
(C.—1121.)
- Fiji—Correspondence respecting the Cession of Fiji, and the Provisional Arrangements made for Administering the Government. (In continuation of Command Paper 1011, July, 1874)* } Command, February, 1875.
(C.—1114.)
- Mauritius—Report of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Treatment of Immigrants in Mauritius* } Command, February, 1875.
(C.—1115.)
- Mauritius—Appendices to the Report of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Treatment of Immigrants in Mauritius* } Command, February, 1875.
(C.—1115-1.)
- Gold Coast—Correspondence relating to the Queen's Jurisdiction on the Gold Coast and the Abolition of Slavery within the Protectorate* } Command, February, 1875.
(C.—1139.)

- Gold Coast—Correspondence relating to the Affairs of the Gold Coast* . . . } Command, February, 1875.
C.—1140.
- Colonial Possessions—Papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions. Part I, 1875* . . . } Command of 1875.
C.—1183.
- Gold Coast—Further Correspondence relating to the Abolition of Slavery on the Gold Coast. (In continuation of C. 1139 of 1875)* . . . } Command, February, 1875.
C.—1159.
- Natal—Further Papers relating to the Kafir Outbreak in Natal. (In continuation of C. 1121 of 1875).* . . . } Command, February, 1875.
C.—1118.
- Canada—Correspondence respecting a Reserved Bill of the Canadian Parliament, intitled "An Act to Regulate the Construction and Maintenance of Marine Electric Telegraphs."* . . . } Command, February, 1875.
C.—1171.
- Colonies—Return to an Address of the Honorable the House of Commons, dated 17 July, 1873, for "Return of the Cost of the several Colonies of the British Empire at the Expense of the British Exchequer for the years 1869-70-71-72 and 1872-73." (In continuation of and in the same form as Parliamentary Paper No. 80 of Session 1870, and No. 52 of 1876).* } March, 1875. H. C.—804.
- Mauritius—Correspondence relating to the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Condition of the Indian Immigrants in Mauritius.* } Command, April, 1875.
C. 1188.
- Copyright, Colonies—Return to an Address of the Honorable the House of Commons, 1st March, 1875, for "Copies of or Extracts from any Correspondence between the Colonial Office and any of the Colonial Governments on the subject of Copyright; and of any Colonial Acts relating to Copyright which have been allowed by Her Majesty"* . . . } April, 1875. H. C.—144.
- Natal—Further Correspondence relating to Affairs in Natal. (In continuation of C. 1158 of February, 1875)* . . . } Command, April, 1875.
C.—1187.
- New South Wales—Correspondence relating to the Exercise of the Prerogative of Pardon in New South Wales.* } Command, April, 1875.
C.—1202.
- Hong Kong—Correspondence relating to the Complaints of the Mercantile Community in Hong Kong against the Action of the Chinese Revenue Cruisers in the neighbourhood of the Colony.* } Command, April, 1875.
C.—1189.
- British Columbia—Correspondence respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Act, so far as regards British Columbia.* . . . } Command, April, 1875.
C.—1217.
- Cape of Good Hope—Return to an Address of the Honorable the House of Commons, dated 13th April, 1875, for "Copy of a Despatch of the 18th day of August, 1866, or about that date, from Sir Philip Wodehouse to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, regarding the distress prevailing at the Cape of Good Hope, founded upon communications from the Consul-General of the Ottoman Porte in that Colony, together with the reply of the Secretary of State"* . . . } April, 1875. H. C.—182.
- New South Wales—Further Correspondence relating to the Exercise of the Prerogative of Pardon in New South Wales. (In continuation of Papers presented to Parliament, April, 1875. C. 1202)* . . . } Command, May, 1875.
C.—1248.
- South Africa—Proposal for a Conference of Delegates from the Colonies and States of South Africa* . . . } Command, May, 1875.
C.—1244.
- Canada—First Report of the Select Committee of the Parliament of Canada on Immigration and Colonization* . . . } June, 1875. H. L.—163, and
June, 1875. H. C.—275.
- Colonies—Final Return to an Address of the Honorable the House of Commons, dated 13th May, 1870, for "Return of the Rates of all Taxes and Imposts from which the Revenues of the several Colonies of the British Empire were raised, together with the Gross Amount yielded by each Tax or Impost, showing the Total Gross Revenue of each Colony in the year 1868, or the last financial year for which the same can be obtained, with the Cost or Charge of Collecting the same under each Head, these respective Charges being deducted, and leaving the net amount of Revenue (in the same form as the Parliamentary Return relating to the United Kingdom, No. 427 of Session 1869)." (In continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 354 of Session 1874).* } August, 1875. H. C.—475,
- Colonies—Papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions. Part II, 1875* . . . } Command of 1875.
C.—
- Straits Settlements—Correspondence relating to the Affairs of certain Native States in the Malay Peninsula, in the neighbourhood of the Straits Settlements. (In continuation of Command Paper 465 of 1872)* . . . } Command, July, 1874, but
not distributed to Members
until August, 1875.
C.—1111.
- Straits Settlements—Further Correspondence relating to the Affairs of certain Native States in the Malay Peninsula. (In continuation of Command Paper C. 1111 of 1875)* . . . } Command, August, 1875,
C.—
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<i>Colonies</i> —Papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions (Part 3 of: 1875).	Command, August, 1875. C.—
<i>Colonies</i> —Papers relating to the Improvement in Prison Discipline in the Colonies.	Command, August, 1875. C.—
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> —Extracts of Correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Lieutenant-Governor of <i>Prince Edward Island</i> and the Governor-General of <i>Canada</i> relating to the Land Question in that Island.	Command August, 1875. C.—
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<i>South Africa</i> —Proposed Conference of Delegates.	Command, February, 1876. C.—1399.
<i>South Africa</i> —Correspondence respecting its Colonies and States.	Command, February, 1876. C.—1401.
<i>Natal</i> —Affairs of the Colony.	Command, February, 1876. C.—1401-1.
<i>West Africa</i> —Papers relating to Her Majesty's possessions in <i>Sierra Leone</i> , <i>Gold Coast</i> , and <i>Lagos</i> . (In continuation of C. 1343 of August, 1875).	Command, February, 1876. C.—1402.
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<i>Ceylon</i> —Address for Copies or Extracts of Papers respecting Ecclesiastical Endowments.	April, 1876. H. C.—154.
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> —Further Correspondence relating to the Land Tenure Question. (In continuation of C. 1351 of August, 1875).	Command, April, 1876. C.—1487.
<i>Coolies</i> , <i>St. Vincent</i> —Return showing amount of Money expended on Immigration, with particulars of Taxation since the origination of the Immigration Fund.	May, 1876. H. C.—249.
<i>Gold Coast</i> —Petition against the Cession of the <i>Gambia</i> to France.	Command, May, 1876. C.—1498.
<i>Straits Settlements</i> —Affairs of certain Native States in the Malay Peninsula. (In continuation of C. 1320 of 1875).	Command, May, 1876. C.—1505.
<i>Straits Settlements</i> —Disturbances in <i>Pérak</i> and Murder of Mr. Birch. (In continuation of C. 1505 of May, 1876).	Command, June, 1876. C.—1512.
<i>Colonies</i> —Further Papers relating to Improvement of Prison Discipline in the Colonies. (In continuation of C. 1338 of August, 1875).	Command, June, 1876. C.—1517.

<i>West Indies—Bill to make provision for the Government of St. Vincent, Tobago, Grenada, and their dependencies</i>	} July, 1876.	H. L.—156.
<i>Barbados—Recent disturbances in Barbados, Vol. 1</i>	{ Command, July, 1876. C.—1539.	
<i>Barbados—Disturbances in the Island, Vol. 2. (In continuation of 1539 of July, 1876)</i>	{ Command, July, 1876. C.—1559.	
<i>New Guinea—Correspondence respecting its Annexation</i>	{ Command, July, 1876. C.—1566.	
<i>Gibraltar—Tobacco Trade. Orders given to officers at the Signal Station; and particulars respecting the Sale of Tobacco</i>	} August, 1876.	H. C.—435.
<i>Barbados—Inland Revenue and Education of Children</i>	August, 1876.	H. C.—438.
<i>Malta—Correspondence relating to Grievances of the Nobility</i>	{ Command, August, 1876. C.—1582.	
<i>North America—(North America No. 10). Extradition of Prisoners under Treaty between Great Britain and the United States. (In continuation of C. 1557 of 1876)</i>	{ Command, August, 1876. C.—1621.	
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<i>Fiji—Correspondence relating to the introduction of Measles into the Colony</i>	August, 1876.	H. C.—408.
<i>South Africa—Further Correspondence relating to South African Affairs. (In continuation of C. 1401 of February, 1876)</i>	{ Command, August, 1876. C.—1631.	
<i>Fiji—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of the Colony. (In continuation of C. 1404 of February, 1876).</i>	{ Command, August, 1876. C.—1624.	
<i>Barbados—Annual Financial Reports for 1874 and 1875 by the Auditor General of the Colony</i>	{ Command, August, 1876. C.—1625.	

PART VII.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE.

The revised Edition of the Rules and Regulations for Her Majesty's Colonial Service has been compiled by the Secretary of State's directions, and is now printed for the information and guidance of the Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies, and of all Her Majesty's Officers subordinate to them. They, are however, now undergoing revision.

LIST of the BRITISH COLONIES—MODES and DATES of ACQUISITION.

COLONY.	How obtained and Date.	OFFICE.
NORTH AMERICA:		
Canada	As to Ontario and Quebec, Capitulation, 1759-90. As to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; Settlement, 1623; ceded to France, 1667; restored, 1713	Governor-General.
Prince Edward Island*	Ditto	Lieutenant Governor.
Newfoundland	Possession taken, 1583	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Bermuda	Settlement, 1609	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
British Columbia†	Ditto, 1858	Lieutenant Governor.
WEST INDIES:		
Jamaica	Capitulation, 1655	Capt.-Gen. and Gov.-in-Chief.
Turks and Caicos Islands	Separated from Bahamas, 1845	President.
Honduras	Treaties, 1783 and 1786	Lieutenant Governor.
Bahamas	Settlement, 1629	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Barbados and Windward Islands	Ditto, 1605	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
St. Vincent	Cession, 1763	Lieutenant Governor.
Grenada	Ditto, 1763	Lieutenant Governor.
Tobago	Ditto, 1763	Lieutenant Governor.
St. Lucia	Capitulation, 1803	Administrator of the Govt.
Antigua and Leeward Islands	Settlement, 1632	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Montserrat	Ditto, ditto	President.
St. Christopher	Ditto, 1624; cession, 1713; restored, 1783	President.
Nevis	Settlement, 1623; restored from French, 1783	President.
Virgin Islands	Settlement, 1635	President.
Dominica	Cession, 1763	President.
British Guiana	Capitulation, 1803	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Trinidad	Ditto, 1797	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
MEDITERRANEAN AND AFRICAN POSSESSIONS:		
Gibraltar	Capitulation, 1704	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Malta	Ditto, 1800	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Cape of Good Hope	Ditto, 1806	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Natal, "	Separated from Cape, Letters Patent, May 1844	Lieutenant Governor.
St. Helena,	Captured, 1600; settlement by E. I. C., 1654; vested in Crown, 1833	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Griqua-Land, West	Cession, 1871	Administrator of the Govt.
WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS:		
Sierra Leone	19th Feb., 1806‡	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Gambia	Ditto	Administrator of the Govt.
Gold Coast,	Ditto	Administrator of the Govt.
Lagos	Ditto	Administrator of the Govt.
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES:		
New South Wales	Settlement, 1788	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Queensland	Separated from N.S. Wales, Dec. 10, 1859	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Tasmania	Settlement, 1803	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
South Australia	Ditto, 1836	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Victoria	Separated from N.S. Wales, July 1, 1851	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Western Australia	Settlement, 1829	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
New Zealand‡	Settlement and Treaty, 1840	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Fiji	Cession, 1874	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
OTHER COLONIES:		
Mauritius and its Dependencies§	Capitulation, 1810	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Ceylon	Ditto, 1795	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Hong Kong	Treaties, 1843-60	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Straits Settlements|| . . . . .	Vested in Crown and part of India, 1858; and as part of its Colonial Possessions, April 1, 1867	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Labuan	Cession, 1846	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Falkland Islands	Settlement, 1765	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Heligoland	Capitulation, 1807	Governor and Com.-in-Chief.

* Now incorporated in the Dominion of Canada, by Order in Council of the 26th June, 1873.

† Incorporated in the Dominion of Canada, by Order in Council of the 16th May, 1871.

‡ The Act 26 Vict. c. 23, annexes to New Zealand all Islands lying between 162° E. long. and 173° W. long. and between the 33° and 35° of S. lat.

§ These Dependencies are (1) the Seychelles Islands, 34 in number; (2) the Amirantes Islands, 11 in number; (3) the Detached Islands, 12 in number; and (4) the Oil Islands, consisting of 11 islands or groups of islands.

|| The "Straits Settlements" consist of Penang or Prince of Wales' Island, the Island of Singapore, and the Town and Fort of Malacca, and their dependencies. They formed part of the Territories of the East India Company which were vested in the Crown as a part of India in 1858. The Straits Settlements were placed under the Government of the Crown as part of its Colonial Possessions on 1 April, 1867.

¶ The date here given is that on which the Settlements were erected into one government in chief. Sierra Leone and the Gambia now constitute the West Africa Settlements and the Settlements on the Gold Coast and the Settlement of Lagos, the Gold Coast Colony, the Government of which is administered by a Governor-in-Chief.—Ed. C. O. List.

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CHAPTER I.

CLASSIFICATION OF COLONIES.

1. British Colonies may be divided into three classes:—

1. Crown Colonies, in which the Crown has the entire control of legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the Home Government.
 2. Colonies possessing Representative Institutions but not Responsible Government, in which the Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the control of public officers.
 3. Colonies possessing Representative Institutions and Responsible Government, in which the Crown has only a veto on legislation, and the Home Government has no control over any public officer except the Governor.
2. In Gibraltar, St. Helena, and Heligoland, Laws may be made by the Governor alone, and in other Crown Colonies by the Governor with the concurrence of a Council nominated by the Crown. In some Colonies, acquired by conquest or cession, the authority of this Council rests on the will of the Crown. In others, chiefly those acquired by Settlement, the Council is created by the Crown under authority of some Imperial or Local Law.

Crown Councils of the former Class exist in the following Colonies:—

1. Ceylon.	4. Labuan.	6. St. Lucia.
2. Mauritius.	5. Trinidad.	7. Fiji.
3. Hong Kong.		

Crown Councils of the latter or Statutory Class exist in the following Colonies:—

*1. Jamaica.	5. Gold Coast and Lagos.	*8. Honduras.
2. Straits Settlements.	*6. Grenada.	*9. St. Vincent.
3. Sierra Leone.	7. Falkland Islands.	*10. Tobago.
4. Gambia.		

Laws may also be made by Order in Council in all the above Colonies, except those marked with an asterisk.

3. In Colonies possessing Representative Institutions without Responsible Government, the Crown cannot as a general rule legislate by Order in Council, and laws are made by the Governor with the concurrence of one or two Legislative bodies, of which one at least is wholly or for the most part Representative.

In the following Colonies there are a Council and Assembly. The Council is nominated by the Crown, the Assembly elective:—

1. Bahamas.	2. Barbados.	3. Bermuda.
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In the following there is a single Legislative Chamber partly elective, partly nominated by the Crown:—

*1. British Guiana.	3. Leeward Islands.	5. Natal.
2. Giqua-Land West.	*4. Malta.	6. Western Australia.

In British Guiana and Malta the Crown has reserved the right to legislate by Order in Council, and in Natal has reserved the right to revoke or alter the Constitution. The legislature of British Guiana is peculiar, it being differently composed for ordinary legislation and for financial business.

4. Under Responsible Government the Executive Councillors are appointed by the Governor alone with reference to the exigencies of Representative Government, the other Public Officers by the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council. In no appointments is the concurrence of the Home Government requisite.

The control of all public departments is thus practically placed in the hands of persons commanding the confidence of a representative Legislature. Hence such of the following regulations as relate to subordinate public officers have comparatively little application, except by way of example, to Colonies in which Responsible Government exist, which are the following:—

Canada.	New South Wales.	**Tasmania.
**Cape of Good Hope.	**Victoria.	**South Australia.
Newfoundland.	Queensland.	New Zealand.

The following provinces are subject to the authority of the general Legislature of the Dominion, Colony or Group, to which they belong, but possess a provincial Legislature of their own.

Province.	Legislature.	Colony to which Province is subordinate.
1. Ontario	Single Elected Assembly	} Dominion of Canada.
2. Quebec	Council and Assembly	
3. New Brunswick	Council and Assembly	
4. Nova Scotia	Council and Assembly	
5. British Columbia	Single Elected Chamber	
**6. Prince Edward Island	Council and Assembly	} Jamaica.
7. Manitoba	Council and Assembly	
8. North West Territory	Council	} Leeward Islands.
9. Turks Island	Nominated Council	
10. Antigua	Composite Council	
11. Montserrat	Nominated Council	
12. S. Kitts	Composite Council	
13. Nevis	Composite Council	
14. Virgin Islands	Nominated Council	
15. Dominica	Composite Council	

Province.	Legislature.	Colony to which Province is subordinate.
16. Seychelles	Nominated Council	Mauritius.
17. Anguilla	Composite Council.	S. Kitts and Leeward Islands.

To the Colonies or Provinces marked with two asterisks, the Council or Upper Chamber is elective. the rest it is nominated by the Crown.

CHAPTER II. THE GOVERNOR.

§ I. *The different Classes of Governors, &c., the duration of their Office, &c.*

5. The Officer appointed by the Crown to administer the Government of a Colony is usually styled Governor, or Governor and Commander-in-Chief, or Captain-General. The titles of Governor-in-Chief and Governor-General have been at different times given to Governors whose commissions have comprised several distinct Colonies.

6. A Governor-in-Chief administers the Government of every Colony comprised within his Commission whenever he is present therein; but the administration of a Colony during his absence is intrusted to an officer appointed by the Crown, with the title of Lieutenant-Governor; or (in some cases) Administrator of the Government, or President of the Council.

The following are Governments in Chief:

1. The Dominion of Canada, which includes the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and to which is attached Prince Edward Island.

2. Jamaica, to which are attached,
Honduras.

Turks Islands.

3. The Windward Islands, composed of,
Barbados. Grenada.

St. Vincent.

Tobago.

St. Lucia.

4. The Leeward Islands, composed of,
Antigua.
St. Christopher's.

Dominica.
Nevis.

Virgin Islands.
Montserrat.

5. The West Africa Settlements, composed of,*
Sierra Leone. Gambia.

Gold Coast.

Lagos.

7. Of these Officers, Governors are appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, the rest under the Sign Manual and Signet. Every such person is appointed during Her Majesty's pleasure, but his tenure of office is as a rule confined to a period of six years from the assumption of his duties. If, through death, absence, or otherwise, he should become incapable of acting, the Government devolves on such Officer or person as may have been designated for that purpose in the Charter of Government or in the Governor's Commission.

8. By the Act 26 & 27 Vict. c. 76, it is enacted, that Letters Patent shall not take effect in any Colony until published there, and that appointments by Letters Patent shall become void unless so published within a specified period.

9. By the Act 1 Will. IV. c. 4, it is enacted, that all Patents, Commissions, or other Authorities for the exercise of offices in the Colonies held during pleasure, shall continue in force until the expiration of eighteen months from the demise of the Crown.

§ II. *Authority of the Governor in relation to Her Majesty's Troops.*

10. The Governor of a Colony, though bearing the title of Captain-General or Commander-in-Chief is not, without special appointment from Her Majesty, invested with the Command of Her Majesty's Regular Forces in the Colony. He is not therefore entitled to receive the Allowances annexed to that Command, or to take the immediate direction of any Military Operations, or except in case of urgent necessity, to communicate officially with subordinate Military Officers, without the concurrence of the Officer in Command of the Forces. Any such exceptional communication must be immediately notified to that Officer.

11. Except in the case of invasion or assault by a Foreign Enemy, it is the duty of the Governor to determine the objects with which and the extent to which Her Majesty's Troops are to be employed. He will therefore issue to the Officer in Command of the Forces directions respecting their distribution and their employment on Escort and other duties required for the safety and welfare of the Colony. In all these matters, however, the Governor will consult as far as possible with the Officer in Command, and will incur special responsibility, if he shall direct the Troops to be stationed or employed in a manner which that Officer shall consider open to Military objection.

12. The Governor, as the Queen's Representative, will give the "word" in all places within his Government.

13. On the other hand, the Officer in Command of the Forces will determine all Military details respecting the Distribution and Movement of the Troops and the composition of the different detachments, taking care that they are in conformity with the general directions issued to him by the Governor.

14. The Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Land Forces is alone charged with the superintendence of all details connected with the Military Department in a Colony, the Regimental duty and discipline of the Troops, inspections, and summoning and holding courts-martial, garrison or regimental, and the granting leave of absence to subordinate Military Officers.

15. He carries into execution, on his own authority, the Sentences of Courts-martial, excepting Sentences of Death, which must first be approved, on behalf of the Queen, by the Officer administering the Civil Government.

16. He makes the Officer administering the Civil Government Returns of the state and condition of the Troops of the Military departments, of the Stores, Magazines, and Fortifications within the Colony,

*By Her Majesty's Charter of the 24th of July, 1874, the Gold Coast and Lagos are separated from the West Africa Settlements, and now form a separate Colony, under the style of the Gold Coast Colony.—Ed. C. O. List.

and furnishes duplicates of all such Returns of this nature as he may be required or may see occasion to send to the Military Authorities at home, or to any Officer under whose general Command he is placed.

17. On the receipt of the annual Mutiny Act, the Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Land Forces communicates to the Civil Authority the "General Orders" in which it may be promulgated.

18. And in the event of the Colony being invaded or assailed by a Foreign Enemy, and becoming the scene of active Military Operations, the Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Land Forces assumes the entire Military Authority over the Troops.

19. The above Regulations will hold good, though the Governor may be a Military Officer senior in rank to the Officer in Command of the Forces.

20. If several Colonies are comprised in one Military Command, the Officer in Command of the whole may transfer Troops from one Colony to another on an application from the Governor of the Colony to which the Troops are sent, transmitted to him either through the Governor of the Colony in which he is serving, or through the Officer commanding the Forces in the Colony for which Troops are required. But the Officer in command must in all cases consult with the Governor of the Colony from which the Troops are sent, and will incur a special responsibility if he sends them away without that Governor's consent.

21. Except in the case of the North American Colonies, Colonies comprised under one Government in Chief are to be treated, for Military purposes, as a single Colony. Natal, for the same purpose, will be considered part of the Government of the Cape of Good Hope.

§ III. General Powers of an Officer appointed to conduct a Colonial Government.

22. The powers of every Officer, administering a Colonial Government, are conferred, and his duties for the most part defined in Her Majesty's Commission and the Instructions with which he is furnished. The following is a general outline of the nature of the powers with which he is invested, subject to the special law of each Colony:—

23. He is empowered to grant a pardon or respite to any criminal convicted in the Colonial Courts of justice.

24. He may pardon persons imprisoned in Colonial Gaols under sentence of a Court-martial; but this is not to be done without consulting the Officer in command of the Forces.

25. He has in general the power of remitting any fines, penalties, or forfeitures, which may accrue to the Queen, but if the fine exceeds 50*l.*, he is in some Colonies only at liberty to suspend the payment of it until Her Majesty's pleasure can be known.

26. The Moneys to be expended for the Public Service are issued under his Warrant, as the law may in each particular case direct.

27. The Governor of a Colony has usually the power of granting licenses for marriages, letters of administration, and probate of wills, unless other provision be made by Charter of Justice or local law. He has also, in many cases, the presentation to benefices of the Church of England in the Colony, subject to rules hereinafter laid down. (See Ch. 4, sec. 1, par. 81.)

28. He has the power, in the Queen's name, of issuing writs for the election of Representative Assemblies and Councils, of convoking and proroguing Legislative Bodies, and of dissolving those which are liable to dissolution.

29. He confers appointments to Offices within the Colony, either absolute, where warranted by local laws, or temporary and provisional, until a reference has been made to Her Majesty's Government.

30. In Colonies possessing responsible Government, he has, with his Council, the entire power of suspending or dismissing public servants who hold during pleasure. In other Colonies he has the power of suspending them from the exercise of their functions under certain regulations, which must be strictly observed, and a limited power of dismissal.

31. He is empowered to administer the appointed oaths to all persons, in Office or not, whenever he may think fit, and particularly the oath of Allegiance provided by 21 and 22 Vict. c. 48, s. 1.

32. He has the power of granting or withholding his assent to any Bills which may be passed by the Legislative bodies.

33. But he is required, in various cases, by his Instructions, to reserve such Bills for the Royal Assent, or to assent to them only with a clause suspending their operation until they are confirmed by the Crown. These cases are not defined alike in all Instructions; but they comprise, generally speaking, matters touching the Currency, the Army and Navy, Differential Duties, the effect of Foreign Treaties, and any enactments of an unusual nature touching the Prerogative or the rights of Her Majesty's Subjects not resident in the Colony.

34. If anything should happen which may be for the advantage or security of the Colony, and is not provided for in the Governor's Commission and Instructions, he may take order for the present therein.

35. He is not to declare or make war against any foreign State, or against the subjects of any foreign State. Aggression he must at all times repel to the best of his ability; and he is to use his best endeavours for the suppression of piracy.

36. His attention is at all times to be directed to the state of discipline and equipment of Militia and Volunteers in the Colony, and when either Force may be embodied, he should send home monthly Returns, with a particular account of their arms and accoutrements.

37. Periodical Reports on this subject, which may not call for immediate attention, may be included in the annual "Blue Book" hereinafter noticed.

38. He is on no account to absent himself from the Colony without Her Majesty's permission.

39. He is prohibited from receiving Presents, pecuniary or valuable, from the Inhabitants of the Colony, or any class of them, during the Continuance of his office, and from giving such Presents; and this Rule is to be equally observed on leaving his office.

40. In cases where money has been subscribed, with a view of marking public approbation of the Governor's conduct, it may be dedicated to objects of general utility and connected with the name of the person who has merited such a proof of the general esteem.

41. Governors are not, without special permission, to forward any articles for presentation to Her Majesty.

CHAPTER III.

§ I. *Legislative Councils and Assemblies.*

42. Legislative Councils nominated by the Crown consist, generally speaking, in part of the principal Executive Officers of the Colony, and in part of private persons appointed by name; the former being usually termed Official, and the latter, Unofficial Members. The proportions are prescribed by the respective charters or Commissions or Instructions to Governors.

43. The precedence of the Members of Council between themselves is regulated by the Royal Instructions. In some cases, that precedence depends on seniority of appointment alone, but in other cases that rule is qualified by assigning to the Official Members of Council precedence over the Unofficial Members.

44. When a vacancy occurs by the demise, resignation, &c., of a Legislative Councillor appointed by name, the Governor may in general appoint provisionally to such vacancy until Her Majesty's Pleasure may be known.

45. The general rule is, that no Member of Council may, on pain of vacating his seat, absent himself for more than six months except by leave of the Governor, whose power is limited to granting a leave of absence in some cases of twelve, and in others of eighteen months. Any more protracted leave of absence must be granted by the Crown.

46. In the Colonies not having Representative Assemblies, the initiation of all laws belongs in general to the Governor.

47. In Colonies having such Assemblies it is in many cases provided by Local or Statute law that the initiation of all measures for the appropriation of public money shall belong to the Governor.

48. In every Colony the Governor has authority either to give or to withhold his assent to laws passed by the other branches or members of the Legislature, and until that assent is given no such law is valid or binding.

49. Laws are in some cases passed with suspending clauses; that is, although assented to by the Governor they do not come into operation or take effect in the Colony until they shall have been specially confirmed by Her Majesty, and in other cases Parliament has for the same purpose empowered the Governor to reserve Laws for the Crown's assent, instead of himself assenting or refusing his assent to them.

50. Every Law which has received the Governor's assent (unless it contains a suspending clause) comes into operation immediately or at the time specified in the Law itself. But the Crown retains power to disallow the Law; and if such power be exercised at any time afterwards, the Law ceases to have operation from the date at which such disallowance is published in the Colony.

51. In Colonies having Representative Assemblies the disallowance of any Law, or the Crown's assent to a reserved Bill, is signified by Order in Council. The confirmation of an Act passed with a suspending clause, is not signified by Order in Council unless this mode of confirmation is required by the terms of the suspending clause itself, or by some special provision in the constitution of the colony.

52. In Crown Colonies the allowance or disallowance of any Law is generally signified by despatch.

53. In some cases a period is limited, after the expiration of which Local Enactments, though not actually disallowed, cease to have the authority of law in the Colony, unless before the lapse of that time Her Majesty's confirmation of them shall have been signified there; but the general rule is otherwise.

54. In Colonies possessing Representative Assemblies, Laws purport to be made by the Queen or by the Governor on Her Majesty's behalf or sometimes by the Governor alone, omitting any express reference to Her Majesty, with the advice and consent of the Council and Assembly. They are almost invariably designated as Acts. In Colonies not having such Assemblies, Laws are designated as Ordinances, and purport to be made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council (or in British Guiana of the Court of Policy).

55. In West Indian Islands or African Settlements which form part of any general Government, every Bill or Draft Ordinance must be submitted to the Governor-in-Chief before it receives the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor or Administrator. If the Governor-in-Chief shall consider any amendment indispensable, he may either require that amendment to be made before the law is brought into operation, or he may authorize the Officer administering to assent to the Bill or Draft on the express engagement of the Legislature to give effect to the Governor-in-Chief's recommendation by a supplementary Enactment.

§ II. *The Executive Council.*

56. The Executive Council (whether separate or not from the Legislative) has the general duty of assisting the Governor by its advice. In some cases, by local Enactment, he can only act with this advice; but, generally speaking, he is not absolutely precluded from acting without it if the public interest requires him to do so. But in this case he must conform to certain special Rules laid down in his Instructions; which likewise prescribe the course to be taken by Councillors in recording their opinion in opposition to the Governor's.

57. In Colonies possessing what is called Responsible Government the Governor is empowered by his Instructions to appoint and remove Members of the Executive Council, it being understood that Councillors who have lost the confidence of the local Legislature will tender their resignation to the Governor or discontinue the practical exercise of their functions in analogy with the usage prevailing in the United Kingdom.

58. In other Colonies the Executive Council when separate from the Legislative Council commonly consists of certain principal officers of the Local Government with or without an admixture of Unofficial Members.

59. These Councillors are appointed by the Governor's Instructions or by Warrant from the Crown, the Governor having in some cases the power of making provisional appointments, subject to the Crown's confirmation.

60. They may be dismissed by the Crown alone, but may be suspended by the Governor, following, as far as the nature of the case will allow, his General Instructions as to the suspension of Public Officers.

61. In the West India Colonies, possessing Representative Assemblies, the Councils in some cases possess, concurrently with the Governor, a judicial authority as a Court of Error, and in some cases they also audit the public accounts.

62. To the Executive Council, associated with the Chief Judge of the Colony, is also in general entrusted the duty of administering to the Governor, on his arrival, the usual oaths of office; which being done, the Governor administers to the Members of the Executive Council, and others, the oaths of office to be taken by them respectively. Each new Member of Council, on his appointment, is also required to take the oaths applying to his particular case.

CHAPTER IV.

§ I. *Appointments to Public Offices.*

63. The regulations comprised in this Chapter are not intended to apply to Colonies under responsible Government, in which appointments to Public Offices are made by the Governor with advice of his Executive Council, and are not authorized or confirmed by any Commission or Warrant from the Queen.

64. In other Colonies Public Offices are generally granted in the name of Her Majesty, and holden during Her Majesty's Pleasure. In some cases, however, it is specially provided by law that they shall be granted by the Governor or by the Governor in Council or by some judicial authority, and in some few cases they are holden during good behaviour.

65. The general rule is, that all Public Offices of considerable rank, trust, and emolument, should be granted by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the Colony in Her Majesty's name. The appointment may be made either provisionally, when the Instrument is issued under authority of Her Majesty's General Instructions and subject to the Royal approval, or absolutely, when the Instrument is issued in pursuance of Her Majesty's Special Instructions, which Special Instructions are conveyed to the Governor generally in the form of Warrants under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

66. The distinction between Offices which are, and Offices which are not, of considerable rank, trust, and emolument, being in itself vague and indefinite, has been rendered as precise as the nature of the case admits, by the following distinction. Offices are classed under three heads:—1, those of which the emoluments do not exceed one hundred pounds per annum; 2, those of which the emoluments exceed one hundred and do not exceed two hundred pounds per annum; 3, and those of which the emoluments exceed two hundred pounds per annum.

67. When a vacancy occurs in the first or lowest of the three classes last mentioned, the Governor, as a general rule, has the absolute disposal of the appointment, subject only to the condition of reporting every such appointment by the first opportunity.

68. When a vacancy occurs in the second or middle class, the Governor reports it to the Secretary of State, together with the name and qualifications of the person whom he has appointed to fill it provisionally and intends to fill it finally, which recommendation is almost uniformly followed.

69. When a vacancy occurs in the third or highest class, the Governor follows the same course as to reporting the vacancy and provisional appointment; but he is distinctly to apprise the object of his choice that he holds the Office in the strictest sense of the word provisionally only until his appointment is confirmed or superseded by Her Majesty. He is at liberty also to recommend a candidate for the final appointment, but it must be distinctly understood that the Secretary of State has the power of recommending another instead. In these cases the confirmation or other final appointment takes place in the form already mentioned, of a warrant under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.*

70. It is of course impossible to lay down any general rule for deciding in what cases the recommendation of a Governor will, or will not, be ultimately sanctioned and confirmed by the Queen; but in general it may be stated, that Her Majesty will be advised to regard more favourably appointments which are in the nature of promotions of meritorious Public Servants, than appointments made in favour of persons new to the Public Service; and that when any new Office has been created the Governor's recommendation for filling it up will carry with it less weight than in the case of offices which the Governor may have found already established. In the cases of such new Offices there will always be more than usual reason to anticipate that an appointment will be made directly from this country.

71. Appointments of gentlemen connected with the Governor, or who have accompanied him to the Colony as Private Secretaries or otherwise, are open to much objection, and will rarely be confirmed. Provisional appointments of this kind should be reported to the Secretary of State without any recommendation as to the mode in which the Office shall be permanently filled. Should such an appointment be made at a time when a Governor is about leave the Colony, his Successor will be expected to report on the mode in which the Office should be permanently filled.

72. It is further to be understood, that, in determining the propriety of appointments from this Country or from the Colony, regard will probably be had to the comparatively advanced state of wealth and population in each Colony, and to the number of properly qualified Candidates among whom the Local Authorities may have the opportunity of making a selection.

73. In the distribution of the patronage of the Government, in the Colonies, great weight must always be attached to local services and experience. Every Governor will therefore make, once in each year, a *Confidential Report* of the claims of Candidates, whether already employed in the Public Service or not, whom he may consider to possess those qualifications, in order that, when a vacancy or an opportunity for promotion occurs, the Secretary of State may have before him additional means, besides the immediate recommendation of the Governor, for judging how far the particular Candidate recommended by the Governor is on the whole the best qualified, and whether a Candidate of proper qualifications is to be found in that or in any other Colony. The Governor will ascertain and report upon the qualifications of other Candidates, of whom he may have less knowledge, when he sees sufficient reason for supposing that the Public Service might gain by their admission into it; but in the application of these Rules much must be left to the Governor's discretion.

74. In reporting a vacancy in any Office under the Crown, of which the emoluments exceed 200*l.* per annum, or in reporting the creation of any such office, the Governor will furnish in the form of the Schedule inserted in the Appendix (p. 289), and in duplicate, full particulars respecting the nature and incidents of the office, and will state in the covering despatch whether persons filling that or similar offices have been usually selected by the Secretary of State or by the Governor.

75. In the case of the Chief Judicial and Chief Fiscal Offices in a Colony in which the Crown is responsible for the appointments, local connexion with the Colony by birth, family ties, or otherwise, will be considered, generally speaking, to render a candidate ineligible.

76. All salaried Public Officers are prohibited from engaging in trade or connecting themselves with any commercial undertaking without leave from the Governor approved by the Secretary of State. As a general rule this prohibition will be made absolute in the case of officers whose remuneration is fixed on the assumption that their whole time is at the disposal of the Government.

77. No Public Officer is to undertake any private agency in any matter connected with the exercise of his public duties.

78. Whenever half-pay Officers borne on the half-pay of Her Majesty's Army or Navy, or in the Military and Commissariat Departments, shall be appointed to a civil situation in any of the Colonies, a report of the appointment, specifying the date and the amount of salary, is to be made immediately to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which will be transmitted by him to the proper authorities in this Country. Promotions in the Civil Service of half-pay Officers are also to be notified forthwith to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of the respective authorities.

79. No paid officer under the Government of a Colony can be permitted to be the Editor of a newspaper, or to take any active part in the management of it. He may furnish articles signed with his name upon subjects of general interest, abstaining from writing on questions which can properly be called political, or discussing the measures of the Government, or the official proceedings of its Officers, and from furnishing any articles whatever to a newspaper which, in commenting on the measures of the Government, should habitually exceed the bounds of fair and temperate discussion. If the authorship of anonymous articles should be brought home to any Officer, or if, in articles bearing his signature, he should discuss any political subject, or the measures of the Government, or the official proceedings of its Officers, he will be liable to be removed from Office.

80. No Public Officer is allowed to receive a Grant of money by a Colonial Legislature, if such Grant has not been initiated or authorised by the Governor.

81. As a general rule, and subject to any provisions of the Local Law, the Governor will, on the vacancy of any Ecclesiastical Benefice or Cure of Souls in the appointment of the Crown, present to the Bishop for institution or admission to such vacant Benefice or Cure any Clergyman of the United Church of England and Ireland whom, upon the recommendation of the Bishop, or on other sufficient grounds, he may deem to be the most proper person, and who for six calendar months at least next before such vacancy occurred shall either have been actually resident and officiating within the Diocese, or absent, with the requisite leave, from some Cure of Souls held by him therein.

82. But if at the time of such vacancy occurring there shall not be so resident within such Diocese any Clergyman so circumstanced, and whom the Governor shall deem a proper person to fill such Benefice or Cure, then he will forthwith report the circumstance to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to the intent that Her Majesty may nominate some fit and proper person to fill the said vacancy.

§ II. *Suspension and Dismissal from Office.*

83. The following Rules, unless otherwise provided for by some local law, must be observed with respect to the Suspension of Public Officers in all cases in which the Officer is appointed by Commission or Warrant from the Crown, or in which the Officer's emoluments exceed 100*l.* a year:—

The offence with which an Officer is charged must be communicated to him in writing, with the grounds on which it rests, and he will be required to answer the charge in writing.

84. If no answer is given by the Officer within the time allowed to him for that purpose by the Governor, or if the answer is not so far satisfactory as to obviate, in the Governor's opinion, the necessity of proceeding to suspension, the Governor must apprise the Officer that on a day to be named, and which shall be after such an interval as will allow the Officer a reasonable time for preparing his defence, the question whether he shall be suspended or not, will be brought before the Executive Council, or in British Guiana the Official Members of the Court of Policy, and that he must defend himself before the Council in writing. The Council may determine whether, in addition to such written defence, the Officer shall be required also to defend himself orally.

85. If, in the course of the inquiry before the Council, new charges or new evidence shall be adduced against him, such new charges or evidence shall be fully communicated to him, and sufficient time shall be allowed him to meet them before any final decision shall be pronounced.

86. If the final decision shall be for his suspension, the Governor's report of the suspension must be accompanied by copies of the Minutes of Council, and of all other material documents relating to it, in order that the Secretary of State may confirm or disallow the same.

87. No suspension from Office or stoppage of Salary must take place unless such defence has been received and considered, or unless the party makes default in furnishing it when called upon.

88. In a case in which it may be inexpedient for the Public Service to leave an Officer to whom an offence of a very serious character is imputed, in the execution of his functions (as, for instance, in the custody of public money) during the time necessary for the regular proceeding to his suspension, the Governor may at once interdict such Officer from the further exercise of his functions, as a provisional measure; but no such Officer can be formally suspended from his Office or salary, except by the regular proceeding already described, which must in all cases be taken with as little delay as possible.

89. An officer who has been suspended is not entitled to absent himself from the Colony during the interval before his ultimate dismissal or reinstatement, without the leave of the Governor first obtained, as in ordinary cases; if leave of absence should be granted to him, half salary will not be payable to him, if he is ultimately dismissed, nor, in case of his reinstatement, unless so ordered by the Secretary of State.

90. If the suspension is not approved and confirmed by Her Majesty's Government, the Officer suspended will be entitled, unless otherwise ordered by the Secretary of State, to the full amount of salary which he would have received if he had not been suspended, even though the Officer appointed provisionally to perform his duties may be allowed by Her Majesty's Government to receive the half salary of the same Officer for the period during which he so acted.

91. If the suspension from Office is approved and confirmed by Her Majesty's Government, all salary will cease from the day of suspension, and although the Officer so suspended should be subsequently restored (as an act of indulgence), he will not be entitled to any portion of salary during the period of his suspension.

92. An Officer whose suspension is approved and confirmed by Her Majesty's Government forfeits all claim to a retiring allowance, even though he should have paid contributions towards such retiring allowance.

93. Holders of patent offices may be removed from such offices by the Governor and Council under the second section of 22 Geo. 3, c. 75 (amended by 54 Geo. 3, c. 61); but care must be taken that the Officer is heard after being apprised of the charge against him, and it will be convenient that the course prescribed in case of suspension should be pursued in any proceedings for removal.

94. Against any such removal an appeal lies to Her Majesty in Council, which should be prosecuted like any other appeal.

95. Officers not appointed by Commission or Warrant may, unless their salary exceeds 100*l.* a-year, be dismissed by the Governor without the forms above prescribed, provided always that the grounds of dismissal are definitely stated and investigated with the aid of the head of the Department (if any), and are communicated to the person incriminated, in order that he may be able to defend himself. Such dismissals will not require the confirmation of the Secretary of State, but any memorial from the dismissed Officer must be forwarded with a short statement of the grounds of dismissal.

96. The report of the suspension, dismissal, or the provisional supersession of a Public Servant should be accompanied with the return required in the case of a vacancy which is inserted in the Appendix. (See circular of 29th August, 1873, as to granting an allowance to an Officer pending decision of Secretary of State in respect of his suspension, and Circular of 26th April, 1876, as to mode of proceeding in cases of suspension.)

§ III. Pensions and Retiring Allowances.

97. In the absence of any Local Law each application for a pension or retiring allowance as it presents itself must be specially considered and treated on its own merits. Except in the case of Officers appointed prior to 5th August, 1829, the amount of pension to be granted, if any, will be generally regulated by the principles of the British Superannuation Acts, 4 & 5 W. 4, c. 24, and 22 Vict. c. 26. But it must be clearly understood that the maximum rate of pension established by the Acts is not always awarded, particularly when public employment is combined with the practice of a private profession.

98. Whenever a Governor may have occasion to bring under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government the application of any Officer for a retiring allowance, on quitting the public service, he is required to furnish certain particulars in each case, according to the form inserted in the Appendix. An extract of the Treasury Minute, and of a Report of Superannuation Committee, respecting the grant of retiring allowances to those who entered the service prior to 5th August, 1829, to those who entered it after that date, to professional Officers, and in regard to pensions granted on abolition of office, are likewise inserted in the Appendix. (Page 289.)

99. In case of Public Officers receiving salaries not exceeding 120*l.* per annum, the Governor, subject to revision by the Home Government, may decide on the amount of retiring allowance to be granted, in accordance with the general rules relating to pensions. In some cases of short service, the amount that can be awarded under the new scale prescribed by the Act 22 Vict. c. 26, may be less than the amount to which the Officer is entitled under the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 24. For instance, an Officer of ten years' service might claim:—

Under 5 Will. 4, c. 24:—Service - - - 10 years			Under 22 Vict. c. 26 he would receive,—		
Salary (say) - - -	45 <i>l.</i>		Service - - - - -	10 years.	
3-12ths - - - - -	11 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>		Salary - - - - -		
1-5th deduction - -	2 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>				
a Pension of - - - - 9 <i>l.</i>			a Pension of 10-60ths - - - 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>		

In such a case the higher amount may be awarded under the provision of the third clause of the Act 22 Vict. c. 26, to Officers whose right began to accrue before the passing of this Act.

100. Pensions to Colonial Officers retiring on the ground of ill-health are subject as a general rule to this condition, that should the Officer's health be re-established, he is bound to accept, in lieu of his pension, any office, not inferior in value to that from which he retired, which the Secretary of State may think proper to confer on him, due regard being had to circumstances of climate.

101. Previously to making any payment in a Colony in respect of a pension, the Treasurer, or other proper Officer, will take care to inform himself whether any condition may have been attached to it, with reference to the employment, residence, or otherwise, of the claimant. If such condition shall exist, the Treasurer will have to produce as a voucher, in support of his account, a sufficient certificate or other proof that it has been complied with, and must withhold the payment of the pension until such document shall be furnished.

102. If an officer shall in any case retire on a pension, during a leave of absence, not obtained with a view to retirement, or within six months after resumption of duty, the term of service on which his pension is calculated will be subject to such deduction, not exceeding the duration of his last leave, as the Secretary of State may think fit.

103. If in any Colony the law of the Colony shall vest in the retiring Officer, an unconditional right to the pension claimed, or is otherwise inconsistent with these rules, the case must of course be governed by the law and not by the rule. (See circular of 22nd May, 1873, as to mode of dealing for pension purposes with the house allowances and fees of public officers, page 211.)

CHAPTER V.

§ I. *Salaries.*

104. On appointments to Offices, half salary, when so disposable by law, will be allowed, as a general rule, from the date of embarkation and full salary from the date of arrival in the Colony: Provided that the Officer proceeds direct to the Colony to which he is appointed, otherwise he will be allowed to draw half salary for such time only as ordinarily elapses between the departure of the mail (if any) from the point of embarkation and its arrival in the Colony; or if there be no mail route between his point of embarkation and his point of arrival in the Colony, for such time as is ordinarily required to perform the journey between such two points.

105. If, however, the Office is a new one, or if for any other reason there is no person drawing salary in respect of it, full salary may in special cases be allowed from the date of embarkation. If, on the other hand, the Officer previously holding the appointment in the Colony continues in the tenure of his Office until the arrival of his Successor, the latter Officer will not be entitled to any portion of salary until he has assumed the duties of his Office.

106. No advance of salary is allowed, except in very special cases, to be determined by the Secretary of State; and the Officer to whom it may be granted must sign an agreement with the Crown Agents in the form inserted in the Appendix.* (Page 290.)

107. If any Office be vacated, in any Colony, by the death or removal of the holder, or by his temporary absence, the person appointed by the Governor to act in his stead will receive half the salary of the Office. Should such person be the holder of another situation, but not performing the duties of it, he may receive half the salary of the Office in which he is so appointed to act, together with half the salary of his own Office.

108. Should the person so appointed by the Governor to a vacant Office be required at the same time to perform the duties of his own Office, he may be allowed half the salary of the temporary Office, together with the whole salary of his own Office; but as a general rule no person should be appointed to discharge at the same time the duties of two distinct Offices, whenever any other arrangement may be practicable.

109. The fees of the vacant Office (in the absence of any usage or law to the contrary) should be paid into the Colonial Treasury, from whence the acting Officer will receive one moiety, with such further portion as the Governor shall consider advisable, in case the services performed are of a special character or involve outlay.

110. Should the Officer whom the Governor has appointed temporarily to a vacant Office be confirmed in the situation, he will be entitled to draw the full salary of that Office from the date at which he entered on the duties, if no portion of the salary during that period has been drawn by the former occupant of the Office; but from the date from which he draws such full salary, he will not be entitled to salary on account of any other Office which he may have held at the same time.

111. If any Colonial Officer desires part of his salary to be paid by the Crown Agents in this country, he must give his assent in writing to the following condition, *viz.*, that the proposed part payment shall in no case be made until the Crown Agents have been furnished with a certificate from the proper Colonial authority to the effect that the Officer continued to hold his appointment during the period for which such part payment is claimed.

112. The Colonial Government, on timely application from the Officer, is to transmit such a certificate to the Crown Agents, furnishing the Officer with a duplicate.

113. The following Rules are to be observed in regard to the salary to be drawn by Officers appointed to the provisional administration of Governments, or transferred from one Government to another:—

Whenever the Government of a Colony may be vacated by the death, recal, or resignation of the holder of it, or when the Governor may be absent on leave, the person succeeding to the administration of the Government shall (if previously resident in the Colony) receive half of the salary of the Governor; and the full "Table Allowance," in cases where any such allowance is made.

Should any Officer in the Civil Service of a Colony be called to administer the Government of a Colony in either of the aforesaid cases, he will (if no other arrangement has been made and sanctioned on his assumption of the Government) be entitled to receive only the Governor's half salary, and no part of his own salary, unless the Governor's half salary should be less than double his own whole salary, in which case he will receive half of each.

Should the person called to the administration have been removed from the Public Service in another Colony for the purpose, he shall receive, during a *vacancy* of the Government to which he shall so have been called, and until the embarkation of his Successor, the whole salary of the Governor; and "Table Allowance," as above stated.

But during the period in which he may continue to administer such Government, on whole salary, he will not be entitled to any portion of the salary of the Office from which he may have been removed; and from the period at which the newly-appointed Governor shall become entitled to half salary, the Officer provisionally administering shall receive only the other half; and "Table Allowance," as above stated. Whether he can in this case draw also half the salary of his own Office will depend on the arrangements made for payment of his substitute, and will be decided in each instance by the Secretary of State.

Should a Government be vacant by reason of the *absence on leave* of the Governor (who would then be entitled to half salary) and should an Officer administering some other Government be called to the provisional administration of the Government so temporarily vacant, such Officer will be entitled to draw the half salary of the Government from which he may have so temporarily removed, together with the half salary of the Government which he may have been called provisionally to administer; and "Table Allowance," as above stated.

If the period of a vacancy, or of the absence of a Governor, should exceed nine months, and there

* Crown Agents, by letter of September 9, 1871 (communicated to Governors in a Circular of September 13) were directed to consider it as a standing instruction that advances of salary should only be made on execution of written guarantee, from a responsible third person, for repayment of money in case of default.

should be any salary left for the purpose, the Secretary of State will be willing to make such arrangements as may appear reasonable for the increase of the salary of the temporary holder for the period of excess.

Officers in the provisional administration of Colonial Governments must, however, in all cases in which bills are drawn on the Paymaster-General, draw for the half salaries only of such Governments until they shall receive Notifications from the Colonial Office of the periods during which they may be entitled to full salary.

113A. Officers succeeding to the administration, or the provisional administration, of Colonial Governments, will be entitled to draw full or half salary, as the case may be, in respect of the day on which they assume their duties. The Officers whom they succeed will not be entitled to any payment for that day, excepting the half salary granted in cases of absence on leave.

114. If a Governor is transferred from one Colony to another, and comes to England first, he will usually receive the half salary of the Government which he relinquishes if it should be available, and not drawn by any other Officer, until the date of his embarkation from England for the Government to which he may be appointed.

115. If no portion of the salary of the Government from which such Governor is transferred is so available, but the half salary of the Government to which he may be appointed is available, he will usually receive the half salary of the latter.

116. If no half salary is available from either, he can receive no salary until he assumes his new Government.

117. When a Governor who has been transferred from one Government to another returns to this country, before proceeding to his new Government, the Secretary of State must be satisfied that such return is unavoidable, or in furtherance, of the public interests, before the Officer is allowed to receive any half salary. (See also circular of 8th January, 1873, as to the division of salary on the occasion of a change in the office of Governor.)

§ II. *Leave of absence.*

118. The Acts of Parliament, 22 Geo. 3, cap. 75, and 54 Geo. 3, cap. 61, empower the Governor and Council of any Colony to grant leave of absence to Colonial Officers.

119. Subject to the necessities of the service leave of absence may be granted after a period of six years' resident service in the Colony without any special grounds. It may be given before the expiration of that period in cases of serious indisposition, or of "urgent private affairs," if the Governor and Council are satisfied that the indulgence is indispensable. In cases of serious indisposition, the state of the officer's health must be certified by his medical attendant. In cases of "urgent private affairs," the nature of such urgent affairs must be stated to the Governor.

120. In the absence of special grounds the leave in such case must not exceed one-sixth of the Officer's resident service. On special grounds it may exceed that period by six months, but it must in neither case exceed twelve months.

121. The Governor may report to the Secretary of State the period for which the leave may be extended without injury to the public service, but must not recommend such extension. The Officer seeking an extension must apply at least one clear month before the time when he ought to start in order to reach the Colony before the end of his existing leave.

122. Governors are required by the Act 54 Geo. 3, cap. 61, to report to the Secretary of State for confirmation, each case in which leave of absence has been granted, under a penalty not exceeding in each case 100*l.*; they must also transmit a Certificate in the form inserted in the Appendix (page 290), and a similar Certificate in case the Governor should afterwards recommend an extension of leave. If the Officer is paid by fees, they must also report what arrangements are made respecting the disposal of those fees during the Officer's absence.

123. An Officer to whom leave of absence has been granted, is in general entitled to half salary during his absence from the Colony. Any private arrangement made with the object of securing to the absent Officer more than the authorised allowance is on account to be allowed. No advance of salary will be granted to the absent Officer in order to enable him to return to the Colony.

124. Stipendiary Magistrates on leave may receive so much of their allowance for house rent as may not be wanted for the Acting Officers, the amount so allowed being reported to the Secretary of State; but they must receive no part of their allowance for horse hire.

125. Governors are to furnish every Officer proceeding on leave of absence with a duplicate of the despatch to the Secretary of State, reporting his leave, and a duplicate of the Certificate above mentioned; and an absent officer cannot receive his half salary in this country, nor any extension of his leave, unless he produces such Certificate.

126. The Regulations respecting the stoppage of half the salaries of Civil officers on obtaining leave of absence are to be applied, as far as practicable, to the case of Ministers of Religion in the Colonies, receiving salary from Colonial or Imperial Funds. Leave in these cases is to be granted by the Governor of the colony on the recommendation of the Bishop or other superintending Authority (if any) of the Body to which the Minister may belong, and subject to the same rules as in the case of Civil Officers in regard to the confirmation and extension.

127. To whatever extent the authority of the Queen, or of Her Majesty's Officers, may be competent to enforce it, the further rule must be observed, that no Minister of Religion must be permitted to absent himself from the Colony in which he serves, until adequate and satisfactory provision shall have been made for the performance of his clerical duties during his absence, unless the state of his health absolutely requires it.

128. The same rules extend to leave of absence granted to Judicial Functionaries of every Class.

129. In cases where salaries are fixed by law, the rule as to half salary can always be applied by the Governor's declining to grant the leave unless on condition of conforming to it.

130. On his arrival in this country the Officer on leave must report himself to the Secretary of State, transmitting the Governor's despatch, and mentioning the place of his residence, and should he sub-

sequently change his residence he must notify the same to the Secretary of State. Officers who are Public Accountants should also leave their address at the office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

131. Leave of absence will be extended by the Secretary of State, but not as a matter of course, nor unless the public convenience admits of it.*

132. Except in very special cases, as of unbroken official residence in the same Colony for fifteen years, no extensions will exceed six months at a time, nor will any officers on leave be allowed to receive half salary at any one time for more than the following periods:—

Heligoland and Mediterranean	9 months.
West Indies, Bermuda, Western Australia, British Columbia, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, St. Helena, and Falkland Islands	18 "
West Coast of Africa, Mauritius, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, and Labuan	24 "

Nor for a period which, added to his previous absences on leave with half salary, would exceed by six months one-sixth of his resident service in the Colony. Absence without salary will not be counted against him in calculating his claim for further leave of absence, nor for him, with certain exceptions, in calculating his pension.

133. The foregoing regulations are not designed to prevent, or to regulate, any vacation not exceeding, in the case of Civil Officers, three months in any two years, or in the case of judicial functionaries the ordinary vacation of the Court to which such functionary may belong, for the purpose of relaxation from business. In such cases no report to the Secretary of State is necessary, nor is any abatement of salary required, but the leave must be recorded under the Governor's hand and seal, and the Officer absenting himself must, with the concurrence or sanction of the Governor, have made such arrangements as may be necessary for the adequate discharge of his duties without cost to the public.

134. In cases where an officer is entitled to claim both vacation leave of six weeks or three months, and also leave on half-pay for a longer period, and comes home by permission of the Governor on vacation leave, he may apply for an additional leave of absence on half-pay, to be taken immediately on the expiration of the vacation leave, subject to the usual rules which regulate such absence, and on condition that before leaving the Colony the Officer has informed the Governor of his intention to apply for such extended leave, and that the Governor has reported to the Secretary of State his approval of such intention, and has furnished the usual certificate of leave of absence: *or the Governor may give the officer leave of absence for a period not exceeding that allowed by Regulation 120, with an intimation that he will be entitled to full pay for the period for his vacation leave, and subsequently to half-pay.*

135. Officers applying for leave with the intention of retiring must only receive such term of leave as will allow time for coming to a decision in England respecting the application for retirement; and the Governor giving leave under such circumstances must report them to the Secretary of State. The Officer's half-salary will in such case cease and his pension commence when his retirement is sanctioned.

136. If an Officer retires during his leave of absence without having originally given notice of his desire to do so, the period at which his half-salary is to cease must be determined according to the circumstances of the case.†

§ III. Passages.

137. The following is the scale of allowances to be granted from Imperial Funds to Governors, including in that term all Officers administering Colonial Governments, for their passages from this country:

Canada	£400	Cape of Good Hope	£500
British Columbia	600	Natal	450
Other Colonies in North America	300	St. Helena	400
Bermuda	350	Mauritius	700
West Indies: Governors	350	Ceylon	700
" Lieutenant-Governors	250	Labuan	500
" Administrators	200	Australian Colonies	800
Malta	300	New Zealand	800
Gibraltar	200	Hong Kong	800
Sierra Leone	300	Straits Settlements	800
Gambia	250	Falkland Islands	400
Gold Coast	300	Heligoland	50
Griqualand West	500	Fiji	800
Lagos	300		

138. Governors will be granted the same amount of passage allowance on retiring or being removed from their Governments, but they must not draw for the amount without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State; if, however they come home on leave of absence, or are relieved at their own request, before the period at which a successor would, under ordinary circumstances, be appointed, they must provide their own passages. The return allowances of Governors, who may have left this country, before the 1st January, 1870, will be governed by the Regulations which were in force at the time of their leaving.

139. If a Governor is removed from one Government to another, he will not be entitled to passage allowance from the Colony from which he retires to this country, and likewise from hence to the Colony to which he is about to proceed, unless the Secretary of State and the Treasury shall be satisfied that his return to this country was unavoidable, or in furtherance of the public interests; but the allowance to be granted to him will be calculated by the Secretary of State and the Treasury according to the

* In Ceylon, except in cases of unforeseen emergency, extension of leave will be refused when the Governor has notified that it cannot conveniently be granted; and in the case of application for extension on other grounds than that of ill health, half salary will not be granted without a reference to the Colony.—Secretary of State's Desp., 186, 18th Nov., 1867.

† Note.—Special advantages as to leave of absence are granted to Officers on the West Coast of Africa. See Chapter XVIII of these Regulations.

† By Circular Despatch of August 1, 1871, Officers administering Governments in West Indies, other than Governors-in-Chief, are allowed leave of absence on full pay for a period not exceeding eleven days at a time and thirty-one days in a year.

probable expense of the direct passage from one Colony to the other, estimated on the same principle as the passage allowance from England. In the case of a public functionary (not a Governor) or other person resident in a Colony, who may be appointed to the Government of another Colony, the same principle will be followed by the Secretary of State and the Treasury as nearly as circumstances will admit.

140. Whenever a Lieutenant-Governor is appointed to a Colony in which a Superior Governor is resident, and exercising all the functions of his Office, he will be entitled to receive a moiety of the Passage Allowance assigned by the Regulations to the Governor under whom he is about to serve.

141. Passage allowances will also be made from Imperial Funds to persons specially commissioned to proceed to any of the Colonies, and to Bishops receiving salaries from Imperial Funds, while on their Visitation Tours. When a Bishop's stipend ceases to be paid from Imperial Funds, his passage allowances will also cease.

142. No passage in Her Majesty's ships is to be given to Colonial Officers at the public expense except on the application of the Senior Officer of the Civil Department on the spot to the Senior Naval Officer present. The expense for the entertainment of passengers will not be paid by the public, unless the Secretary of State for the Colonies should consider that the passage was properly applied for, and that the expense should be so paid. Whenever a Governor has occasion to apply to the Senior Naval Officer for a passage in one of Her Majesty's Ships for himself, or for any Functionary under his Government, he must immediately report the case to the Secretary of State, informing him at the same time of the circumstances under which the application was made.

143. The passage expenses of a Governor-in-Chief visiting his subordinate Governments, will be defrayed from Imperial Funds; but not so his expenses while visiting different ports within his immediate Government.

144. If a Governor is proceeding on a Tour of Inspection or Duty within the limits of his Government, such passages must be limited to himself, his Secretary, and their personal attendants, and not include other Officers, or members of his family.

145. When a Governor is proceeding to another Colony to administer the Government temporarily, or returning to his own Government, he will be allowed, from Imperial Funds, such expenses as the Secretary of State may deem to have been reasonably incurred for the removal of himself and his family.

146. Subject to Article 149, the expense for the entertainment on board of Her Majesty's Ships of a Governor, Bishop, or any other Public Officer so entertained, must be paid to the Paymaster of the Ship at the end of the voyage, and, if possible before leaving the Ship.

147. If such expense is to be charged on the Imperial or Colonial Treasury, it may be defrayed by a Bill drawn in the former case on the Paymaster-General, and in the latter case on the Colonial Government. Such Bills must be drawn at not less than ten days' sight, either by the Governor or with his written sanction. In case the expense is to be borne on Imperial Funds, the Governor will report, by the first opportunity, his having given such sanction, and will direct the Public Officer to whom it may have been given to transmit an immediate and direct advice to the Secretary of State of his having drawn the Bill, and to forward at the same time the Governor's sanction for his having done so, and a Receipt from the Paymaster of the vessel for the amount so drawn.

148. The rates at which passages in Her Majesty's ships will be paid to the Captains or Commanding Officers at whose table passengers may be entertained, are as follows:—

I. For any Governor whose salary is not less than 3000*l.* per annum, exclusive of allowances—and for Commanders-in-Chief of Forces, if Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, or Major Generals, 4*l.* per diem for the seven days, and afterwards 2*l.* a day.

II. For any other Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, 3*l.* per diem for the first seven days and afterwards 2*l.* a day.

III. For the persons composing the suite of Governors, &c., 2*l.* a day for each male person above the age of 16; two-thirds of that sum for every female above 16; one-third for such of either sex as shall be between the ages of 7 and 16; and one-fourth for such as may be under 7 years of age, for every day they shall be entertained at the Captain's table.

IV. For Colonial Bishops, and for individuals other than those above stated, entertained at the Captain's table, 2*l.* a day for the first fourteen days, and 1*l.* a day afterwards; and the proportions with respect to age and sex, as stated in the preceding paragraph.

149. When a Governor or other Public Officer is proceeding in a ship of war on a Tour of Inspection, which requires him to disembark at various ports, the higher rate per diem will in general only be paid for the seven days' entertainment following his first embarkation. If there are special reasons for repeating this payment, it must form a subject of special representation to the Secretary of State before it is made.

150. Payment for entertainment in Her Majesty's ships is to be calculated according to the dates of the first and last dinner meals taken on board.

151. When Governors, Bishops,* or other Officers who may be entitled to conveyance at the expense of the Imperial Treasury, have to obtain passages in mail packets or private ships, it will be necessary that certified statements of the expenses and of the dates at which they were incurred should, without delay, be sent to the Colonial Office, supported by such vouchers as can be reasonably be procured. Evidence of the ordinary kind, as reference to a tariff (if any), or the certificate of two merchants, should, as a rule, be forwarded, that the rate of charge is usual or reasonable. The statements of other Officers than the Governor must bear his counter-signature of approval. The expenditure will be subject to review, and, if necessary, to disallowance, by the Secretary of State; and it will be desirable, though not indispensable, that his sanction should be obtained before Bills be drawn for the sums spent. Such Bills should be drawn on the Paymaster-General, at not less than ten days' sight and an immediate and direct advice should, in each case, be sent to the Secretary of State.

152. Any question that may arise in connection with passage allowances, &c., and may not have been provided for in the foregoing Regulations, will be separately considered and decided by the Secretary of State.

153. Whenever any person in this country shall be appointed to any Office, the emoluments of which do not exceed 500*l.* per annum, in a Colony not possessing a Representative Assembly, the Crown Agents for the Colonies will secure and pay for his passage to the Colony, also those of his wife and children, not exceeding four persons besides himself. The person so appointed will be required to execute an "Agreement" in the form inserted in the Appendix. (Page 291.)*

154. No outfit is allowed on any occasion.

CHAPTER VI.

§ I. *Precedency, Victoria Cross, Foreign Orders, and Salutes.*

155. The precedency of Colonial Officers is in some cases determined by Colonial enactments by Royal Charters, by Instructions communicated either under the Royal Signet and Sign Manual through the Secretary of State, or by authoritative usage. In the absence of any such special authority. Governors are to guide themselves by the subjoined table.

156. Table of precedence of Colonial Officers.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer administering the Government.

The Senior Officer in command of the Troops, if of the rank of a General, and the Officer in command of Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of the rank of an Admiral, their own relative rank being determined by the Queen's Regulations on that subject.

The Bishop.

The Chief Justice.

The Senior Officer in command of the Troops, if of the rank of Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel, and the Officer in command of Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of equivalent rank their own relative rank being determined by the Queen's Regulations on that subject

The Members of the Executive Council.

The President of the Legislative Council.

The Members of the Legislative Council.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly.

The Puisne Judges.

The Members of the House of Assembly.

The Colonial Secretary (not being in the Executive Council).

The Commissioners or Government Agents of Provinces or Districts.

The Attorney-General.

The Solicitor-General.

The Senior Officer in command of the Troops, if below the rank of Colonel or Lieutenant-Colonel, and the Senior Naval Officer of corresponding rank.

The Archdeacon.

The Treasurer, Paymaster-General, or Collector of Internal Revenue.

The Auditor-General or Inspector-General of Accounts.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Collector of Customs.

The Comptroller of Customs.

The Surveyor-General.

Clerk of the Executive Council.

Clerk of the Legislative Council.

Clerk of the House of Assembly.

157. In Courts for the trial of Piracy, the Members are to take rank according to the order in which they are designated in Her Majesty's Commission; except in the case of the Naval Commander-in-Chief (where there is one), to whom, as a matter of courtesy, the chair on the right of the President of the Court is assigned.

158. Persons entitled to precedence in the United Kingdom or in Foreign Countries, are not entitled, as of a right, to the same precedence in the British Colonies; but in the absence of any special Instructions from the Queen, the precedence of such persons relatively to the above-mentioned Colonial Officers will be determined by the Governor, having regard to the social condition of the Colony under his Government.

159. The Queen's Warrants instituting "the Victoria Cross" and extending it to Local Forces in the Colonies, and the Queen's Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals, are inserted in the Appendix (Pages 291-3). The Regulations relating to Salutes are contained in the Chapter of "The Queen's Regulations and the Admiralty Instructions for the Government of Her Majesty's Naval Service" (see page 302), which is supplied to every Governor. (See Circular 16th January, 1873, as to the relative position of Naval and Military Officers when taking part in ceremonies on shore. See Circular 30th August, 1873, as to the position to be assigned to a Naval Officer when sitting as a Member of a Court of Enquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of a merchant ship. See Circular of 24th October, 1873, as to precedence of ex-Members of Executive Council who have been allowed to retain to the title of Honourable within the Colony.)

§ II. *Colonial Uniforms.*

160. The Uniform which was formerly worn by certain Colonial Civil Officers has been discontinued and the Uniform of Her Majesty's Civil Service in this country has been substituted for it. But Officers who have already worn the old Uniform may, if they prefer it, continue to wear it, subject to the limitation contained in paragraph 164.

161. The Civil Uniform of the First Class will be worn by the Governors of Canada, Jamaica, New South Wales, Tasmania, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, British Guiana, Trinidad, and the

* See Circular, April 30, 1871.

Governors-in-Chief of the Windward and Leeward Islands; and the Uniform of the Second Class will be worn by Governors of Colonies not comprised in the foregoing list, and by Lieutenant-Governors.

162. The Uniform of the Third Class will be worn by Officers administering the Government of any Colony, but not holding the rank of Lieutenant-Governor, and may be worn by Members of the Colonial Ministry in Colonies having Responsible Government, and by Official Members of the Court of Policy in British Guiana, and of Executive Councils or Councils of Government in other Colonies.

163. Subject to the sanction of Her Majesty, obtained through the Secretary of State, the Uniform of the Fourth Class may be worn by Heads of Principal Departments not having a seat in the Executive Council, or Council of Government, or in the Legislature; and the Uniform of the Fifth Class may be worn by Heads of Subordinate Departments and Chief Assistants in the Principal Departments; but permission to wear the Uniform of the Fourth or Fifth Class shall not be given to the holder of any office in regard to which the Queen shall not have sanctioned the use of such Uniform. Private Secretaries to Governors or Officers administering the Government of all Colonies may wear the Uniform of the Fifth Class. (The following Circulars relate to Uniforms, viz., those of 15th February, 1859; 14th July, 1860; 16th July, 1864; 17th February, 1873; 5th August, 1873; 19th November, 1873; 22nd December, 1873.

164. No person is entitled without the consent of the Queen to wear the Uniform attached to any Office after he has ceased to hold that office. Such consent can only be obtained on the recommendation of the Governor, made through the Secretary of State, and only in cases of long or meritorious service. No retired Officer will be allowed to wear any other Uniform than that which was attached to his Office during his tenure of it and which he has actually worn.

CHAPTER VII. CORRESPONDENCE.

§ I. *Mode in which Governors and Officers administering Colonial Governments (with certain exceptions in the West Indies and West Africa) are to conduct their Official Correspondence.*

165. Governors, or Officers administering Colonial Governments, must address the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department *alone* on all matters connected with their Government.

166. Every communication, therefore, to whatever Public Department in this Country it may more immediately relate, must in the first instance be addressed to the Secretary of State, with the exceptions hereafter mentioned; but in cases in which the Colonial Office is merely the channel of communicating with other Departments, the matter to be reported may be embodied in a memorandum addressed to the Department concerned, and forwarded to the Secretary of State in a covering despatch.

167. The Governor's Despatches should be written in a large and distinct hand, with dark ink, on folio paper of uniform size; and an inner margin of about one-third of the page should be left.

168. They are to be numbered in succession, commencing annually with a fresh series, without interruption from changes in Her Majesty's Government.

169. Each despatch should be confined as much as possible to a single subject. The paragraphs of each despatch should be numbered, and if it consists of two or more sheets the pages should be numbered.

170. When any Colonial or Imperial law, or any previous letters or despatches, are referred to, they must be described by their numbers and dates, either in the body of the despatch or in the margin.

171. Each despatch must be docketed. The docket should specify the date and place of which the despatch was written, the name of the writer, and of the Secretary of State to whom it is addressed, the subject of the despatch, and the number of its enclosures.

172. Its enclosures should be noted in the margin, and reference made, in the body of the despatch to such portions of them as may require particular attention.

173. The enclosures must be copied separately on folio paper, corresponding in size with the despatch transmitting them, and must also be written in a large and distinct hand, with dark ink; the paragraphs of each enclosure should be numbered. If an enclosure should be a copy of a despatch or letter, it should be preceded by a heading designating the person by whom, the person to whom, it is written, and the date. If it be a copy of a petition or memorial, a similar descriptive heading should be prefixed.

174. Should the enclosures be in any foreign language, translations of them, as well as copies, are to be forwarded.

175. The enclosures are also to be paged consecutively through the whole series; but each enclosure should be separately numbered, and docketed like the despatch, and the docket should specify that the document is an "Enclosure in _____ despatch, No. _____ of _____."

176. If any printed documents are transmitted as enclosures, six copies of each should be sent, if they are easily to be procured. In case of newspapers or other printed documents, of which only a portion may require attention, the portion referred to should be cut out, and pasted on foolscap paper, with a note at the head of the date and title of the paper from which it is extracted, the five extra copies required being annexed in an appendix.

177. Despatches forwarded to the Secretary of State should be accompanied by a schedule, and likewise with a statement of the numbers and dates of all despatches which the Governor may have received from the Secretary of State since the preceding occasion, in lieu of a separate acknowledgment of each despatch.* Duplicates of all important despatches, and of their principal enclosures,

* CIRCULAR.

SIR,—It is required by the 177th Clause of the Colonial Regulations that duplicates of all important Despatches, and of their principal Enclosures, should be transmitted to the Secretary of State from the Cape of Good Hope, and all Colonies to the eastward thereof with which there is no Telegraphic communication. The great and increasing facilities of Postal and Telegraphic communication render it unnecessary that this rule should be maintained, except in cases when the loss of a Despatch would be of such very serious public importance as that no means of security against its non-arrival should be neglected. In these cases the duplicate should still be sent by the following mail. A duplicate of the Schedule of Despatches sent by each mail should be sent by the next opportunity. You will issue the instructions necessary to give effect to these alterations in the existing rule.

DOWNING STREET, 8th March, 1870.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
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should be transmitted to the Secretary of State from the Cape of Good Hope, and all Colonies to the eastward thereof with which there is no telegraphic communication.

178. All addresses or petitions to the Queen, on parchment, must be accompanied by a transcript on official paper. Protests by Legislative or Executive Councillors should be unfailingly sent home, and if questions respecting legislative proceedings are referred to the Secretary of State, the reference must always be accompanied by extracts from those proceedings.

179. Every Legislative Act must be accompanied by a statement from the Law Officer of the Crown to the effect that, in his opinion, the Royal Assent may properly be given thereto, or ought not to be, and also by a report from the Governor, or from the Law Officer, giving all requisite explanation respecting the object of the Act, the motive in which it originated, and any legal or political question which it may involve. Such a report should be sent separately with any Act of unusual importance. Other Acts may be transmitted in batches as they receive the Governor's assent.

180. For the due preparation of Drafts of Acts, special rules are laid down in the Governor's Instructions.

181. Every Act must be enrolled in the Chief Court of Justice in the Colony. For the practice of engrossing and enrolling Acts in this country, see the Appendix (page 294).

182. In the month of January each year, or as soon after as may be practicable, a complete collection should be published, for general information, of all Acts or Ordinances enrolled during the preceding year, and six copies of such collection of Acts, &c., shall be sent home.

183. Whenever it may be found necessary to address the Secretary of State in a more unreserved manner than a Public Despatch would admit with propriety or convenience to the public interest, such communication should be marked "Confidential;" but care must be taken that the regular series of Despatches shall contain a full account of all important transactions in the Colony, so that when Parliament may call for information as to any of those transactions a clear and connected view of what has taken place may be afforded by the numbered Despatches, without adding those which are "Confidential."

184. It will, however, rest with the Secretary of State in every case to decide whether such "Confidential" Despatches are or are not to be considered and recorded as public documents.

185. No allowance on account of travelling expenses will be made to any Officer or other person bringing Despatches to this Department, unless the intelligence transmitted be of such a nature as to appear to the Governor to justify the sending it by a special messenger.

186. Every Governor is enjoined to cause the Secretary of State's Despatches, addressed to himself, as well as copies of his own, addressed to the Secretary of State, whether "Confidential" or not, to be deposited in the Government House, if this has been the usual place of deposit for them, or in some other safe Building belonging to the Government.

187. Governors are forbidden to withdraw any public document so deposited, on retiring from their Governments.

188. Governors are also forbidden to give copies of the Secretary of State's Despatches, or Instructions, or to allow them to be taken, unless under a general or special authority from the Secretary of State. But when Responsible Government is established the Governor is generally at liberty to communicate to his Advisers all Despatches not "Confidential."

§ II. *Mode in which the Officers administering subordinate Governments are to conduct their Official Correspondence.*

189. The Colonies of Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia, are consolidated into one General Government, called the Government of the Windward Islands; the Colonies of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica, into a second, called the Government of the Leeward Islands; and the Settlements of Sierra Leone, Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Lagos into a third, called the Government of the West Africa Settlements. The Officers administering the subordinate Governments are, in the West Indies, called Lieutenant-Governors or Presidents, in the West Africa Settlements, Administrators.

190. The correspondence of the Governors-in-Chief with the Secretary of State must be conducted in the mode which has been established by the preceding Regulations; but they will take care to keep the series of Despatches, relating to each Colony within their respective Commands, detached and separate from the rest.

191. During the absence of the Governor-in-Chief from any Island or Settlement comprised within his Command, the Officer administering the Government of that Island or Settlement should correspond with him on all subjects connected with this Office, and should transmit to him all Official Reports and information touching the same, and should apply to him for all such instructions as he may require for his guidance in the discharge of his duties.

192. If, during the absence of the Governor-in-Chief from any subordinate Government within the limits of his Command, exigencies should arise, in which it may be necessary that immediate instructions should be obtained from the Secretary of State, the Officer administering a subordinate Government is authorised to apply to the Secretary of State direct for instructions in relation thereto, if by so doing the Secretary of State can receive his Despatch at an earlier date than would be practicable through the intervention of the Governor-in-Chief.

193. Every such Officer will be required to transmit by the earliest opportunity to the Governor-in-Chief, or Officer administering the General Government, a copy of every Despatch or communication which he may, under this permission, address direct to the Secretary of State.

194. The Secretary of State will communicate his answer to any such Despatch, as may be most expedient, either to the Governor-in-Chief or direct to the Officer from whom he may have received it, transmitting in the latter case a copy of the answer to the Governor-in-Chief.

* By Circular of 10 July, 1871, Despatches are reclassified:—1. *Numbered*, which a Governor may publish unless directed not to do so. 2. *Secret*, which he may, if he thinks fit, communicate, under the obligation of secrecy, to his Executive Council, and may make public if he thinks it necessary. 3. *Confidential*, which are addressed to a Governor personally, and which he is forbidden to make known without express authority.

† The West African Settlements are now divided into two Governments of the "West Africa Settlements" and the "Gold Coast Colony."—(Ed. C. O. L.)

195. Officers administering subordinate Governments will be guided, in their correspondence with the Governors-in-Chief, by the general Regulations which have been established by the Secretary of State in the preceding sections of this Chapter.

196. So long as the Governor-in-Chief is not present within the limits of his command, the above instructions must be understood to attach to the Acting Governor-in-Chief.

§ III. *Military Correspondence.*

197. The Governors of Colonies, commanding Her Majesty's Troops therein, must separate their correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Secretary of State for War, in the following manner:—

198. Whatever relates to the discipline of the Troops, or to the employment of them in any ordinary and established Service, or to the relief of the Troops after their time of local Service shall have expired, or to the interior economy of Her Majesty's Land Forces, will properly form the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State for War exclusively.

199. In the event of actual hostilities with any Foreign Enemy, or of any extraordinary employment of the troops for the maintenance of the public peace, such occurrences must be reported both to the Secretary of State for War and to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

200. In the event of its being thought necessary to make or to advise any Military Convention with the Officer in command of the Troops of any Foreign Power, a Governor commanding Her Majesty's Troops will at the same time report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to the Secretary of State for War, the measures which he may have so taken, or those which he may wish to recommend for adoption.

201. In case it should be necessary, in order to render the Governor's Military Reports intelligible, to make reference, in his correspondence with the Secretary of State for War, to topics connected with his Civil Authority, he will in every such case at the same time bring under the notice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies the questions of Civil Government to which he may thus have had occasion to advert.

202. As any attempt to define the limits of a Governor's Civil and Military Correspondence may, from the nature of the case, be imperfect, and may omit to provide for some unforeseen exigency, he will best fulfil the joint pleasure of the Secretary of State for War and of the Secretary of State for the Colonies by conducting his Civil Correspondence exactly as he would conduct it if he possessed no Military Command, and *vice versa*. The two functions of Governor and of Commander of the Forces, though for the time combined in the same person, should be regarded in this respect as entirely separate, and the reports made by the Governor in each capacity should be made precisely in the same manner as if that combination of powers did not exist.

203. The preceding instructions will apply also to the Governor's Correspondence respecting the Service of the Commissariat.

204. The respective officers employed under the War Office are in all cases without exception to give timely notice to Governors of any communications which they may intend to send home, affecting such Governors or the orders given by them, so that Her Majesty's Government may be simultaneously made acquainted with the opinions of the Governors and with the opinion of those Officers on any matter on which it is requisite that the views of both should be known.

205. When the Civil Governor of a Colony shall have occasion to report upon, or bring under the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, matters which involve military as well as civil considerations, or which require the decision or concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, the Governor will first communicate with the Officer in Command of the Forces in the Colony respecting the matters in question; and having obtained that officer's opinion or observations thereupon, he will transmit the same with his own report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

206. The Officer in command of the Forces is similarly instructed, to obtain the opinion of the Governor before reporting to the Secretary of State for War, or to any Officer under whose general Command he is placed, on any matter which involves civil as well as military considerations, or which cannot be decided without reference to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

207. The Officer in command of the Forces has been instructed to send to the Governor duplicates of all Reports on whatever subjects, other than those relating to discipline and the routine of the service, which he may have occasion to send to the Secretary of State for War or to any Officer under whose general command he is placed. In case the Governor considers that these Reports require the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, he is to forward the duplicates with his observations by the same mail which conveys the original Report to the Secretary of State for War.

§ IV. *Naval Correspondence.*

208. Governors of Colonies should communicate with Officers of Her Majesty's Navy, and should convey notices of different kinds to Commanders of Foreign Vessels in Colonial waters, in the following mode.

209. The Governor will write in his own name to any Senior Naval Officer (that is to say, the Senior Officer then within his immediate reach), holding the rank of Flag Officer, Captain, or Commander, but will communicate with any Senior Officer of lower rank through his Private Secretary. In no case will he communicate through the Colonial Secretary, whose functions are of a different character, and whose Office should not be the place of deposit for communications between the Governor and Officers in Command of Her Majesty's Naval forces.

210. Any notice or direction, conveyed by the Governor's authority to the Commander of any Foreign Vessel, should be conveyed through the Officers of the Colonial Government, and not through the Officers of Her Majesty's Navy, whose intervention should not be applied for, unless the directions conveyed through the ordinary channel should fail to produce their effect.

§ V. *Correspondence between the Postmaster-General in this Country, and the Postmasters, Packet Agents, &c. in the Colonies, upon matters affecting the Governor, or Orders given by his Authority.*

215. Whenever any Postmaster, Packet Agent, or other Public Functionary acting under the immediate

Orders and Instructions of Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, shall have occasion to transmit to the Postmaster-General any complaint or representation respecting the conduct of the Local Government or of any of its Officers, he must simultaneously place in the hands of the Governor a copy of so much of any such report as it may be requisite for the Governor to answer, so that the complaint and the explanation may reach this Country at the same time.

216. Should the Governor have occasion to make to the Secretary of State any complaint or representation respecting the conduct of an Officer employed under Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, he will apprise such Officer of the precise nature of the complaint or representation which he proposes to forward, in order that the Officer to whom it relates may be enabled at once to transmit to the Postmaster-General any explanation which he may have to offer with respect to his conduct.

§ VI. *Correspondence of Individuals.*

217. Persons in a Colony, whether Public Functionaries or private individuals, who have any representations of a public or private nature to make to Government, should address them to the Governor of the Colony; or, if the Colony be a dependency of a Governor-in-Chief, then to the Officer in the immediate administration of its Government.

218. The duty of the Governor or Administrator of the Colony is to receive and act upon each such representation as public expediency or justice to the individual may appear to require, with the assistance in certain cases of his Executive Council; and if he doubts what steps to take thereupon, or if public advantage may appear to require it, to consult or report to the Secretary of State. Every individual has, however, the right to address the Secretary of State, if he thinks proper. But in this case he must transmit such communication, unsealed, and in triplicate, to the Governor or Administrator, applying to him to forward it in due course to the Secretary of State.

219. Every letter, memorial, or other document which may be received by the Secretary of State from a Colony otherwise than through the Governor, will, unless a very pressing urgency justifies a departure from the rule, be referred back to the Governor for his report.

220. This rule, requiring transmission of correspondence with the Secretary of State through the Governor, is based on the strongest grounds of public convenience, in order that all communications may be duly verified, as well as reported on, before they reach the Secretary of State. It extends, therefore, to communications relating to public affairs as well as the concerns of the writer; to those of all Public Functionaries of whatever rank, and to those from public bodies.

221. Petitions addressed to the Queen, or the Queen in Council, memorials to Public Officers or Boards in Her Majesty's Government, &c., must be in like manner sent to the Governor for transmission home.

222. The Governor is bound to transmit to the Secretary of State every communication so received by him, accompanied by such report as its contents may appear to him to require.

223. He is to do this with all reasonable despatch, consistently, however, with the delay requisite for the preparation of such report.

224. The Public Officers and other inhabitants of the Windward and of the Leeward Islands and of the West Africa Settlements, will look upon the Governor-in-Chief of each of those Governments as the Referee on all occasions when they are dissatisfied with the judgment formed upon their cases by the Lieutenant-Governor of the particular Island or by the Administrator of the Settlement in which they may reside.

225. If they should wish to appeal from the judgment of the Governor-in-Chief to that of the Secretary of State, they are of course at liberty to do so, adhering strictly to the regulations which are above established.

226. In any reports to be made, either by Lieutenant-Governors or Administrators to the Governors-in-Chief, or by the Governors-in-Chief to the Secretary of State, of questions for decision, they will adopt the following rules:—

227. The Report should comprise three distinct divisions: the first containing a simple narrative of the facts of the case, in the order in which they have occurred, as collected from the documents under consideration, showing merely the substance of the statements made, and of the rights asserted, or the complaints alleged by the respective parties concerned; the second containing the views of the writer as to the merits or demerits of the parties, or the justice of their several claims or complaints, with the reasons upon which those views proceed; and the third, the decision at which the writer has arrived, after a full investigation of the whole case.

228. In any Report or Despatch addressed to the Secretary of State, care should be taken to refer the Secretary of State to former documents in his possession which may bear on the case, with their dates. But this is not to prevent the writer from embodying the substance of such former documents in his Report or Despatch, if he judge that greater clearness or saving of labour is thereby attainable.

§ VII. *Attestation of Documents.*

229. The attestation of Signatures to Documents can only take place upon a full knowledge or intimate belief in the genuineness of those Signatures, and as a general rule, the Secretary of State can only undertake to attest those of Governors or Officers administering Government.

230. Persons, therefore, who may have occasion to instruct their friends or agents in any Colony to send to them certificates, or powers of attorney, or judicial acts, for legal use in this Country, should take care to have these documents authenticated in the Colony by the Officer administering the Government.

231. The same rule must particularly be observed by the Governor in sending home documents which, after being verified in England, are intended to be used in foreign Countries. The last signature attached by way of attestation to any such document must invariably be one which is known, and can therefore be certified to in this Department. If possible it should always be that of the Officer administering the Government.

CHAPTER VIII.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER RETURNS TO BE FURNISHED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

§ I. *Returns relating to Colonial Revenues and Receipts.*

232. A Return of the regular revenue, arising from local taxes and duties, under each head, distinguishing the arrears of preceding years from the receipts of the current year.

233. Of the revenue derived from rents or other proceeds of Crown property.

234. Of casual revenue and incidental receipts, including judicial fines and forfeitures, escheats, and other similar droits of the Crown, and recoveries of debts from individuals.

235. Of repayments of colonial advances, or other receipts on account, of that description.

236. Of receipts in aid of revenue, included loans raised, drafts on account of Parliamentary Grants, or other advances from the funds of this Country, issues of paper currency, and deposits from the courts of law, or otherwise, which may be for a time available for the purposes of the Colonial Government.

237. Of deposits not so available.

§ II. *Returns relating to Disbursements.*

238. A Return of civil charges regularly authorised by Her Majesty's Government, or by Acts of Local Legislatures which have received Her Majesty's assent, classed under the heads of salaries, and of incidental and contingent charges, specifying the amount expended under each head for each public department, and including judicial and ecclesiastical Establishments paid by the Government.

239. Schedules should be furnished at the expiration, if possible, of every Quarter of all charges whatever of an unusual or special description, which are not covered by the approved Estimate of the year, or by a Supplementary Estimate; the Schedule to be arranged in four columns:—

1. Showing item of expenditure.

2. Date of reference to the Secretary of State for his approval or disapproval.

3. Date of the answer of the Secretary of State, or the remark that "no answer has been received."

4. Inserting the words "approved" or "disapproved," as the case may be.

240. Of Military charges, if defrayed from Colonial Funds, and not paid by Officers accounting to the Military Departments in this country, under the heads of regimental pay and subsistence of Local Corps, Militia, or Volunteers.

241. Of advances for the Colonial Service (to be subsequently repaid or accounted for to the Colonial Authorities), including remittances to Agents.

242. Of advances from the Colonial Funds to the Treasury chests, or otherwise, for services to be accounted for by the Officers to whom the advances are made to their respective Departments in this Country.

243. Of repayment of loans, or advances in aid of revenue, and payments for interest thereon, paper currency cancelled, or other debts liquidated.

244. Of repayments of deposits.

245. Of special and particular services, not attaching to the ordinary Colonial Establishments, such as Indian Presents, the expenditure for Liberated Africans in Sierra Leone and in the West Indies, and in the cases of Tasmania, Western Australia, and Gibraltar, the charges for the maintenance, clothing, and lodging the Convicts, and for Establishments connected with their immediate superintendence and management; any sums received for their labour being stated by way of deduction from the gross amount of the expenditure.

246. As there are variations in the charges defrayed from revenues at the disposal of the Colonial Governments, comprising in some instances expenses of a public nature, which, in others, are provided for by separate and special rates, not levied or accounted for by the Officers of Government, it would be desirable to receive the best Returns that can be obtained of the produce and appropriation of all such dues or tolls as are levied or applied by Local Municipal Bodies or Officers, or as may have been imposed by law for any specific purposes, including legislative provision for Ecclesiastical, Scholastic, or Charitable Establishments.

247. All appointments to public Offices, and all alterations made in the salaries or allowances of Public Officers, as also of all payments of an unusual and special description directed or sanctioned by the Governor or Officer commanding.

248. The Returns mentioned in the last article should be made out in the forms inserted in the Appendix (page 295), but the Governor must not regard their transmission as relieving him from further explanations and responsibility.

249. The quarterly returns should be accompanied by a short abstract of the transactions of the Treasurer, or other Officer accountable to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in the application of the Colonial Funds, showing the amount of his receipts and disbursements during the quarter, and the balances in hand, or available, at the commencement and end of it.

250. In cases in which the accounts of revenue and expenditure of the preceding year are transmitted to this country, for examination and audit, they should be forwarded on or before the 1st of April in each year.

251. The salary of the Treasurer, or other proper Officer, must not be issued to him until he has certified to the Governor that he has complied with his instructions.

252. The Auditor will transmit through the Governor such Reports as he may from time to time have to send home, in order that the Governor may have an opportunity of adding any explanations which he may consider requisite in order to obviate the necessity of a further reference to the Colony.

253. All accounts of expenditure of public money must be accompanied by authenticated copies of, or extracts from, such of the Secretary of State's Despatches as may be referred to in the accounts, in support of particular items of expenditure.

254. Except so far as relates to money transactions between the Imperial and Colonial Governments the foregoing Regulations from 232 to 253 inclusive are only applicable to Crown Colonies.

255. In Colonies receiving aid from the British Treasury toward the expense of the Civil Government the Governor must furnish an annual statement of the *total* amount (without details) of the revenue (not including the Parliamentary grant), and of the expenditure for the preceding year, and this statement should be forwarded so as to reach the Colonial Office by the end of November each year.

256. Returns for Parliament of Revenue and Expenditure should be sent for the last year for which they can be made up, according to the tabular forms inserted in the Appendix (p. 296).

§ III. *Other Periodical Returns.*

257. A Table of Duties payable on articles imported into and exported from the Colony should be forwarded so as to arrive in this country shortly before the 31st December of each year, with a view to the preparation of a Parliamentary Return on the subject at an early period of the Session.

258. Copies of the Minutes of the Proceedings of Legislative Councils and Assemblies, and in Colonies not possessing responsible Government, of Executive Councils.

259. Lists of Members of Executive and Legislative Councils, specifying the date of their appointment, and whether they hold any other Office in the Colony. Similar lists are to be sent on announcing any provisional appointment to either Council, distinguishing those who are absent on leave and those whose appointments are provisional.

260. A return of changes which may occur from time to time under the provisions of the Vice-Admiralty Courts Act of 1863, in the persons holding the office of Judge Marshal or Registrar for communication to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

261. In Colonies in which it is customary to print the laws the Governor will send home not fewer than eighteen, or in case of Acts affecting the Constitution twenty-one, copies of all Acts passed during the Session of the Colonial Legislature, and six manuscript copies where the laws are not printed; and Her Majesty's Government will send out annually to the respective Governors, for the use of the Colonial Legislatures and Courts of Justice, copies of the British Statutes. Of the printed copies of Acts fourteen are to be sent under flying covers, addressed as follows:—

1. To the House of Lords.
2. To the Treasury.
3. To the Board of Trade.
4. To the Attorney-General.
5. To the Solicitor-General.
6. To the Emigration Commissioners.
7. To the British Museum.
8. To the Incorporated Law Society.
9. To the Library of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland.
10. The Library of Lincoln's Inn.
11. The Library of the Inner Temple.
12. The Library of the Middle Temple.
13. The Library of Gray's Inn.
14. The Library of King's Inns, Dublin.

Three additional Copies are to be sent of Acts which contain a suspending clause or are reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure. Copies of all official publications are to be forwarded to the British Museum.

NOTE.—All copies of Acts except those intended for the use of the Colonial Office, House of Lords, and House of Commons, to be sent once a year to the Crown Agents for distribution. See Circular of 9th June, 1871.

262. Four copies of every new compilation or corrected edition of the Colonial Laws are to be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

263. Two copies of the Colonial *Book Almanack* for the current year, and copies of Government Gazettes, and generally of such books or pamphlets issuing from the Colonial Press as may be useful to this Department, and of the principal newspapers* published in the Colony.

264. A return for the preceding year of all retired allowances upon abolition and reduction of Office, specifying the total amount at the beginning of the year; the diminution occasioned by death or otherwise; the addition made during the past year; the age and length of service of each person so added; and the saving of establishment which shall have been made in each such case.

265. A return of all Officers whose duties are executed by deputy, and of all Officers absent upon leave; with the date from which their leave commenced, and to which it extends.

266. A return of Stipendiary Magistrates paid in whole or in part from British Funds, in the following form:—

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Paid from British Funds.		Salary, and Allowances, if any, from other Sources.
		Salary.	Allowances.	

267. In Colonies possessing considerable quantities of waste land in course of settlement, the Surveyor-General should be required once a year to present a return of the progress of his department, for transmission to the Secretary of State. Besides making these regular returns, Governors are particularly enjoined to keep the Secretary of State punctually informed of the progress of geographical and scientific exploration in the Colonies, and in particular to transmit reports of journeys of discovery and investigations of the natural history and capabilities of particular districts, with such maps and surveys as may be required for elucidation.

§ IV. *The Annual "Blue Book."*

268. In addition to the particular Returns mentioned in the preceding Section, the annual "Blue Book," containing specific accounts of the Civil Establishments, of the Colonial Revenue and Expenditure, and of various statistical particulars, &c., must be completed as early as possible after the close of each year. The various Returns which it comprises must be filled up with the greatest possible accuracy; and the statistical tables must be full and complete. Blank copies of this book, in sheets, will be annually transmitted to each Colony from the Colonial Office.

269. The Colonial Secretary will be responsible for the general preparation of the "Blue Book," and for its being completed during the first quarter of the year succeeding that for which it is designed, and he must certify the accuracy of its contents.

270. The Governor must send home the "Blue Book" in duplicate. He is to retain one copy for the use of the Executive Government, and in the Legislative Colonies to lay a copy of it before the Council and the House of Assembly respectively.

271. The Governor, in transmitting the "Blue Book" to this Department, must accompany it with a Report, which should be written on one side of the paper only, exhibiting generally the past and present state of the Colony, and its prospects under the several heads specified in the Book. That Report will be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

It should be, as much as may be, complete within itself, and if it be unavoidable to append other Returns than those to be found in the Blue Book reported upon, they should be of a summary character, and clear of such local details as are of no use and significance elsewhere than on the spot; bearing in mind that the extent to which what is printed for Parliament shall be circulated and read, will depend much on the degree to which it is substantive and succinct.

CHAPTER IX.

§ 1. *Requisitions from Colonies.*

272. Requisitions from the Colonies for articles costing in the aggregate less than 100*l.* should be made direct to the Crown Agents, by the proper Colonial Officer. Every requisition should bear a reference to the law or ordinance, if any, by which the expenditure is sanctioned; or if not so sanctioned, should be reported to the Secretary of State by the same mail as that by which it is made upon the Crown Agents, in order that it may be countermanded if the Secretary of State should think it improper.

273. A requisition for articles costing in the aggregate more than 100*l.* must be transmitted to the Secretary of State in the first instance in duplicate, and not to the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

273A. Requisitions should in no case be made directly, or through local merchants, upon firms in this country, although the names of the firms whose goods have given most satisfaction may be mentioned in the body of the requisition, in order that if the Secretary of State should so decide, they may be asked to tender, through the Crown Agents, for a further supply of the same articles.

274. It must be certified in each case whether such requisitions are made "for the current supply of an established and customary service," and sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, or for articles of an extraordinary nature, or for a service not so sanctioned.

275. In the latter case it is necessary that the requisitions should be accompanied with all the explanations necessary for the guidance of Her Majesty's Government in determining whether they should or should not be complied with.

276. The list containing the specific articles required must be attested by the Governor.

277. No requisition must be made to replace articles spoilt or worn out until a Board of Survey, consisting of not less than three Public Officers, of whom the Colonial Secretary should in general be President, has been held upon the articles. A certificate of the Board, stating that the articles in question are unserviceable and require to be replaced, must accompany the requisition.

278. The Officer at the head of the Department must be debited with the unserviceable articles, or the Board of Survey must give directions for having them sold by public auction, whenever the quantity accumulated shall render such sale expedient.

279. Every Board of Survey must furnish the Governor with a Report of their proceedings.

280. They are also required to consider and report to the Governor the propriety of every requisition for articles to be supplied for the public service, taking care that no article is demanded which is not absolutely necessary.

281. Governors are expected to revise the requisitions and the Reports of the Boards, and to direct the Boards to reconsider their reports should it be necessary; and to forward them to the Secretary of State with their own observations.

282. The Crown Agents are authorised in the case of those Colonies by which they are employed, but which do not contribute anything to the support of their establishment, to add 5 per cent. to the gross amount of their invoices to cover departmental expenses.

282A. In any case in which a Colony, not habitually employing the Crown Agents, makes a remittance to them of funds (in whatever manner or for whatever purpose), the Governor is to forward to the Secretary of State by the same mail the particulars of such remittance.

§ II. *Government Houses, Furniture, &c.*

283. The Governor will insert in the annual "Blue Book" a general Report on the state of repair, &c., of the Government House in which he resides, the state of the furniture, and the arrangements under which it is provided, if provided from public funds.

284. The Government House, together with its stables, out-buildings, fences, and other appurtenances, shall be kept in substantial repair throughout, at the cost of the Colony. The rooms shall be painted, papered (when necessary), and furnished at the public expense. The Governor shall pay 5 per cent. per annum on the estimated value (according to a valuation to be made by such person or persons as may be appointed for that purpose by the Executive Council on the Governor's assumption of the Government), of the furniture in the bed-rooms, kitchens, and other rooms not used for the public reception of company but shall be subject to no charge on account of the furniture of the reception rooms,

or of the offices used by himself or by his Private Secretary or Aide-de-camp. Crockery, glass, cutlery, and kitchen utensils will also be provided at the cost of the Colony, the Governor, if he uses any of such articles, paying 5 per cent. on their value.

285. All the Chapel plate and furniture, and pictures of the Royal Family, which may have been formerly supplied to Governors' houses, are to be considered public property, and not to be removed on any account.

286. All furniture supplied at the public expense is to be kept complete; and any article lost or damaged, otherwise than by fair wear, is to be made good at the expense of the Officer occupying the Government House for the time being.

287. It is the duty of every Governor to keep an accurate inventory of all furniture provided at the public expense; of which inventory he must cause one copy to be retained in the Government House, and one to be delivered to some one Officer of his Government, who, on satisfying himself that the inventory so delivered to him is correct, will be held responsible for its safe custody.

288. The Governor must from time to time, and not seldom more than once in every two years, require and direct the Officer, whom he may appoint as above, to make an inspection of the furniture, comparing the several articles with the inventory in his possession; and that Officer is to prepare a list of all deficiencies, which the Governor must thereupon take measures to have replaced or rectified at his own expense.

289. Within one month from the date of an inspection, such Officer shall deliver to the Governor a report thereof, in which shall be noted the deficiencies, if any.

290. On each occasion of a Colonial Governor vacating his Government, a similar inspection and report are to be made; and if the retiring Officer does not cause the deficiencies for which he is responsible to be repaired or made good, the inspecting Officer (in communication with the Officer who may succeed to the Government) is to prepare and transmit to the Secretary of State a statement of the expense to be incurred for that purpose, in order to the recovery of the amount from the responsible Officer.

291. The Government Offices in the respective Colonies may also be supplied, at the public expense, with such furniture, of a plain but substantial kind, as may be absolutely requisite for the proper accommodation of the persons belonging to the Departments, while engaged in the transaction of the public business.

292. The same regulations are to be observed in regard to the custody and repair of furniture supplied to Government Offices at the public expense as have been established in the case of Governors' residences. (See also Circular of 8th January, 1873.)

CHAPTER X.

§ I. *Custody of Public Moneys in Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies.*

293. The Governor may, with the concurrence of the Council, avail himself of the services of any Banking Establishments in the Colony for the deposit of all, or any portion of the public moneys arising from Colonial revenue or other Colonial receipts, as well as for the transaction of public business connected with the financial arrangements of the Colony, provided such Establishments shall have been formed under Charter from the Crown, or under local Legislative Enactments, which have received the assent of the Crown; taking care, however, that it is well understood, that any moneys placed in the Banks are liable to fluctuation in amount, or to be withdrawn, according to the exigencies of the public services.

294. When no Chartered Banks or Banking Establishments, approved as before mentioned, exist, or where it is not thought advisable to employ them, or when they may be had recourse to for the deposit of part only of the public money, the Governor will cause a secure fire-proof vault or safe to be constructed, either for the office of the Treasurer or in some other appropriate Building, for the deposit of all surplus moneys. This building is to be duly watched and guarded, and the door of the vault or safe to be furnished with three different locks, the keys of which are to be kept by, and under the separate charge—one, of the Treasurer, and the others of such two principal Officers of the Government as the Governor may consider it most expedient to appoint for such purpose.

295. The Colonial Treasurer, or Receiver-General, is to keep under his own immediate charge, such sums of money only as may be necessary to meet the current disbursements of his Department, not exceeding a certain fixed maximum. If Banking Establishments be employed for the deposit only of surplus moneys, of if a strong vault be used for that purpose, the Treasurer's separate balance will, in either case, be regulated by the average amount of his monthly ordinary expenditure; but if recourse shall be had to the Banking Establishments for the transaction of current business, as well as for the deposit of surplus moneys, the balance to be left in the hands of the Treasurer will be of small amount, to meet only minor incidental expenses.

296. When it is necessary to fix or alter the amount of the maximum balance which may remain in the hands of the Treasurer, the Governor will, after the necessary inquiries, report to the Secretary of State, for the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, the sum which he may decide upon for such maximum balance, accompanying this report by statements of the Treasurer's average monthly ordinary receipts and disbursements (distinguishing fixed revenue from incidental receipts, and pay and salaries from contingent disbursements), and by such other explanations and observations as may have been submitted to him, and upon which he may have grounded his decision.

297. In order that the Governor may at all times have the means of informing himself as to the state and disposal of the public balance, and of providing effectually for its verification, he will cause the Regulations which he has received from the Lords of the Treasury in this respect to be strictly observed by all concerned.

298. If the Governor shall have availed himself of the services of a Banking Establishment in the Colony, he will require from the Secretary, or other proper Officer of such Establishment, a monthly statement of all sums deposited in and withdrawn from the Bank, and of the balance of public money remaining in the Bank at the end of each month.

299. The Governor will take care that arrangements are made with the Directors or Managers of these Establishments, so that the Colonial Treasurer, Receiver-General, or other Accountant, shall not have sole control over the sums deposited therein.

300. To effect this object the cheques on the Bank for the payment of ordinary disbursements should invariably be countersigned by the Officer next in rank at the Treasurer's or Accountant's office.

301. In those cases where the Banks may be had recourse to only for the deposit of surplus moneys, the cheques should be countersigned by the Governor, as his warrant of authority to the Bank for the re-issue of the money.

302. When the Banks are used for deposits, and also for the transaction of the current business of the Government, it is necessary that the Governor should fix the maximum sum for which the Treasurer's draft, countersigned by his principal Assistant, may be honoured, and beyond which sum the Governor's warrant of authority, as above described, is to be required in addition.

303. If the surplus funds, or any portion thereof, shall be deposited in a strong vault, the Governor is to require from the three Officers in charge a quarterly return of the moneys deposited therein.

304. The strong vault is on no occasion to be opened, nor is any money to be deposited therein or withdrawn therefrom, except by the three persons entrusted with the keeping of the separate keys, and by an order or warrant under the Governor's signature (such orders or warrants to be for round sums), addressed to the Treasurer or Accountant, and to the two other Officers concerned; and the three Officers entrusted with the keys, and present at the opening of the vault, are to sign a joint certificate as to every sum deposited, which certificate is to be delivered to the Treasurer, to be annexed with other vouchers to his accounts.

305. The Treasurer is, in like manner, to sign receipts in duplicate for every amount re-issued to him, which receipts are to be delivered to the other Officers in charge of the vault.

306. In case of illness, absence, or other unavoidable circumstance interfering with the strictly personal duty prescribed by these regulations, the written authority of the Governor is to be obtained for any temporary transfer of the key to another Officer.

307. The Governor will cause to be prepared on the 1st days of January, April, July, and October of each year, a statement of the sums of the funds of the Colonial chest, in the form prescribed for that purpose by the Lords of the Treasury.

308. The Governor will also cause an examination of the funds of Colonial chests to be made twice in each year, or as much oftener as he may think fit to direct, at uncertain periods, and without any previous notice, and he will immediately forward to the Secretary of State the certificates of quarterly surveys as well as those made at uncertain periods; duplicate copies of these certificates are also to be annexed to the Colonial Treasurer's accounts.

309. The Governor must bear in mind that arrangements relating to the deposit of Colonial Funds with any Banking Establishment should have for their object the convenience and accommodation of the Public Service only, and are not to be entered into with any particular view of enabling the Banks to increase their accommodations and loans to others, and the Governor will also take care that every proper advantage and allowance by way of interest for deposits that might be profitably employed by the Banks, is duly secured for the use and benefit of the Colonial Treasury and Government.

§ II.—*Securities.*—*Security to be required from Persons appointed to the temporary charge of Offices of pecuniary trust in the Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies.**

310. Officers entrusted with public money should give security in proportion to the average sum which may be passing through their hands at any time. If the Colonial Treasurer, or any other established Officer who has been called upon to give security to the Crown in respect of pecuniary responsibility attaching to his Office, shall obtain leave of absence under circumstances which require the interposition of the authority of the Governor for the appointment of a Substitute, the Governor will call upon the person whom he may select to act in the absence of the principal to give security, in his personal bond, to the Crown, with the bonds of two or more Sureties, to such an amount, with reference to the security of the principal, as may be reasonably required; or to furnish, in lieu of the Bond of Sureties, such other collateral security, upon property or otherwise, as shall be of equal amount and validity with such bonds.

311. In case the Governor should find that the person whom he may propose to appoint to the temporary charge of an Office of pecuniary trust cannot furnish the amount of collateral security required from him, the Governor will consider whether, in order to render so large an amount of collateral security unnecessary, some arrangement can be made for reducing the risk of loss, either by placing the Office in Commission, or by limiting the floating balance under the charge of the Officer to the smallest amount necessary to meet the current expenditure for ordinary contingent services, and by depositing all surplus beyond such reduced average balance in a separate Chest, under the joint charge of two or more Officers holding separate keys.

312. A full report of all the circumstances relating to any such special arrangement must be made to the Secretary of State for the information of the Lords of the Treasury, and in the event of the employment of a Commission the personal bonds of the Officers joined in Commission are to be taken as to their separate acts.

313. As all security required from persons appointed to the temporary charge of Offices vacated in consequence of leave of absence, or from any other cause, is to be independent of, and unconnected with, any security which may have been given by the established Officer, the Governor is particularly cautioned that the bonds or other instrument which may be prepared with a view of giving effect to the security required from the acting Officers should have no reference to the bonds of the established Officer or of his Sureties, and should not contain any clause which might be construed as interfering with or affecting in any manner the original bonds of the principal, either during his absence or on his return to duty. At the same time it is not intended that this precautionary instruction should

* See Circular of 6th February, 1872, naming guarantee offices whose bonds may be accepted.

prevent the Governor from accepting the additional security of the principal who may be about to absent himself on leave, should he be willing to enter into a new bond for his Substitute, or to join in the security to be given by such Substitute.

§ III. *Regulations respecting the Incorporation of Banking Companies in the Colonies.*

314. In Charters or legislative Enactments relating to the Incorporation of Banking Companies in the Colonies, provision should be made for the observance of the following regulations and conditions.

315. The Amount of the Capital of the Company and Number of Shares to be determined; and the whole of such determined amount to be subscribed for within a limited period, not exceeding Eighteen Months from the date of the Charter or Act of Incorporation.

316. Shareholders to be declared a Body Corporate, with common seal and perpetual succession, and other usual corporate powers; and with any requisite proviso that judgment against the Corporation shall attach to all additional liability of the Shareholders, as well as to paid-up Capital and other property of the Company.

317. Provision to be made, either by Recital and Confirmation of any Deed of Settlement in these respects or otherwise, for the due Management of the Company's Affairs by Appointment of Directors, and so forth, so far as shall seem necessary for the security of the Public.

318. No bye-law of the Company to be repugnant to the conditions of the Charter or Act of Incorporation, or to the Laws of any Colony in which the Company's Establishments may be placed.

319. The Corporate Body thus constituted may be specially empowered, subject to the conditions hereafter mentioned, to carry on for a limited term of years (not to exceed Twenty-one Years unless under particular circumstances), and within the Colony or Colonies specified in the Charter or Act of Incorporation, but not elsewhere, the Business of Banker; and for the like term to issue and circulate within the said Colony or Colonies, but in such manner only as shall not be at variance with any general Law of the Colony, Promissory Notes payable in Specie on Demand.

320. Such Banking Business or Issue of Notes not to commence or take place until the whole of the Fixed Capital of the Company has been subscribed for, and a moiety at least of the Subscription paid up. The remaining moiety of the Capital to be paid up within a given period from the date of the Charter or Act of Incorporation, such period not in general to exceed two years.

321. In all cases in which Shares in the Company's Stock are transferred between the period of the Grant of the Charter or Act of Incorporation and the actual commencing of business by the Bank, the responsibility of the original holder of the transferred Shares to continue for Six Months at least after the date of the transfer.

322. The Company not to advance Money on Security of Lands, or Houses, or Ships, or on pledge of Merchandize, nor to hold Land or Houses, except for the transaction of its business, nor own Ships, or be engaged in Trade, except as Dealers in Bullion or Bills of Exchange; but to confine its transactions to discounting Commercial Paper and negotiable Securities, and other legitimate Banking Business: the Company may, however, accept Lands, or Houses, or Ships, or Shares in its Capital or Stock, or other Real or Personal Property in liquidation of, or as a Security for any Debt *bona fide* previously due to the Company, or as a security for payment of any Sum for which any person may have rendered himself liable to the Company, and hold them for such reasonable time as may be necessary to dispose of and convert the same into Money.

323. The Company not to hold Shares in its own Stock, nor to make advances on the security of those shares.

324. The Discounts or Advances by the Company, on securities bearing the name of any Director or Officer thereof, as drawer, acceptor, or endorser, not to exceed at any time one-third of the total Advances and Discounts of the Bank.

325. The dividends to Shareholders to be made out of Profits only, and not out of the subscribed Capital of the Company.

326. The total amount of the Debts and Liabilities of the Company, whether upon Bonds, Bills, Promissory Notes, or otherwise contracted, over and above the amount of Deposits on Banking Accounts with the Company's Establishments, not to exceed at any time three times the amount of the capital stock subscribed and actually paid up.

327. No Promissory or other Notes to be issued for Sums under 1*l.* sterling (or in the North American Colonies 1*l.* Halifax currency), or the equivalent thereof in any other local currency, and not for fractional portions of such Pound or other equivalent amount.

328. All Promissory Notes of the Company, whether issued from the Principal Establishment or from Branch Banks, to bear date at the place of issue, and to be payable on demand in Specie at the place of date.

329. The total amount of the Promissory Notes payable on demand, issued, and in circulation, not at any time to exceed the amount of the Capital Stock of the Company actually paid up. A reserve of specie always to be maintained equal to one-third of the amount of Notes at any time in circulation.

330. In the event of the assets of the Company being insufficient to meet its engagements, the Shareholders to be responsible to the extent of twice the amount of their subscribed Shares (that is, for the amount subscribed, and for a further and additional amount equal thereto).

331. Suspension of Specie Payments on Demand at any of the Company's Banking Establishments, for a given number of days (not in any case exceeding sixty) within any one year, either consecutively or at intervals, or other breach of the Special Conditions upon which the Company is empowered to open Banking Establishments or to issue and circulate Promissory Notes, to forfeit those privileges, which shall cease and determine upon such forfeiture as if the period for which they had been granted had expired.

332. The Company to make up and publish periodical Statements of its Assets and Liabilities monthly; showing, under the heads specified in the form which is inserted in the Appendix, p. 297, the average of the amount of its Notes in circulation, and other Liabilities, at the termination of each week or month, during the period to which the Statement refers, and the average amount of Specie or

other Assets that were available to meet the same. Copies of these Statements to be submitted to the Government of the Colony within which the Company may be established; and the Company to be prepared, if called upon, to verify such Statements by the production, as confidential documents, of the Weekly or Monthly Balance Sheets from which the same are compiled. And also to be prepared, upon requisition from the Lords of the Treasury, to furnish, in like manner, such further information respecting the state or proceedings of its Banking Establishments as their Lordships may see fit to call for. The Governor to be also empowered to verify the Statements of the Company of the amount of Specie held by them.

333. The Charter or Act of Incorporation may provide for an addition to the Capital of the Company within specified limits, with the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury; such additional Capital and the Shares and Subscriptions which may constitute the same, to be subject in every respect, from and after the date of the signification of such sanction, to conditions and regulations similar to those applying to the original Capital.

§ IV. Applications for Charters.

334. Applications for Charters of Incorporation of Joint Stock Companies engaged exclusively or chiefly in Colonial undertakings, whether made in this Country or in the Colonies, cannot be granted until the heads of the project shall have been submitted for the consideration of the Governor and his Executive Council.

335. The Governor will furnish the Secretary of State with a Report stating whether the undertaking is one which in his opinion it would be desirable to encourage, with a view to Colonial interests, especially as regards the Colony under his Government.

336. The Governor's Report will be taken into consideration by the Secretary of State and by the Board of Trade, or, in cases in which the application relates exclusively to Banking Companies, by the Board of Treasury.

337. Her Majesty's Government reserves to itself the power of deciding whether privileges, to be exercised under Charters granted for this Country, should be extended to Companies, approved by the Colonial Government, for Colonial undertakings.

338. The Imperial Act 18 & 19 Vict., c. 133, provides for the limitation of liability of Members of certain Joint Stock Companies.

See also Circular of 16th March, 1874, as to establishment of Agencies, and Circular of 18th August, 1875, by which it is directed that Laws relating to Banking undertakings and the circulation of Notes should contain a suspending clause.

CHAPTER XI.

§ I. Expenditure of Public Money in Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies.

339. All disbursements of the public money are to be made by the Colonial Treasurer, under authority from the Officer administering the Government; and any Officer improperly authorizing or directing any expenditure contrary to the instructions which he may receive from Her Majesty's Government will himself be held personally responsible for the amount improperly authorized.

340. Salaries, Fixed Allowances, and Contingencies are to be classed under the head "Establishments;" and all other ordinary expenditure, and all extraordinary and special disbursements are to be classed under separate heads of Service in the Form prescribed in the Treasury Instructions issued to Governors.

340a. All Salaries and other authorized Charges up to the end of each financial year should, as far as possible, be defrayed within the year. When the last day of a year happens to be a "*dies non*," the payment of Salaries, &c., up to the close of the year could be made on the previous day.

341. The Governor is not authorized to make any addition to the Fixed Establishment of the Colony, or to make any different appropriation of the established salaries of any Public Department, either as regards the number of appointments or the rates of salary and emolument, without the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

342. Should, however, any special circumstances occur which in the opinion of the Governor in Council may render addition or alteration necessary for the due carrying on of the public service, without waiting for such sanction he will cause such new or altered salary to be borne on a Schedule of Provisional or Supplementary Establishment, reporting the same to the Secretary of State.

343. Whenever the approval of Her Majesty's Government to any provisional appointment is received by the Governor, he must cause the same to be transferred to the Schedule of Fixed Establishment.

344. As a general rule, the Governor must not propose to the Council the execution of any new public work, or of extensive alterations and improvements in any existing building, &c., for which he has not obtained the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Government.

345. Whenever the Governor may apply to the Secretary of State for such authority, he must send with such application all the necessary plans, estimates, and specifications, according to which the projected work is to be carried into execution, together with an account of the cost to be incurred under specific heads of expenditure, and a report of the grounds on which the work is recommended.

346. When the sanction of Her Majesty's Government has been given, the Governor will lay before the Council, at their meeting, to take into consideration the General Estimates for the year next ensuing, the plans, estimates, and specifications of the proposed work, with any other information which he may consider necessary; and when the Council has voted the funds required for the work, the Governor may proceed with it, without waiting for further authority.

347. But should the Governor be of opinion that the work is urgently required, and that serious inconvenience might result from delaying it (after the sanction of Her Majesty's Government had been obtained) until the period when the Annual Estimates are brought forward, he may propose to the Council a Supplemental Estimate for that purpose.

348. Special cases may arise of pressing emergency (more particularly in distant Colonies), in which it might not be practicable to obtain the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Government for a proposed work. In such cases the Governor will not fail to call for and to lay before the Council the necessary

plans, estimates, and specifications according to which the work is to be carried into execution, and to report fully to Her Majesty's Government, by the earliest opportunity, on the absolute necessity of the expenditure which he may have incurred without their previous sanction.

349. In the case of public works of magnitude to be undertaken in any Colony, and to be defrayed by Parliamentary Grant, the following rules must be observed :—

1. That as a preliminary step to any such work, a survey and estimate shall be made by an Officer acting under the orders of some responsible Department.
2. That on a first application for a vote of money, an estimate of the sum likely to be required for the whole work shall be laid before the House of Commons.
3. In cases in which such works may require more than one year for their completion, and where money is proposed to be voted on account, there shall be submitted to the House in each year, and before a further vote is proposed, a statement of the sums already voted, of the money actually expended up to the date of the last accounts, of all outstanding demands, and of the sum still wanting to complete the work; and any deviations from the original plan, or any contemplated addition to the magnitude or expense of the whole work, will be inserted in the estimate of the year.
4. No Department of the Government shall authorize any Officer to enter into contract for any work, beyond the limits of the annual grants of money, without the sanction of a Minute of the Lords of the Treasury, which will be laid before the House with as little delay as possible,

§ II. Colonial Estimates.

350. In the Colonies not possessing Representative Assemblies, the Governor should submit to the Council of his Government, before the expiration of the month of June, in each year, such an Estimate as he may think necessary of the whole expenditure, not already fixed under the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, which is intended to be charged upon the Colonial revenue for the year then next ensuing, and he should transmit to the Secretary of State by the earliest opportunity, the Ordinance providing for the service of that year.

351. When the annual Estimate shall have been passed by the Council, and the Ordinance confirmed by Her Majesty, the expenditure of the year must be held to be definitely limited and arranged. Should, however, any further disbursements on account of the service of that year be required which could not have been foreseen, the proper course will be for the Governor to submit to the Legislative Council a Supplementary Estimate of the expenditure so required.

352. The Governor should transmit with the Annual Estimates such full and sufficient information as to every expense of an unusual nature therein comprised as may be necessary to enable Her Majesty's Government to decide upon the propriety of the proposed expenditure, together with a table exhibiting the variations from the preceding year.

353. The Governor should, at the same time that he proposes to the Council the Estimate of the ensuing year's expenditure, submit to them the draft of any Ordinance which may be necessary to provide the ways and means by which the expenditure is to be met.

354.* In cases in which the Colonial Accounts are transmitted to this country for final audit, they should be accompanied by certified copies of all Estimates, or Supplementary Estimates, of expenditure for the service of the year to which the Accounts relate, and of any Ordinances for the imposition of taxes for that year, together with certified copies of the Despatches which shall have been addressed to him by the Secretary of State, conveying the opinion of Her Majesty's Government upon any such Estimates or Ordinances; the dates of all such Despatches should be notified at the foot of the Estimates, or the remark that "no Despatch had been received at that date."

355. The control of the Local Auditor over all Revenue and Receipts, extends to a comparison of Receipts with all Collectors' Books, and with Statements, Returns, and other documents which may serve to establish that the sums received are those which ought to have been received; and, if not, to requiring a statement of the cause of each deficiency, and the measures taken for the recovery of any arrears.

356. The Local Auditor's examination should, therefore, include a reference to Tax Rolls and other records of Assessments, to periodical returns of licences, certified by the Colonial Secretary or other Officer empowered to direct the issue of the same; to similar Returns from the Magistrates, or other Law Officers, of all fines, forfeitures, &c.; to Lists, giving the names of any persons liable to be called upon for Tuition Fees, or other periodical payments to the Colonial Government; and, as to casual receipts, under the direction of the Governor, to half yearly returns of Receivable Orders, issued by his authority in respect thereof.

357. Should any Return, Statement, or other Record, which may appear to the auditor necessary to substantiate the entries in the Receiver's Accounts, or to exhibit the amount of arrears, be wanting or defective, it will be the duty of the Auditor to call for the proper documents, or, if necessary, to make a representation on the subject to the Governor; and, should any difficulty arise as to the production of the same, a copy of such representation, and of any directions which may be given thereon, should be transmitted, with the Accounts sent home by the Auditor.

358. Detailed statements of the revenue and expenditure of the Colony should be annually published in the Colonial Gazette, immediately after the period when it is required that the Accounts of each year should be transmitted for audit; and in such publication, the funds, arising from the property or *droits* of the Crown, are to be stated separately from those which arise from taxes levied upon the inhabitants of the Colony.

§ III. Treasury Bills.—Funds derived from Imperial Grants in Aid of Local Revenues.

359. It is to be observed that sums voted by Parliament in respect of any financial year are not intended to defray the charges which *become due* in that year, but to meet such charges only as shall *actually come*

* Colonial Regulation 354 superseded, as regards colonies concerned by Circular of 20th January, 1875.—(Ed. C.O. List.)

in course of payment within the year. It is desirable, however, that the charges becoming due in each year should, as far as practicable, be defrayed from the Votes for the same year. With this view it will be proper that all Salaries and other authorized charges up to the end of any financial year should be paid before the close of the year, unless there be some special reason to the contrary.

360. Bills for Salaries and Allowances must not be drawn for broken periods of Quarters, except in cases where the services of the Officer have commenced or ceased within the Quarter: and in such cases Certificates should be transmitted, showing the date from which and up to which the Salary or Allowance may be payable.

360a. Governors will not be at liberty, without special authority, to draw funds before the commencement of a financial year, on the credit of any proposed Parliamentary Vote for that year.

360b. All Bills on the credit of the Parliamentary Grants in aid should be drawn on the Paymaster-General. When the service is of an ordinary description, they should be drawn at ten days' sight; but in every case of an unusual character, they should be at thirty days' sight. They should bear a serial number for each financial year. Salary Bills should be in the form prescribed in Appendix 14, with the addition of this serial number. All other Bills should distinctly specify the service and the particular Parliamentary Grant in respect of which they are drawn; and whenever the service is of an unusual character the Bills should also show the date and description of the document conveying the authority for the expenditure.

360*. In all cases in which payment is to be made, for a portion of a Quarter, on Annual Rates of Pay or Allowance chargeable to Imperial Funds, the amount due should be calculated with reference to the number of days in the particular Quarter.

Quarter ending 31st March	. . .	90 days—in Leap year 91.
" 30th June	. . .	91 days.
" 30th September	. . .	92 "
" 31st December	. . .	92 "

361. It is important that the Secretary of State should be furnished with an *immediate and direct* advice of every Bill that may be drawn on the credit of the Grants in aid; and this advice should be despatched at once so as to ensure, as far as possible, that it may reach this country as soon as the Bill itself. A duplicate of the advice should be sent by the first subsequent opportunity. It will no longer be necessary that separate advices should in these cases be sent to the Treasury or Paymaster-General. Salary Bills should be advised in the Form given in Appendix 14 (the serial number being added). The advice of other Bills should contain all the particulars given in the Bills themselves.

362. In all cases in which sums have been voted by Parliament for specified Salaries and Allowances, the Bills correctly drawn by a Governor for his own Salary, &c., or in favour of a subordinate Officer for that Officer's Salary, &c., will, if duly endorsed, be taken by the Comptroller and Auditor-General as sufficient final discharges; but where sums have been voted by Parliament, not for payment of Salary, but for particular Colonial services or, in terms still more comprehensive, in aid of Colonial Revenue, the Comptroller of Audit will require evidence of the proper application of the money. With this view it will, in such cases, be necessary that the advice of a Bill should be accompanied (or, if that would not be possible without delaying the advice, then followed immediately) by a Certificate, to be signed by the Colonial Treasurer, or other Officer acting in that capacity, and countersigned by the Governor himself, to the effect that the money had been carried to the credit of the Colonial Revenue. The same course should be adopted in the case of Advances from the Treasury Chest for other services than Salaries specified in the Parliamentary Votes. Copies of the Forms to be used for this purpose are given in Appendix 14a. In the absence of these Certificates, the amounts of the Bills, or of the Advances from the Treasury Chests, will ordinarily be charged as Imposts against the Governor.

362a. In any cases in which money has been voted by Parliament for specially named Colonial Services, documentary evidence must be furnished that the money has been applied to the particular Service for which it was voted. On this point special instructions will be given to the Governors concerned.

363. When Salaries are specified in the Parliamentary Votes, Income Tax will be levied on them, under the General Rules laid down in Paragraphs 365 to 368 of the Regulations.

363a. When Salaries are not specified in the Parliamentary Grants, it is undesirable that Bills should be drawn for the actual Salaries of the Governor or other Colonial Officers. The Secretary of State will, however, be prepared to consider any special circumstances under which a departure from this rule may be desired. It will be proper as a general practice that the Governor should draw for round sums as Imposts on account of the Parliamentary Grant in aid, which Imposts should, of course, be carried to the credit of the Colonial Revenue. From that Revenue, Salaries not specified in the Parliamentary Grant should be paid without any deduction on account of the Imperial Income Tax.

364. Governors and other Officers whose Salaries are specified in the Parliamentary Votes, and who may elect to have their Salaries paid through the medium of Agents in this country, can continue so to do. In lieu, however, of the Life Certificates hitherto used, a formal order on the Paymaster-General must be obtained by the Agents from this Department. When Governors and Lieutenant-Governors or Administrators shall, in the first instance, have signified the mode in which their salary shall be drawn, it will be desirable that they should adhere to that mode.

365. All salaries and personal allowances and emoluments, and all pensions and superannuations, retired or compassionate allowances, paid from funds derived from the revenues of Great Britain, whether provided by special Parliamentary Grant or otherwise, are liable to the Income Tax unless the whole annual income of the recipient is less than 100*l*. When the whole income is less than 200*l*. a year, a deduction of 60*l*. is made, and the balance only taxed. It will therefore be the duty of the Governor on all occasions to make the proper deductions accordingly from the amount of the bills which he may have occasion in future to draw on the Paymaster-General, whether on his own account or for the salaries or allowances of other persons; and he will convey an intimation to the same effect to any

Officers or Functionaries within his Government, who may be authorised to draw bills on the Paymaster-General for any such payments.*

366. In cases where total or partial exemption may be claimed from the Tax, an affidavit must be made by the claimants and transmitted with the bill, to the effect that his income, including that on account of which the bill is drawn, is in the first case less than 190*l*.† per annum, in the second case less than 200*l*.† and such affidavits must have reference to the whole income of the party from whatever source derived; for, although emoluments derived from Colonial revenues or property are not taxable unless the recipients reside in Great Britain, they must be taken into account in considering a claim to exemption from the Tax, or any portion of it, on Income derived from this Country.

367. When bills are drawn on account of expenses or disbursements as well as for salaries and allowances, a statement of the proportion of the amount applicable to the latter must accompany them, and the proper deductions should be made from the salaries and allowances, unless exemption should be claimed, in which case affidavits ought to accompany the bills.

368. The Forms, to be filled up by persons claiming total or partial exemption from the tax, are inserted in the Appendix. (Pages 298-300.)

§ IV. *Expenses on account of Liberated Africans.—Mode of rendering the Accounts of Expenses incurred under the Provisions of the Acts for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.*

369. The Collectors or chief Officers of the Customs in those Colonies where no other arrangement has been specially directed are to receive, protect, and provide for all such Natives of Africa as may be put in their charge from vessels condemned as prize.

370. The Collector or other Officer is authorized to enter into the requisite contracts, to be approved by the Officer administering the Government, for the maintenance of the Africans at a fixed rate per diem, and for defraying the cost of clothing, necessaries, and other contingencies. This mode of supporting the Africans is considered preferable to that of purchasing provisions in large quantities for their use.

371. The Collector or other Officer will bring in the abstracts of accounts of his expenses, to be passed before the Officer administering the Government in Council, every three months. A certificate, to be signed by the Officer administering the Government, is to be subjoined to the General Abstract of the Expenditure, stating that the detailed documents referred to in the abstract have been carefully inspected, and have been approved.

372. In those cases in which the Colony is dependent on a Superior Government, the Abstracts of Expenditure, when certified by the Officer in charge of the subordinate Government, are to be forwarded to the Governor-in-Chief for his inspection and approval previously to the amount being discharged. Upon the passing of each quarterly account by the Officer administering the Government in Council, and in the case of subordinate Governments upon the subsequent approval of the Governor-in-Chief being signified, the abstract will be returned to the Collector, in whose favour the Officer administering the Government will thereupon grant a Warrant on the Treasury Chest for the amount allowed. The Officer granting such warrant will forthwith transmit a notification and report thereof to the Lords of the Treasury, and will forward with such notification a copy of the account, in discharge of which the issue from the Chest has been authorized. Any neglect of these forms will be productive of embarrassment and delay.

373. Governors are strictly enjoined to abstain from drawing for and issuing for this service any allowance or gratuity of which the propriety or legality may admit of a doubt, until they shall have communicated with and received instructions from Her Majesty's Government on the subject; and they are to limit the payments in the meantime to the amount of the actual outlay, for the maintenance and other unavoidable expenses.

374. If any sums shall have been issued, paid, or expended by their order, which ought not to have been so issued, paid, or expended, or ought not to be charged to the public, they will become personally responsible for the amount, under the provisions of the 1 & 2 Geo. 4, cap. 121, sec. 5.

375. With a due regard, therefore, to their own security, as well as the interests of the public, Governors must at all times exercise a watchful superintendence and control over the expenditure to which these Regulations refer, and enforce the strictest economy consistent with the welfare of the African and the good of the Service.

CHAPTER XII.

§ I. *Trade and Navigation.*

376. The Customs Establishments in all the Colonies are under the control and management of the several Colonial Governments, and the Colonial Legislatures are empowered to establish their own Customs Regulations and Rates of Duty.

377. The Imperial Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 107, s. 324-5, provides for a freedom of navigation between the United Kingdom, or the British Possessions and Foreign Countries. But with a view of placing British Ships in Foreign Ports as nearly as possible on the same footing as Foreign Ships in British Ports, the Crown has the power, by Order in Council, of restricting the privileges of Foreign Ships, and of imposing additional Duties, in cases in which British Ships may be subject in any Foreign Country to Prohibitions or Restrictions from which the Ships of that Country are exempt, or in which any Preference whatever may be shown to National Vessels over British Vessels, or in which British Trade and Navigation is not placed by such Country upon as advantageous a footing as the Trade and Navigation of the most favoured Nation.

378. The Crown has also the power, sect. 328, by Order in Council, on Address from the Legislature of any Colony, to regulate its Coasting Trade, and to authorize the conveyance of goods or passengers from one part of a British Possession to another in other than British Ships; or on receiving addresses

* See Inland Revenue Act, 1873, for information on this subject.—(Ed. C. O. L.)

† Now 150*l*. and 400*l*. respectively.—(Ed. C. O. L.)

or a joint address from two or more British Possessions, to place the trade between them on the footing of a Coasting Trade, and otherwise to regulate the same.

379. Under sec. 31 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, the Governor is intrusted with the powers which, in respect to the Registry of Ships or of any interest therein, are vested by the Act in the Commissioners of Customs in England. It is to the Governor, therefore, that the Registrars of Shipping are directed to look for instructions.

380. The Governor usually appoints the Collectors of Customs in the Colony to act as Registrars of Shipping and Superintendents of Mercantile Marine under the Merchant Shipping Acts, the duties of the Registrars and Superintendents being defined in the Instructions which are issued from time to time by the Board of Trade, with the sanction of the Secretary of State.

381. It being, however, important for statistical purposes that information respecting the Trade and Navigation of the Colony should be forwarded to the Home Government, the points enumerated in the following sections should have the Governor's careful attention.

§ II. Shipping.

382. Particulars of the Registry, Mortgage, Sale, or Loss of Ships should be forwarded by Registrars of Shipping in the Colonies to the *Chief Registrar of Shipping, Custom House, London*, and of the changes in the appointments of Masters of Ships to the Registrar-General of Seamen, Adelaide Place, London Bridge, by the next mail after the transaction takes place.

383. The Registry of a Ship should be reported in the Customs Form 19, and the transactions subsequent to her Registry, such as her Sale, Mortgage, or other Dealings, in Customs Form 20. In these Forms the full address of each Owner should be given, and the letters M. O. marked against the name of the Managing Owner, if there are more Owners than one. The Certificate of all closed and cancelled Registries should be forwarded to the Chief Registrar of Shipping, with a memorandum thereon, stating the grounds of closing or cancelling the Register. When the Certificate of Registry is lost, a Form, No. 20, should be sent, giving the date and particulars of the closing the Registry, and the loss of the Certificate. The changes in the appointments of Masters which are endorsed on the Certificate of Registry, should be reported to the Registrar-General of Seamen in Form 21, or by letter.

384. At the end of each year the Registrar of Shipping should prepare and transmit to the Chief Registrar of Shipping, Custom House, London, an Account made up to 31st December, showing:—

(a.) The Names, &c., of all Ships on the Register Books of the Port on the previous 1st January.

(b.) The Names, &c., of all Ships registered at the Port during the year, distinguishing those Vessels in the List which have been lost, sold to Foreigners, or transferred to other Ports. At the end of the List an Abstract should be given of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels belonging to the Port on 31st December. This List should be transmitted as early as possible in the month of January, and as these Returns are the foundation of Statistical information laid before Parliament, too much care cannot be exercised by Registrars in ensuring their accuracy.

§ III. Seamen.

385. The duties which Superintendents of Mercantile Marine are required to perform in respect to Merchant Seamen are detailed in their Instructions. The principal point which requires the attention of the Governor, is the necessity for the Home Government being furnished with the Board of Trade Return, CC 21, *by each mail*. This Return materially assists in tracing the whereabouts of Naval Volunteers who have left their Ships, it also enables the Home Government to obtain from Shipowners repayment of expenses incurred in relieving Seamen who have been left behind sick, and payment of the Wages of Crews where Ships are lost with all papers.

§ IV. Lighthouses, &c.

386. Notice of any new Lighthouses, Buoys, or Beacons placed or erected on the shores of the British Possessions abroad, and of any alterations in those already existing, should be forwarded as early as possible by the Governor through the Secretary of State, in a Memorandum addressed to the Board of Trade, who will communicate to the Admiralty for publication. A Form of Notice of a new Light, or alteration of a Light, is inserted in the Appendix (page 301).

387. Any new facts with regard to Navigation, such as the formation or discovery of new Reefs, Shoals, Currents, &c., should also be sent home as early as possible, in the same manner and for the same purpose.

§ V. Wrecks.

388. For the purposes of the Wreck Abstract annually presented to Parliament, particulars of every casualty to Shipping on the shores of any British Possession abroad, or to any British Shipping at sea, concerning which information can be obtained, should be forwarded by the proper Colonial Officer to the Board of Trade, in Board of Trade Form Wr. I. (Colonial), at the earliest opportunity after the occurrence, and an Abstract of such casualties should if possible be forwarded to the Board of Trade at the end of every year.

Forms for the Return and the Abstract will be supplied on application to the Board of Trade.

CHAPTER XIII.

§ I. Waste Lands, &c.

389. The management of the waste lands in nearly all the Colonies to which emigrants from this country habitually resort, has been conceded to the Local Legislatures and Governments.

390. Information on the subject of the waste lands and of emigration may be obtained by reference to the "Colonization Circular," issued by Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, imparting from time to time the most recent information derived from official returns.

391. The carriage of emigrants from British Ports is regulated by the Passengers Acts, 1855 and 1863,

18 & 19 Vict., cap. 119, and 26 & 27 Vict., cap. 51, which are carried into execution by the "Emigration Commissioners."

392. The only Colonies which now offer land privileges to Naval and Military Officers are British Columbia, Natal,† and British Honduras.

393. The Officers to whom such privileges are offered are (a) Naval Officers of the Military Branch, of all grades not lower than that of Sub-lieutenants; (b) Military Officers of all grades not lower than that of Subalterns of seven years' standing; (c) Regimental Staff Officers; and (d) Medical Officers of both Services, of not less than five years' standing.

394. The Officers not entitled to land privileges are: Naval and Military Chaplains; Commissariat Officers; Subalterns under seven years' standing; Medical Officers of less than five years' standing; Midshipmen; Cadets; Warrant Officers of every description; Officers of any of the Civil Branches of the Navy or Army; and, lastly, Officers who have ceased for the space of three calendar months to belong to Her Majesty's Service, and have not obtained the Memorandum of Rank and Service hereinafter mentioned.

395. In British Columbia a certain quantity of land is granted in lieu of remission of purchase money. In the two other above-named Colonies, land must be purchased under the land regulations for the time time being in force in the Colony, and a certain amount of the purchase money is then remitted. These allowances are regulated by the rank and length of service of the Officer, as shown in the following scales:—

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Acres.
Field Officers of 25 years' service, in the whole	600
Field Officers of 20 years' service, in the whole	500
Field Officers of 15 years' service, in the whole	400
Captains of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole	400
Captains of 15 years' service or less, in the whole	300
Subalterns of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole	300
Subalterns of 7 years' service and upwards, in the whole	200

IN NATAL† AND BRITISH HONDURAS.

Field Officers of 25 years' service and upwards, in the whole	600
Field Officers of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole	500
Field Officers of 15 or less years' service, in the whole	400
Captains of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole	400
Captains of 15 years' service and less, in the whole	300
Subalterns of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole	300
Subalterns of 7 years' service and upwards, in the whole	200

Although these scales refer only to Military Officers, they apply also to Naval Officers, who will receive allowances corresponding with their relative rank to Officers in the Army, as prescribed in Her Majesty's Order in Council of 11th June, 1863.

396. Any Officer desirous of availing himself of these privileges must obtain a Memorandum, if a Naval Man, from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and if a Military man, from the Office of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, specifying his rank, length of service, and date of retirement. This document will not be issued more than once to the same Officer; and it must, within one year from the date of the Officer's retirement, be presented to the Governor of one of the above-named Colonies, otherwise the Officer will not be entitled to any land privileges in the Colony.

No document from the Office of the Secretary of State is necessary.

397. As the sole object of the regulations is to encourage the *bonâ fide* settlement of Naval and Military Officers in the Colony, an Officer, on presentation of his Memorandum of Rank and Service to the Governor, will receive in the first instance a Location Ticket only, for the land which in British Columbia he may obtain, or which in either of the two other Colonies he may have purchased to the extent of his remission money.

398. At the expiration of two years from the date of such Location Ticket, the Officer, on paying the customary survey and other fees, will receive in exchange for it a Crown Grant, provided he can show to the satisfaction of the Governor, but not otherwise, that he is a *bonâ fide* settler in the Colony, and has not only continuously resided therein since the receipt of his Location Ticket, but that he has resided on the land described in it for such length of time, and made substantial and permanent improvements thereon of such description and value as the Governor may have prescribed in any general notice published by his authority in the Government Gazette of the Colony. In Natal, before a grant is issued the Officer should be required to show that he has resided on his land for not less than six months in each of the two years since he received his Location Order; that he has erected a residence and farm buildings to the satisfaction of the Surveyor-General; and that he has cultivated or stocked the land in such manner as may be certified by the Surveyor-General to show a *bonâ fide* intention to continue in the beneficial occupation of the land, or to have imparted to it an enhanced saleable value.

399. If application should not be made for a Crown Grant in exchange for the Location Ticket within a twelvemonth from the expiration of the two years for which it was issued, the Officer's claim will be considered as extinguished, and the land will absolutely revert to the Crown. No transfer of the land will be allowed or be valid until a Crown Grant thereof has been obtained.

400. But if an Officer has obtained a Memorandum of Rank and Service, and dies before he can obtain a Location Ticket, the Governor of the Colony is authorized to make the Memorandum available, as he may think proper, in favour of a child or children, or other nearest representative of the deceased, who will then become entitled to the same rights and be subject to the same conditions as attached to the

* Since 1874, by the Board of Trade. — (Ed. C. O. L.)

† This is obsolete as regards Natal, which has withdrawn these privileges. — (Ed. C. O. L.)

deceased. In case an Officer dies after the Location Ticket has been obtained, the land to which it refers will be granted to his legal representative.

401. As the land regulations in the above-named Colonies are liable at any time to be altered, Her Majesty's Government cannot guarantee the permanence of these regulations,—nor can the amount of remission in purchase money made to Officers be increased on account of any increased value which may at any time be set upon the Crown lands in the Colony.

CHAPTER XIV.

§ I. *Naturalization.*

402. The naturalization of aliens in the Colonies is now effected under authority of the statute 10* & 11 Vict. c. 83, which (besides removing doubts which then existed as to the legality of former proceedings in the colonies) empowers the Legislature of every Colony to confer on aliens by law all or any of the privileges of naturalization within such Colony.

403. When any measure for such a purpose is proposed, the Governor should ascertain whether his instructions do or do not require the insertion of a suspending clause; and he should also take care that words are inserted in the terms of the statute confining the privileges granted to the limits of the Colony.

§ II. *Passports to naturalized British Subjects in the Colonies.*

404. Governors are authorized to issue Passports for Foreign travel to persons naturalized in the Colonies. The Form of Passport, and a Memorandum to accompany it, relative to the renewal of the Passport or its exchange for a Foreign Office Passport, are inserted in the Appendix (page 302). These Passports must be signed by the Officer administering the Government, and must contain an express declaration that the person receiving it is naturalized as a British Subject, stating the period for which it is available, which must not exceed twelve months from the date of issue.

CHAPTER XV.

Applications for Opinions of Law Officers in this Country.

405. If in any case a Colonial Government or Legislature desire to obtain the opinion of the English Law Officers on any important question of Law which may have arisen in the administration of the Colony, it is necessary that the Secretary of State should be furnished with a detailed statement explaining precisely what doubts have arisen, and under what circumstances, enumerating the Instruments or Laws bearing on these doubts (of which complete copies should in all cases be annexed), setting forth, verbatim, the particular provisions of these Instruments or Laws which appear relevant to the matter in hand, and in conclusion stating explicitly the particular questions to which answers are desired. All papers for the consideration of the Attorney General and Solicitor General should be sent in quadruplicate.

CHAPTER XVI.

§ I. *Criminal Trials.*

406. No Judge presiding on a criminal trial must, upon any account, fail to take notes of the evidence adduced; and no capital Sentence must be executed until the Governor of the Colony shall have perused those notes.

407. In general no reference, in criminal cases, is to be made from the Government of any Colony to this Country, with a view to the confirmation or remission of Sentences pronounced by the Colonial Courts. But Her Majesty's Government will be ready to afford any information, instructions, or advice for which the Governor may think it necessary to apply, whenever any question may arise on any criminal proceeding on which there may be any special and adequate motive for invoking the interference of Her Majesty's Government in this Country.

408. Under the Act 12 & 13 Vict. c. 96, all persons charged in any Colony with offences committed on the Sea may be dealt with in the same manner as if the offences had been committed on waters within the local jurisdiction of the Courts of the Colony.†

409. The Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 84, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 118, provide means of apprehending offenders beyond the limits of that part of Her Majesty's dominions in which their offence was committed.

410. In order to secure the apprehension of any person in the United Kingdom under those Acts the following steps must be taken:—

1. A warrant must have been issued against the offender by some person having lawful authority to issue it in that part of Her Majesty's dominions where the offence was committed.

2. This warrant must be sent to England to be endorsed by the Secretary of State.

3. But the Secretary of State cannot endorse it until it is proved, by oath or affidavit, that the seal or signature is the seal or signature of a person having lawful authority to issue such warrant.

It is necessary, therefore, to send witnesses, or affidavits, or both, sufficient for such proof.

4. The warrant must have been issued upon depositions, and these depositions must be such as appear sufficient to warrant the commitment of the offender for trial.

5. Sufficient evidence must be forthcoming in England before the Magistrate, to prove the criminality of the offender to an extent such as, if the offence had been committed in England, would have

* Act 10 & 11 Vict., was repealed and re-enacted by Act 33 Vict., cap. 14. See also Act 33 & 34 Vict., cap. 103, and Circulars of 2nd Feb and 23rd Sept., 1871, 9th March and 5th August, 1872, and 10th September, 1874.

† As to sentences proper to be passed in such cases, see the Colonial Courts Jurisdiction Act, 37 & 38 Vict., cap. 97, (Ed. C. O. L.)

justified the Magistrate in committing the offender for trial in this country. But besides oral witnesses the Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 34, ¶ enables the Magistrate to receive, in evidence, copies of the depositions upon which the original warrant issued, provided that they are certified under the hand of the person or persons who issued the warrant, and are attested upon the oath of the party producing them to be true copies of the original depositions.

If it is intended therefore to offer the depositions in evidence, instead of or in addition to oral testimony, they must be authenticated as above mentioned.

§ 2. *Extradition Conventions.***

411. The Acts 6 & 7 Vict. c. 76, and 8 & 9 Vict. c. 120, give effect to the 10th Article of the Treaty of Washington between Great Britain and the United States, of the 9th of August, 1842, which provides for the mutual surrender of fugitives charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper.

412. The Acts 6 & 7 Vict. c. 75, and 8 & 9 Vict. c. 120, give effect to a Convention concluded between Great Britain and France on the 13th of February, 1845, which provides for the mutual surrender of fugitives charged with the crimes of murder (comprehending the crimes designated in the French Penal Code by the terms assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning), or of an attempt to commit murder, or of forgery, or of fraudulent bankruptcy.

413. The Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 70, gives effect to a Convention concluded between Great Britain and Denmark on the 15th April, 1862, which provides for the mutual surrender of fugitives accused or convicted of murder (comprehending the crimes of assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning), or attempt to commit murder, or of forgery (comprehending the counterfeiting of bank notes or public securities or money), or of fraudulent bankruptcy.

414. Whenever a Governor may have occasion to exercise the Powers conferred on him by these Acts, he must, immediately on the issue of his warrants for the apprehension and surrender of a Fugitive Criminal, transmit to the Secretary of State copies, duly authenticated, of the depositions under which such warrants may be granted.

§ 3. *Apprehension of Deserters from Merchant Vessels.*

415. The Act 15 Vict. c. 26, enables the Crown to carry into effect arrangements with Foreign Powers for the apprehension and surrender of seamen, not being slaves, who may desert from merchant vessels belonging to a subject of such Powers when within Her Majesty's Dominions, and Orders in Council under that Act have been issued by the Crown in favour of the following Countries,—†Russia, Sweden and Norway, Peru, Austria, Hans Towns, *Prussia, *Denmark, Oldenburg, Netherlands, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, *France, †Belgium, *Chili, †Morocco, †Spain, †Nicaragua, †Italy, *Salvador, †Turkey, †Siam, and *United States of Colombia.

Those marked thus * contain an exception as to the surrender of British subjects.

Those marked † contain an exception as to the surrender of persons charged with any offence committed in England.

††§ IV. *Disposal of Convicts.*

416. By the Act 6 Geo. 4, cap. 69, the Queen in Council is authorised to appoint or to delegate to the Governors of the British Colonies respectively the power of appointing by proclamation the places to which convicts may be sent. But no such place is at present appointed, nor is any such delegation now in force.

417. The Mutiny Act which is passed annually provides for the case of offenders who are to suffer penal servitude in virtue of the sentence of any court-martial holden elsewhere than in the United Kingdom. The chief justice, or other judge, in any part of Her Majesty's foreign dominions, where such offender may be, on notice from the officer in command, or in his absence from the adjutant-general, is to make order for the immediate custody and penal servitude of the offender; and the Governor, on receiving notice of such order, is to cause such offender either to be removed, or to undergo his sentence in the colony, in obedience to the directions for the removal and treatment of convicts, which shall from time to time be transmitted from Her Majesty through one of her principal secretaries of state to such colony; and the offender is thereupon to be dealt with in the colony in which he has been sentenced, or to which he has been removed, as if he had been sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour by a court

* This Act is printed in Part IV of the Colonial Office List, page 195.

** The list of conventions referred to in the text is obviously incomplete: the following is a list of the Conventions in force on the 1st of January, 1876. The General Extradition Act is printed at page 188 of this volume.—(Ed. C. O. L.)

EXTRADITION TREATIES IN FORCE, 1ST JANUARY, 1876.

		No.
Austria	3rd December, 1873	567
Belgium	31st July, 1872	543
Brazil	13th November 1872	564
Denmark	31st March, 1873	552
France	13th February, 1843	287
Italy	5th February, 1873	548
Germany	14th May, 1872	536
Sweden and Norway	26th June, 1873	566
United States	9th August, 1842	284
Netherlands	19th June, 1874	572
Switzerland	31st March, 1874	1160
Honduras	6th January, 1874	1386
Hayti	7th December, 1874	1385

This List does not include Treaties for the surrender of deserters.

†† The 4th Section of the above Act is repealed by 32 Vict., cap. 10, which authorises the making of arrangements between colonies for the detention and custody of colonial prisoners.—(Ed. C. O. L.)

of competent jurisdiction in such colony: and elsewhere out of Her Majesty's dominions, the officer commanding shall have power to make an order in writing for the penal servitude or intermediate custody of such offender, under which the offender may be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, and otherwise dealt with in the same manner as if he had been sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction in the place of his intermediate custody or punishment.

418. A form of order by the chief justice or other judge, approved by the law officers of the Crown, is inserted in the Appendix (see page 302), and an order in this form must be sent to England, or to the prisoner's destination, in the same conveyance with the prisoner, and a duplicate by the first opportunity.

419. Her Majesty's Government will provide for the charge of removal to this country, or to any colony or place, of such military convicts as may be sentenced to penal servitude by military court-martial, provided the convicts have belonged to the general establishment of the army, and not to local corps raised for the service of any particular colony.

420. If any advance has been made from the funds of the colony for expenses for the maintenance in gaol of military convicts under sentence of court-martial, prior to their removal from the colony, the Governor must apply for repayment of such expenses to the officer commanding the regiment to which the convicts may have belonged, by whom the details can be most correctly checked, and submitted to the military authorities at home.

CHAPTER XVII.

Presents.

421—1. Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and all other Servants of the Crown in a Colony are prohibited from receiving Presents offered for their personal acceptance by Kings, Chiefs, or other Members of the Native population, in or neighbouring to such Colony.

422—2. When such Presents cannot be absolutely refused without giving offence, they are to be delivered up to the Government. To this rule there can be no exception, unless with the express sanction of the Secretary of State.

423—3. When Presents are exchanged between Governors or other Officers acting on behalf of the Colonial Government in ceremonial intercourses with Native Chiefs, Rulers, or others, the Presents received must be credited to the Government, and such return Presents, as may be sanctioned by the Secretary of State, will be given at the Government expense.

CHAPTER XVIII.

§ I. Special Rules as to Leave of Absence, Passages, and Pensions of Officers on the West Coast of Africa.

§ 424. Subject to the necessities of the Service, and to the limitation laid down in § 430, Officers under the rank of Governor or Administrator in any Colony or Settlement on the West Coast of Africa may be granted six months' leave of absence, on full pay, after they have completed eighteen consecutive months of residential service.*

§ 425. They may further be allowed two months' vacation leave, to enable them to proceed to Madeira or St. Helena once during each period of eighteen months' residential service, but such vacation leave must not be taken concurrently with leave of absence on full pay, and will not be granted unless the Officer quits the coast.

§ 426. The actual cost of their passages home and out again will be allowed to all Officers under the rank of Governor or Administrator who may be granted leave of absence under § 424.

§ 427. Officers taking vacation leave under § 425, whose salaries do not exceed 600*l.* a year, will have the actual cost of their passages from and to the Colony defrayed from the Colonial Funds.

§ 428. The actual cost of passages to the West Coast will be paid on their first appointment to all subordinate Officers whose salaries do not exceed 600*l.* per annum.

§ II. Pensions, &c.

§ 429. The following exceptional advantages will be allowed. In all other respects the existing rules and limitations will be strictly applied:—

1. The minimum term of service qualifying an Officer to receive a pension will be seven years, instead of ten.

2. For each year of pensionable African service there will be allowed in the pension one-fortieth (instead of one-sixtieth) of the Officer's salary; but no pension will exceed two-thirds of the retiring Officer's emoluments on the ordinary basis.

3. In case of less than seven years' service the gratuity will be computed at the rate of 12½ per cent. of the annual salary (instead of 8½ per cent.) for each year of service.

4. In the service, for purposes of pension or gratuity, will be included all authorized leave, on full or half salary, excepting in the cases described in clause 102 of the Colonial Regulations.

5. Officers will be eligible for pension at the age of 55, which will also be the age when they may be required to accept their pensions and retire, unless their further continuance in the West African service is specially sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

§ 430. The above rules will take effect from September 18, 1874. Officers now serving on the West Coast of Africa will be allowed the benefit of them from that date, but their operation is not to be in any way retroactive. Neither do these rules apply to Officers either of whose parents was a native of the West Coast of Africa, who will continue to be subject to the rules hitherto in force in regard to leave of absence and pension.

* As to Governors and Administrators the following rule is now in force:—Sierra Leone and Gambia, 4 months on full pay after 20 months' resident service. Gold Coast and Lagos, 6 months on full pay after 20 months' resident service. (Ed. C. O. L.)

1. (Page 263.)

now vacant in the

1. Duties of office, and qualifications required for their performance.
2. Salary and emoluments, and whether secured by a permanent law.
3. Other circumstances affecting the value of the Office.
4. Nature, number, and amount of securities required, and mode of giving them.
5. Whether any, and if any, what provision is made from public funds for the passage from this country, or elsewhere, of the person sent out to fill the office.
6. Acts or ordinances, making provision respecting any of the above matters, and especially respecting the permanency of the emoluments and the particulars of the security required, with references to the sections in which such provision is made.

PARTICULARS required to be furnished in reference to persons recommended for retiring allowances.

Official Station

Recommended for† _____

Age _____

Service in years and months

Actual salary, if three years have elapsed since last promotion; but if not, then }
average salary for the last three years }

Cause of retirement [with annexed Medical Certificates, if from infirmity of mind or body, and under 60].

Dates of Commencement and Termination of the several Appointment held by by the Applicant, with their Emoluments, distinguishing Salary from other Allowances, and specifying such Allowances.

Whether holding any other Public Appointment, or receiving or claiming to receive any Public Money by Compensation, Half-Pay, or otherwise.

Absence during each of the last 10 years.

[illegible]

* This Form is to be used likewise on the creation of a new Office.

* Here state the description of allowance for which the applicant is recommended, viz., superannuation, compensation, or gratuity. In case of persons claiming under the 4th clause of the Act of 1859, this should be stated, and reference should be made to the warrant or order under which the claim is made.

Statement in terms of section viii. of the Superannuation Act of 1859, that the Applicant "has discharged his duties with diligence and fidelity, to the satisfaction of the Head Officer or Officers of his Department," to be signed by any two of such Head Officers, if there shall be more than one, or by such Head Officer, if there should be but one, together with "such a statement as will exhibit the merit, and value, and labour of the services of the Person recommended, embracing as long a period of his public service as can be authentically stated," together with observations as to Special Services, Suspension, Reprimand, &c., with full particulars of any injuries received on duty, or other claims or matters for consideration.*

4. (Page 265.)

AGREEMENT made this _____ *day of* _____ *One Thousand Eight*
Hundred _____ *between* _____ *of* _____
in the County of _____ *of the one part, and* PENROSE GOODCHILD JULYAN and WILLIAM
 CHARLES SARGEANT, *Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, in the County of Middlesex, Esquires,*
Crown Agents for the Colonies, for and on behalf of Her Majesty of the other part.

WHEREAS _____ hath been duly appointed
 at a salary of _____ per annum, and hath been paid the sum of _____
 as an advance on account thereof.

Now the said _____ in consideration of the premises, doth hereby
 agree with the said PENROSE GOODCHILD JULYAN and WILLIAM CHARLES SARGEANT, that he the said
 _____ will pay the said advance of _____
 to the Colonial Treasurer of _____ in such manner as the Governor of the
 said Colony may see fit to direct, or should he the said _____ refuse or
 neglect to proceed to, or depart this life before reaching the said Colony, or relinquish his Appointment
 before such advance has been repaid, he the said _____, or his executors
 or administrators will refund and repay to the Colonial Secretary of the Government of the said Colony
 for the time being, or to the Crown Agents for the said Colony in London for the time being, the said
 sum of _____, or such proportion thereof as may then remain due.

As WITNESS our Hands the Day and Year above written.

Signed by the said _____

in the presence of _____

Signature, _____

Address, _____

Signed by the said PENROSE GOODCHILD JULYAN and WILLIAM CHARLES SAR-
 GEANT, *in the presence of* _____
Crown Colonies Office, Spring Gardens, London S.W.

5. (Pages 266-7.)

I HEREBY Certify, that with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of Government,
 I have granted to _____ months' leave
 of absence.

Signed _____
Governor.

I hereby Certify, that _____ has received Full Salary at the rate of £ _____
 per Annum as _____ up to the _____
Signed _____
Colonial Treasurer.

NOTE.—Officers proceeding on leave of absence are requested to observe, that they will not be able to receive Half Salary in England unless this Certificate is duly filled up and signed.

I HEREBY Certify,
 1st. That the above leave was granted to commence on the _____ of _____ and end on
 the _____ of _____ on the ground of [Ill-health, and that the Medical Certificate was
 produced, of which a copy is annexed.]

[Urgent private affairs.]

2nd. That A. B. has been in the service of the Colony for _____ years.

3rd. That in the course of that Service he has been absent on leave on several occasions, at the dates
 and for the terms specified below, viz.:-

1st. For _____ months beginning on _____ and ending on _____

2nd. _____

3rd. _____

4. That provision has been made for the due execution of A. B.'s office during his absence by _____

* For Pension Acts and Treasury Minutes, see further on.

	Years.	Months.
1. Total Service from date of arrival in the colony to date of certificate		
2. Deduct total Absences since arrival (other than vacation leave) whether with or without Half-salary		
3. Period of Resident Service		
4. Maximum amount of leave authorized by Regulations in respect of the above period of Resident Service (viz., one-sixth of Resident Service, plus Six Months)		
5. Leave on Half-salary already taken		
6. Leave now granted		

Governor.

NOTE.—Officers who may be under the necessity of applying to the Secretary of State for an extension of their leave of absence, are requested to annex this document to their applications, and in order to meet this contingency, it will be furnished to them in duplicate.

6. (Page 269.)

AGREEMENT made this day of One Thousand Eight
Hundred and between of
in the County of of the one part, and PENROSE GOODCHILD JULYAN,* and WILLIAM
CHARLES SARGEAUNT, of Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, in the County of Middlesex, Esquires,
Crown Agents for the Colonies, for and on behalf of Her Majesty of the other part.

WHEREAS hath been duly appointed
Now the said in consideration of the premises doth hereby
agree with the said PENROSE GOODCHILD JULYAN and WILLIAM CHARLES SARGEAUNT that should he
the said fail to proceed to , or, within the
period of three years from the date of his arrival in the said Colony, either quit the said Colony without
leave, or relinquish his appointment, he the said
will refund and repay to the Colonial Secretary of the Government of the said Colony for the time being
or to the Crown Agents for the said Colony, in London, for the time being, the
on account of

Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall bind or oblige the said
to repay the aforesaid if, at the time he shall
relinquish his said Appointment or quit the said Colony as aforesaid, the Colonial Secretary of the
Government of the said Colony, or person acting as such, shall certify that he the said
is unable, from bodily or mental infirmity, to continue in the performance
of his duty as such.

WITNESS our Hands the Day and Year above written.

Signed by the said in the presence of

Signature,

Address,

Signed by the said PENROSE GOODCHILD JULYAN and WILLIAM CHARLES SAR-
GAEUNT, in the presence of
Crown Colonies Office, Spring Gardens, London, S.W.

7. (Page 269.)

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS We, taking into Our Royal Consideration that there exists no means of adequately re-warding the individual gallant services either of Officers of the lower grades in Our Naval and Military Service, or of Warrant and Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines in Our Navy, and Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Our Army; and whereas the Third Class of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath is limited, except in very rare cases, to the higher ranks of both Services, and the granting of medals, both in Our Navy and Army, is only awarded for long service or meritorious conduct, rather than for bravery in action or distinction before an enemy, such cases alone excepted where a general medal is granted for a particular action or campaign, or a clasp added to the medal for some especial engagement, in both of which cases all share equally in the boon, and those who by their valour have particularly signalized themselves remain undistinguished from their comrades: Now, for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of rewarding individual instances of merit and valour, We have instituted and created, and by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, institute and create a New Naval and Military Decoration, which We are desirous should be highly prized and eagerly sought

* Now Sir Penrose Goodchild Julian, K.C.M.G.—(Ed. C. O. L.)

after by the Officers and Men of Our Naval and Military Services, and are graciously pleased to make, ordain, and establish the following rules and ordinances for the government of the same, which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept:—

Firstly. It is ordained, that the distinction shall be styled and designated “the Victoria Cross,” and shall consist of a Maltese Cross of Bronze, with Our Royal Crest in the centre, and underneath which an escroll, bearing this inscription, “For Valour.”

Secondly. It is ordained, that the Cross shall be suspended from the left breast, by a blue riband for the Navy, and by a red riband for the Army.

Thirdly. It is ordained, that the names of those upon whom We may be pleased to confer the Decoration shall be published in the “London Gazette,” and a registry thereof kept in the office of Our Secretary of State for War.

Fourthly. It is ordained, that any one who, after having received the Cross, shall again perform an act of bravery, which, if he had not received such Cross, would have entitled him to it, such further act shall be recorded by a Bar attached to the riband by which the Cross is suspended, and for every additional act of bravery an additional Bar may be added.

Fifthly. It is ordained, that the Cross shall only be awarded to those Officers or men who have served Us in the presence of the enemy, and shall have then performed some signal act of valour or devotion to their country.

Sixthly. It is ordained, with a view to place all persons on a perfectly equal footing in relation to eligibility for the Decoration, that neither rank, nor long service, nor wounds, nor any other circumstance or condition whatsoever, save the merit of conspicuous bravery, shall be held to establish a sufficient claim to the honour.

Seventhly. It is ordained, that the Decoration may be conferred on the spot where the act to be rewarded by the grant of such Decoration has been performed, under the following circumstances:—

I. When the Fleet or Army in which such act has been performed is under the eye and command of an Admiral or General Officer commanding the Forces.

II. Where the Naval or Military force is under the eye and command of an Admiral or Commodore commanding a squadron or detached naval force, or of a General commanding a corps, or division, or brigade on a distinct and detached service, when such Admiral, Commodore, or General Officer shall have the power of conferring the Decoration on the spot, subject to confirmation by us.

Eighthly. It is ordained, where such act shall not have been performed in sight of a Commanding Officer as aforesaid, then the claimant for the honour shall prove the act to the satisfaction of the Captain or Officer commanding his ship, or to the Officer commanding the regiment to which the claimant belongs, and such Captain or such Commanding Officer shall report the same through the usual channel to the Admiral or Commodore commanding the force employed on the service, or to the Officer commanding the forces in the field, who shall call for such description and attestation of the act as he may think requisite, and on approval shall recommend the grant of the Decoration.

Ninthly. It is ordained, that every person selected for the Cross, under rule seven, shall be publicly decorated before the Naval or Military force or body to which he belongs, and with which the act of bravery for which he is to be rewarded shall have been performed, and his name shall be recorded in a General Order, together with the cause of his especial distinction.

Tenthly. It is ordained, that every person selected under rule eight shall receive his Decoration as soon as possible, and his name shall likewise appear in a General Order as above required, such General Order to be issued by the Naval or Military Commander of the Forces employed on the service.

Eleventhly. It is ordained, that the General Orders above referred to shall from time to time be transmitted to Our Secretary of State for War, to be laid before Us, and shall be by him registered.

Twelfthly. It is ordained, that as cases may arise not falling within the rules above specified, or in which a claim, though well founded, may not have been established on the spot, We will, on the joint submission of Our Secretary of State for War and of Our Commander-in-Chief of Our Army, or on that of Our Lord High Admiral or Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in the case of the Navy, confer the Decoration, but never without conclusive proof of the performance of the act of bravery for which the claim is made.

Thirteenthly. It is ordained, that in the event of a gallant and daring act having been performed by a squadron, ship's company, a detached body of Seamen and Marines, not under fifty in number, or by a brigade, regiment, troop, or company, in which the Admiral, General, or other Officer commanding such forces, may deem that all are equally brave and distinguished, and that no special selection can be made by them: then in such case the Admiral, General, or other Officer commanding, may direct, that for any such body of Seamen or Marines, or for every troop or company of Soldiers, one Officer shall be selected by the Officers engaged for the Decoration; and in like manner one Petty Officer or Non-commissioned Officer shall be selected by the Petty Officers and Non-commissioned Officers engaged; and two Seamen or Private Soldiers or Marines shall be selected by the Seamen, or Private Soldiers, or Marines, engaged respectively, for the Decoration; and the names of those selected shall be transmitted by the Senior Officer in command of the Naval force, brigade, regiment, troop, or company, to the Admiral or General Officer commanding, who shall in due manner confer the Decoration as if the acts were done under his own eye.

Fourteenthly. It is ordained, that every Warrant Officer, Petty Officer, Seaman, or Marine, or Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier, who shall have received the Cross, shall, from the date of the act by which the Decoration has been gained, be entitled to a Special Pension of Ten Pounds a year, and each additional Bar conferred under rule four on such Warrant or Petty Officers, or Non-commissioned Officers or Men, shall carry with it an Additional Pension of Five Pounds *per annum*.

Fifteenthly. In order to make such additional provision as shall effectually preserve pure this most honourable distinction it is ordained, that if any person on whom such distinction shall be conferred be convicted of treason, cowardice, felony, or of any infamous crime, or if he be accused of any such offence, and doth not after a reasonable time surrender himself to be tried for the same, his name shall

forthwith be erased from the registry of individuals upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred, by an especial Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, and the Pension conferred under rule fourteen shall cease and determine from the Date of such Warrant. It is hereby further declared that We, Our Heirs and successors, shall be the sole judges of the circumstance demanding such expulsion; moreover We shall at all times have power to restore such persons as may at any time have been expelled, both to the enjoyment of the Decoration and Pensions.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-ninth of January, in the nineteenth year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

By Her Majesty's Command,
(Signed) PANMURE.

WARRANT for extending the VICTORIA CROSS to the LOCAL FORCES in NEW ZEALAND and in the COLONIES and their DEPENDENCIES generally.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, by a Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and bearing date, at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of January, 1856, in the nineteenth year of Our Reign, We did constitute and create a new Naval and Military Decoration, to be styled and designated the Victoria Cross, which Decoration We expressed our desire should be highly prized and eagerly sought after by the Officers and Men of Our Naval and Military Services, and did also make, ordain, and establish the Rules and Ordinances therein set forth for the government of the same, to be thenceforth inviolably observed and kept:

And whereas during the progress of the operations which We have undertaken against the Insurgent Native Tribes in Our Colony of New Zealand it has happened that persons serving in the Local Forces of Our said Colony have performed deeds of gallantry, in consideration of which they are not, according to the strict provisions of Our said recited Warrant, eligible for this high distinction:

Now know ye, that We of Our especial Grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit hereby to signify Our Royal Will and Pleasure that the said Decoration may be conferred on such persons aforesaid, who may be qualified to receive the same in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances made, ordained, and established by Us for the government thereof, by Our said recited Warrant, and We do by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and appoint that it shall be competent for such persons aforesaid to obtain the said Decoration in the manner set forth in the Rules and Ordinances referred to, or in accordance with such further Rules and Ordinances as may hereafter be made and promulgated by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, for the government of the said Decoration; provided that it be established in any case that the person was serving with Our Troops, under the Orders of a General or other Officer, under circumstances which would entitle an Officer or Soldier of Our Army to be recommended for the said Decoration, in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances prescribed in Our said recited Warrant, and provided also such person shall be recommended for it by such General or other Officer:

And We do further, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, ordain and appoint that the said Decoration may also be conferred, in accordance with the Rules and Ordinances prescribed in Our said recited Warrant, and subject to the provisions aforesaid, on such persons who may be qualified to receive the same in accordance with the said Rules and Ordinances as may hereafter be employed in the Local Forces raised or which may be raised in Our Colonies and their Dependencies, who may be called upon to serve in co-operation with Our Troops in military operations which it may be necessary to undertake for the suppression of Rebellion against Our Authority, or for repelling invasion by a foreign enemy.

Given at Our Court, at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this
First day of January, 1867, in the thirtieth year of Our
Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
(Signed) J. PEEL.

8. (Page 269.)

THE QUEEN has been pleased to direct that the following REGULATIONS respecting FOREIGN ORDERS and MEDALS shall be substituted for those now in force:—

Regulations respecting Foreign Orders.

1. No subject of Her Majesty shall accept a Foreign Order from the Sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the insignia thereof, without having previously obtained Her Majesty's permission to that effect, signified by a warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual.

2. Such permission shall not be granted to any subject of Her Majesty unless the Foreign Order shall have been conferred in consequence of active and distinguished service before the enemy, either at sea or in the field; or unless he shall have been actually and entirely employed, beyond Her Majesty's dominions, in the service of the Foreign Sovereign by whom the Order is conferred.

3. The intention of a Foreign Sovereign to confer upon a British subject the insignia of an Order must be notified to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, either through the British Minister accredited at the Court of such Foreign Sovereign, or through his Minister accredited at the Court of Her Majesty.

4. If the service for which it is proposed to confer the Order has been performed during war, the notification required by the preceding clause must be made not later than two years after the exchange of the Ratifications of a Treaty of Peace.

If the service has been performed in time of peace, the notification must be made within two years after the date of such service.

5. After such notification shall have been received, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall, if the case comes within the conditions prescribed by the present Regulations, and arises from naval or military services before the enemy, refer it to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department previously to taking Her Majesty's pleasure thereupon, in order to ascertain whether there may be any objection to Her Majesty's permission being granted.

A similar reference shall also be made to the Commander-in-Chief if the application relates to an officer in the army, or to the Lords of the Admiralty if it relates to an officer in the navy.

6. When Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the Queen's pleasure on any application, and shall have obtained Her Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to accept the Foreign Order and wear the insignia thereof, he shall signify the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause the warrant required by clause 1 to be prepared for the Royal Sign Manual.

When such warrant shall have been signed by the Queen a notification thereof shall be inserted in the "Gazette," stating the service for which the Foreign Order has been conferred.

7. The warrant signifying Her Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms.

8. Every such warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that Her Majesty's license and permission does not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of Her Majesty's realms.

9. When a British subject has received the Royal permission to accept a Foreign Order, he will at any future time be allowed to accept the decoration of a higher class of the same Order to which he may have become eligible by increase of rank in the foreign service or in the service of his own country, or any other distinctive mark of honour strictly consequent upon the acceptance of the original order, and common to every person upon whom such Order is conferred.

10. The preceding clause shall not be taken to apply to decorations of the Guelphic Order which were bestowed on British subjects by Her Majesty's predecessors King George IV. and King William IV., on whose heads the crowns of Great Britain and Hanover were united.

Decorations so bestowed cannot properly be considered as rewards granted by a Foreign Sovereign for services rendered according to the purport of clause 2 of these Regulations. They must be rather considered as personal favours bestowed on British subjects by British Sovereigns, and as having no reference to services rendered to the Foreign Crown of Hanover.

Regulations respecting Foreign Medals.

1. Applications for permission to accept and wear Medals which, not being the decoration of any Foreign Order, are conferred by a Foreign Sovereign on British subjects in the army or in the navy for military or for naval services, should be addressed, as the case may be, to the Commander-in-Chief, to the Secretary of State for War, or the Lords of the Admiralty, who, if they see fit, may submit the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for Her Majesty's sanction; upon obtaining which they may grant such permission without any other formality.

2. Permission to wear a Foreign Medal cannot be granted to a British subject unless such Medal is bestowed for military or naval services performed by the command or with the sanction of Her Majesty. But no permission is necessary for accepting a Foreign Medal, if such Medal is not to be worn.

Foreign Office, May 10, 1855.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

9. (Page 271).

ENGROSSING AND ENROLLING OF BILLS.

"Die Jovis, 8^o Februarii, 1849.

"Resolved, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled,—

1. *"That it is expedient to discontinue the present system of Engrossing, and to alter the present system of Enrolling Bills, and to make such provisions in lieu thereof as are hereinafter mentioned.*

2. *"That this House is prepared to agree to the following arrangements, if agreed to by the other House of Parliament."*

I. *That in lieu of being engrossed, every Bill shall be fair printed immediately after it shall have been passed in the House in which it originated, and that such fair printed Bill shall be sent to the other House, as the Bill so passed, and shall (subject to the regulation next hereinafter mentioned) be dealt with by that House and its Officers, in the same manner in which Engrossed Bills are now dealt with.*

II. *That on its Return to the House in which it originated, without Amendments (or if amended, after the Amendments shall have been settled and agreed to), it shall be fair printed by the Queen's Printer, who shall furnish a fair print thereof on vellum to the House of Lords, before the Royal Assent, and likewise a duplicate of such fair print, also on vellum.*

III. *That one of such fair prints of each Bill shall be duly authenticated by the proper Officers of each House, as the Bill to which both Houses have agreed.*

IV. *That the Royal Assent shall be endorsed in the usual form on such fair print so authenticated which shall be deposited in the Record Tower, in lieu of the present Engrossment.*

V. *That the Copies promulgated in the first instance by the Queen's Printer, shall be impressions from the same form as the deposited copy.*

VI. *That the Master of the Rolls shall, upon being duly authorised in that behalf, receive in lieu of the Copies of Public General Acts as now enrolled, the hereinbefore mentioned duplicate fair print of each Public General Bill, to be held for the same purpose, and subject to the same conditions for and upon which the Enrolled Acts are now received and held by him.*

VII. *That it is expedient, with a view to economy, convenience, and despatch, and to the diminutions of the chance of errors, that one Printer should print the Public General Bills for both Houses; and that inasmuch as the Queen's Printer is by virtue of his office bound to print the Acts, it would be advisable for the attainment of the before-mentioned objects, that the Queen's Printer should be employed by both Houses to print the Public General Bills.*

10. (Page 274.)

RETURN, No. 1, of all Changes in the Holders of existing Offices and Appointments arising from Promotion or otherwise during the Quarter ended 18 ; as also of all Additions to Established Salaries and Allowances under settled Regulations for length of Service.

Changes in the Holders of Offices and Appointments.

Office.	Name of the Officer who formerly held the Appointment, and Annual Salary.	Name of the Officer who is now appointed, and Annual Salary.	If appointed by Her Majesty's Government, in England, Date of the Authority of the Secretary of State.	If newly appointed by the Governor, Date of Governor's Appointment.	If promoted from another Office or Government Situation in the Colony, Description of former Appointment.	Date of Governor's Despatch reporting the change of Office or Appointment, or the New Appointment.	Column for Remarks.
Additions to Salaries and Allowances.							
Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Original Salary.	Present Salary.	Date from which Increased Salary drawn.	Date and Description of Authority for Increase.	Column for Remarks.

RETURN, No. 2, of all New Offices and Appointments created, and of all Additions to established Salaries and Allowances, not provided for by settled Regulations for length of Service, during the quarter ended 18 : as also of all Payments of an unusual or special description, directed or authorized by the Governor during the same Period, to be paid from the Colonial Treasury.

Creation of New Offices and Appointments.

Office.	Name.	Annual Salary.	Date of Appointment and of Authority from the Governor.	Date and Description of the authority or instruction (if any) from Her Majesty's Government in England in consequence of which the Appointment was made.	Date of the Governor's Despatch to Her Majesty's Government in England reporting the transaction in cases where no previous authority may have been received.	Column for Remarks in any particular case, and for the statement of any special circumstances.
Additions to Established Salaries and Allowances not arising under settled Regulation.						
Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Original Salary.	Present Salary.	Date from which Increase of Salary is drawn.	Date and Description of Authority.
Payments of an unusual or special description, and Payments on Services amounting to £200,* incurred without previous authority from Her Majesty's Secretary of State.						
Description of Service.	Amount.	To whom paid.	Date of Authority from the Governor.	Date and Description of the authority or instruction (if any) from Her Majesty's Government in England in consequence of which the appointment was made.	Date of the Governor's Despatch to Her Majesty's Government in England reporting the transaction in cases where no previous authority may have been received.	Column for Remarks in any particular case, and for the statement of any special circumstances.

* In the case of St. Helena, the discretionary authority of the Governor to incur expenditure is limited to £50.

11. (Page 279.)
Year 18 .

Colony

No. 1.—RETURN in a Tabular Form, for the last Year in which they can be made up, of the GROSS REVENUES, under their different heads, exhibiting the Cost of Collection and any Deductions made in their progress to the Public Treasury.

GROSS REVENUE.

Customs.	Tonnage, Port, and Harbour Dues.	Taxes and Excise.	Fines and Forfeitures.	Fees of Office.	Lighthouse Dues.	Land Canal and Territorial.	Canals and Public Works.	Immigrant Tax.	Interest.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Gross Amount of Revenue.	Cost of Collection.

12. (Page 275.)

Year 18 .

Colony

No. 2.—RETURN in a Tabular Form, for the last year in which they can be made up, of the DISBURSEMENTS, under their different heads, showing the Authority under which such Disbursements were made.

EXPENDITURE.

Civil Establishment and Salaries of Public Officers.	Judicial Establishment.	Ecclesiastical.	Education.	Military and Fortification.	Militia.	Pensions.	Police and Gaols.	Roads and Bridges.	Works and Buildings.	Lighthouses.	Expenses of the Legislature.	Poor.	Hospitals, Lunatic Asylums, and other Charitable Institutions.	Printing and Stationery.	Interest on Debts.	Immigration.	Drawback, &c.	Harbours, Piers, Wharves, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Authority.

13. (Page 279.)

FORM OF RETURN REFERRED TO IN REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO BANKING COMPANIES.

RETURN of the Average Amount of Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of
during the periods from [1st January] to [30 June] 18 .

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Assets.</i>	
Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing Interest	£	Coin and Bullion	£
Bills of Exchange in circulation not bearing interest	£	Landed or other property of the Corporation	£
Bills and Notes in circulation bearing Interest	£	Government Securities	£
Balances due to other Banks	£	Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks	£
Cash Deposits not bearing Interest £		Balances due from other Banks	£
Cash deposits bearing Interest £		Notes and Bills Discounted, or other Debts due to the Corporation, not included under the foregoing heads, and exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad	£
To Shareholders for Capital paid up	£		
To Ditto for Additions declared to Shares (if any)	£		
To Ditto for Dividends remaining unpaid (if any)	£		
Total average Liabilities	£	Total Average Assets	£

14. (Page 282.)

Amount of Bill £
Income Tax

(Place and Date.)

£

At Thirty Days after Sight of this, my First of Exchange (Second and Third of the same tenor and date unpaid), Pay to _____ or Order the Sum of _____ which with £ _____ Income Tax, makes the Sum of £ _____, being the Amount of Salary due to _____ as on _____ to _____

To Her Majesty's Paymaster-General,
Whitehall, London.

To be sent in duplicate.

I HAVE the honour to report that I have this day drawn on Her Majesty's Paymaster-General at _____ days' sight in favour of _____, for the sum of £ _____ which, with £ _____ for Income Tax, amounts to the sum of £ _____, being salary due to _____ of _____ for the quarter ended _____

I have the honour to be,

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

14a. (Page 282.)

FORMS OF CERTIFICATE REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 362.

Colony of _____
 BILL No. _____ dated _____, 186 _____, drawn by _____
 _____ on the Paymaster-General for the
 sum of _____ pounds _____ shillings
 and _____ pence, on the credit of the Parliamentary Grant for*
 _____ for the year 186 _____-186 _____.

* Service to be specified.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the amount realized by the Bill above described was duly carried to the credit of the Colonial Revenue on the _____ day of _____, 186 _____
 Signature of the Colonial Treasurer or }
 other Officer acting in that capacity }
 Countersignature of the Governor _____

Date _____, 186 _____.

Colony of _____
 ADVANCE from the Treasury Chest on the _____, 186 _____
 of the sum of _____ pounds _____ shillings
 and _____ pence, on the credit of the Parliamentary grant for*
 _____ for the year 186 _____-186 _____.

* Service to be specified.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the amount advanced as above from the Treasury Chest was duly carried to the credit of the Colonial Revenue on the _____ day of _____, 186 _____
 Signature of the Colonial Treasurer or }
 other Officer acting in that capacity }
 Countersignature of the Governor _____

Date _____, 186 _____.

15. (Page 283.)

INCOME TAX.

CLAIM OF ABATEMENT.—REPAYMENT by a person residing out of the United Kingdom.
 FORM to be used by a person claiming repayment of the Duty in respect of 120% of the claimant's Income, on the ground that the total income of the claimant, derived from property and profits in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, although amounting to 150%, or upwards, is less than 400% a year. In preparing any such Claim the general directions in the next page must be strictly complied with.

No Claim for repayment of Duty can be allowed, unless it be made within three years after the end of the year to which the Claim relates.

No. 1.

In pursuance of the Acts of Parliament for granting Duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices, I _____ of _____ do make oath and say that the following statement contains a full, just, and true account and return of the whole of my Income from every source whatsoever in the United Kingdom for the year commencing the 6th day of April, 187 _____, and ending 5th day of April, 187 _____, and I therefore give notice that I am entitled to and do hereby claim to be repaid the sum of _____ being the duty on 120%, part of my Income as understated, on which I paid Duty either by direct assessment or by deduction.

See Forms of Particulars in next page and instructions for filling them up.

Here must be stated the full particulars of the Claimant's income from every source whatever in the United Kingdom for the year for which the claim is made, distinguishing the amount of each source, showing also the particulars of any mortgage or other incumbrance thereon, if any.

† A Justice of the Peace, Consul, or Notary Public.

Total Amount of Annual Income from every source in the United Kingdom . . . £

Annual Amount.		
£	s.	d.

Sworn at
before me†,

this day of

187

I hereby give notice that I claim to be repaid the under-mentioned sum of _____ deducted from me, and I request that the same may be paid to _____ of _____ my attorney or agent, whose receipt shall be sufficient discharge for the same.

Signed _____

Signature of Claimant*

* When the claim is made by a lady, she must state after her signature whether widow or spinster, as the case may be.

† Name some banker or agent in England.

INCOME TAX.

No. 2.

PARTICULARS of the foregoing Income in respect of which repayment of Duty is claimed.

In respect of the Public Funds of the United Kingdom or Annuities charged on Public Funds of the United Kingdom.

Name or Description of Stock.	Amount thereof, and if part of a larger Sum, state also the larger Sum.		Name or Names of Persons in which the Stock stands. If the Stock be in Chancery the correct title of the suit or matter should be given instead. This information appears at the head of each draft issued by the Chancery Pay Office, and claimants therefore should be very careful in taking a copy of the title of the cause when each draft is received.	When each Dividend was due.	Amount of Duty paid.			Amount of Duty to be repaid.		
	£	s.			d.	£	s.	d.		
		s. d.								
<p>No. 3.</p> <p>If from lands or houses state the parish or place and county where situated, and the name of the occupier in full; if from an annuity or other annual payment, state the particulars thereof, and the name and residence of the party making the deduction. If from salary, pension, or stipend, state fully the particular nature thereof.</p> <p>Receipts for the Duty signed by the Collectors, or Certificates signed by the persons who have made the deductions, must accompany the Claim.</p>										
<p>In respect of other property not in the Public Funds, the Tax on which has been paid by the claimant by way of deduction or otherwise.</p> <p>Deduct the Duty on the ground rent, interest of mortgage, or other annual charge (if any) to which the property may be subject. . . £</p>										
<p>Total Amount of Duty claimed to be returned . . . £</p>										

Having examined the above Claim, we do hereby allow the same.

} Commissioners for
} Special Purposes.

In filling up these Forms the Claimant must set forth fully every source from whence his income in the United Kingdom is derived, with the amount derived from each source; and it is to be observed that the profits of a married woman living with her husband are deemed by the Income Tax Acts to be the profits of her husband. In making this statement the Claimant must observe the following directions:—

- If the Income be from land, tenements, or hereditaments, state the parish or place, and the county where each property is situate, with the annual value, and whether the person aforesaid is owner and occupier, or how otherwise.
 - If from the Public Funds, state the name and amount of each stock, and the names of the persons in which it stands.
 - If from an office, state the name of the office.
 - If from trade, profession, or employment, state the nature and particulars thereof, and where carried on.
 - If from annuities, interest of money, or other property not coming under any of the foregoing heads, state fully the particulars.
 - And should the claimant have charged or be entitled to charge any sum of money against any person for or on account of the duty made payable by the before-mentioned Acts, or which he shall have deducted or retained, or be entitled to deduct or retain under the authority of the said Acts, from or out of any payment to which he shall be or may become liable, the particulars thereof must be set forth, as also every sum of annual interest or other annual payment reserved or charged upon the Income of such Claimant whereby the same shall or may be diminished.
- The penalty for fraudulently concealing or untruly declaring the income is 20*l.*, and treble the duty chargeable.

ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

To

The Commissioners for Special Purposes,
Inland Revenue,
Somerset House,
London, W.C.

INCOME TAX.

CLAIM OF EXEMPTION BY A PERSON RESIDING OUT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FORM to be used by a person claiming a repayment of the Duty by reason of the whole of his or her Income derived from property and profits in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland not amounting to 150*l.* a year.

No claim for repayment of Duty can be allowed, unless it be made within three years after the end of the year of Assessment to which the claim relates.

In pursuance of the Acts of Parliament for granting Duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and offices of do make oath and say that the following statement contains a full, just, and true account and return of the whole of my Income from every source whatsoever in the United Kingdom, for the year commencing the 6th day of April, 187, and ending 5th day of April, 187, and I therefore give notice that I am entitled to, and do hereby claim to be repaid the sum of £ : : paid by me as undermentioned.

See Forms of Particulars in preceding page and instructions for filling them up.

Here must be stated the full particulars of the Claimant's income from every source whatever in the United Kingdom for the year for which the claim is made, distinguishing the amount of each source, showing also the particulars of any mortgage or other incumbrance thereon, if any.

† A Justice of the Peace, Consul, or Notary Public.

Total Amount of Annual Income from every source in the United Kingdom . . . £

Sworn at
before me†,

this day of

187

Annual Amount.

£	s.	d.

I hereby give notice that I claim to be repaid the under-mentioned sum of deducted from me, and I request that the same may be paid to† of my attorney or agent, whose receipt shall be sufficient discharge for the same.

‡ Name some banker or agent in England.

*Signature of Claimant**

* When the claim is made by a lady, she must state after her signature whether widow or spinster, as the case may be.

Signed _____

17. (Page 284.)

[illegible]

Signature and Position of Informant.

N B.—In addition to the above Form, information respecting the intention for which the light is exhibited, the dangers it is intended to avoid, the position of the lighthouse in respect to some known point, or, if possible, a tracing from an Admiralty chart of a small portion of the adjacent coast, with the position of the lighthouse (giving the number of the chart), the position, colour, and description of the keeper's dwelling, and any information that may be of use to the navigator, will be of much service.

Address, "Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall, London," or "Secretary of the Marine Department, Board of Trade."

18. (Page 286.)

FORM OF PASSPORT.

THIS PASSPORT is granted to A.B., naturalized as a British Subject of to enable him to travel in Foreign Parts, and is available for the period of months, from the day of 18 .

(Signed) C.D.,
Governor [or otherwise as the case may be] of the
Colony of

Memorandum.

The Passport accompanying this Memorandum may, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, be exchanged in London for a Foreign Office Passport, available for the unexpired portion of the period for which it was originally granted.

It can be renewed only at the Foreign Office in London, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies; but it may be exchanged, if run out, at any of Her Majesty's Missions or Consulates in Foreign Countries, for a passport strictly limited to such length of time as will enable the bearer to reach England, or any of Her Majesty's possessions abroad. Such limited renewal may be effected once, and once only, by a British Minister or Consul in Foreign Parts. The Passport confers on the bearer no claim to British protection in the country of his birth.

19. (Page 288.)

FORM OF ORDER FOR INTERMEDIATE CUSTODY AND PENAL SERVITUDE OF PERSONS SENTENCED BY COURT MARTIAL

WHEREAS in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Parliament on that behalf made and provided, it has been notified to me, the Honorable Justice of the Officer commanding Her Majesty's Forces at by the that now being at in Her Majesty's Regiment of at a General Court Martial held at on the day of aforesaid, was, in the year of our Lord 18 duly convicted of and was thereupon sentenced by the said General Court Martial to penal servitude for, and during the term of and that such sentence has been duly confirmed.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED by me the said [Justice] aforesaid, that the said be removed and sent, as soon as conveniently may be, to as the place of intermediate custody of and for the said , there to remain in custody until duly removed to such place as Her Majesty may be pleased to appoint and signify for the said for the residue of the term of his aforesaid sentence.

Given under my Hand and Seal at the in the this day of in the Year of Our Lord 18 .

20. (Page 269.)

EXTRACTS from "The QUEEN'S REGULATIONS and the ADMIRALTY INSTRUCTIONS for the GOVERNMENT of HER MAJESTY'S NAVAL SERVICE, 1862," to which reference is made at page 269.

§ I. *Royal Salutes and Flags.*

1.—Royal Salutes are to consist of 21 guns—but this Rule does not apply to Asiatic or African Sovereign Princes, whose cases must be dealt with according to circumstances.

2.—Whenever the Queen shall arrive at any place in the British dominions where there is a fort or battery from which salutes are usually fired, a royal salute shall be fired from such fort or battery, and from all the ships and vessels of war present; and similar salutes shall be fired upon Her Majesty's final departure, and on such other occasions as shall be directed.

Also, whenever the Queen shall go on board any ship of war, the royal standard shall be hoisted at the main-top-gallant-mast-head, the flag of the Lord High Admiral at the fore-top-gallant-mast-head, and the union jack at the mizen-top-gallant-mast-head, of such ship, or, if on board of a small vessel, in the most conspicuous parts of her; and a royal salute shall be fired from such ship or vessel on Her Majesty's going on board, and again on leaving her; and every ship of war present shall likewise fire a Royal salute on the hoisting of those flags; and such further royal salutes shall be fired on Her Majesty's quitting the ship or vessel, or passing in boats, or on such other occasions as may be directed.

Also, whenever the Queen shall be embarked in any ship or vessel at sea, and the before-mentioned flags shall be hoisted in her, every ship of war meeting her shall fire a royal salute.

And whenever any ship or other vessel, in which the flags before-mentioned are flying, shall pass any fort or other place from which salutes are usually fired, a royal salute is to be fired from such port or other place; but whenever any ship or vessel passes, bearing the royal standard only (without the other flags), such fort or other place is not to salute such ship or vessel.

3.—The standards of their Royal Highnesses the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales are to be treated with the same respect, and saluted in the same manner, when displayed in any of Her Majesty's ships, as the royal standard of Great Britain.

4.—Whenever any other members of the royal family shall arrive at, or quit, any place where there is a fort or battery, from which salutes are usually fired, they shall receive a royal salute, on their first arrival and final departure, from such fort or battery, and from all Her Majesty's ships and vessels present.

6.—The royal standard, and the standards of their Royal Highnesses the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, do not return salutes, and no other flag is to be saluted in the presence of those standards.

7.—Whenever any Foreign Crowned Head, Sovereign Prince, or his Consort, or President of a Republican State, shall arrive at, or quit any place in Her Majesty's Dominions where there is a fort or battery from which salutes are usually fired, they shall receive a royal salute on their first arrival at, and final departure from, such fort or battery, and from all Her Majesty's ships present; and upon their going on board, and on leaving any of the said ships a similar salute shall be fired; and on each occasion during the salute the Senior Officer's ship shall display at her main-top-gallant-mast-head, the flag of the nation or state of such Crowned Head, Sovereign Prince or his Consort, or President.

8.—Whenever any Prince, member of a foreign royal family, shall arrive at any of our ports, or visit any of Her Majesty's ships, the same salutes shall be fired and compliments be paid to them as to the members of the Royal Family of England, as directed by Art. 4, displaying the flag of the nation of such foreign Prince in lieu of our royal standard.

9.—The fixed days for firing salutes as celebrations of anniversaries shall be as follows, viz. :—

The anniversaries of the birth, the accession, and the coronation of the reigning Sovereign;
 Birthday of the Consort of the reigning Sovereign;

On which days a royal salute shall be fired at noon from all Her Majesty's ships in port, and at 1 P.M., from all the forts and batteries from which triumphal salutes are usually fired,

§ II. Diplomatic Salutes.

	Scale.
Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	19 Guns.
Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, and Envoys, Ministers, and others accredited to Sovereigns (with the exception of such Ministers as are accredited in the specific character of "Minister Resident")	15 "
Ministers Resident, Diplomatic Authorities below the Rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and above that of Chargé d'Affaires	13 "
Chargé d'Affaires, or Subordinate Diplomatic Agents left in charge of Missions	11 "
Consuls-General, or British Factories	9 "
Consuls	7 "

1.—Whenever any Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary shall arrive at, or depart from, any place in Her Majesty's Dominions where there are forts or batteries from which salutes are usually fired, he shall be saluted with the number of guns specified against his rank in the scale § II., and if an Ambassador shall embark on board one of Her Majesty's ships in an official capacity, he shall also be saluted by such ship, according to the said scale, on his going on board, and (should he proceed to sea in her) also on his finally leaving her; and the same may be observed in a Foreign Port or Colony.

2.—An Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Envoys, Ministers, and others accredited to Sovereigns (with the exception of such Ministers as are accredited in the specific character of "Minister Resident") shall be entitled to be saluted with the number of guns specified against their rank in the scale § II.; but they shall be entitled only to the compliment when within the precincts of the nation to which they are accredited; and, consequently, when they proceed in a ship of war, they are only to be saluted by such ship, on their quitting her, after her arrival at their destination; and whenever they shall visit in their official capacity any of Her Majesty's ships within the precincts of the Territories to which they are accredited, they are to be saluted by such ships with the number of guns specified against their rank in the scale; but if they visit several of Her Majesty's ships at the same port, on the same day, they shall be saluted by only one of them; and although their visit to any of Her Majesty's ships may be repeated, they shall be saluted by the same ship in the same port only once in 12 months; but when they shall embark on the final termination of their Mission, they shall be entitled to the same number of guns from any of Her Majesty's ships which may be ordered to receive them.

The foregoing regulations are to be applicable also to the other Diplomatic Authorities of lower rank than that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, differing only in the number of guns with which they are to be saluted, as stated against their ranks in the scale.

3.—It is to be understood that salutes, in conformity to the foregoing regulations, shall be fired in compliment (from either forts or ships) to those Foreign Diplomatic Authorities only whose Nations pay the same compliments to Her Majesty's Diplomatic Ministers in their territories.

§ III. Salutes to Military Authorities.

The Lord High Admiral, or the Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or the Commander-in-Chief of, or the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the whole Army of the United Kingdom
 The First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty

Scale.
 19 Guns.
 15 "

1.—Whenever the Lord High Admiral, or the Lords Commissioners for executing the office of the Lord High Admiral, or the Commander-in-Chief of, or the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the whole of the Army of the United Kingdom, shall arrive in their official capacities at any place in Her Majesty's Dominions where there are forts or batteries from which salutes are usually fired, they are to be saluted with the number of guns specified against their respective ranks in the scale in Section III., and such further salutes shall be fired from the fort or battery at their departure as may be directed; and the said Authorities, on going on board any one of Her Majesty's ships in their official capacities, shall be saluted by the said ship only with the number of guns mentioned in the scale; and on their leaving her, such further salutes shall be fired as may be directed; but if they visit several ships at the same port on the same day, they are to be saluted on going on board by only one.

2.—Whenever the First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty shall arrive, in his official capacity, at any place in Her Majesty's Dominions where there is a fort or battery from which salutes are usually fired, or on going on board any of Her Majesty's ships, he shall be entitled to be saluted by such fort or ship with the number of guns specified against his rank in the scale, Section III.; and if he should embark in one of Her Majesty's ships for the purpose of proceeding on a voyage in performance of public service, he shall be entitled to receive a salute of the same number of guns, both on his going on board and on his finally quitting the said ship.

§ IV. Salutes to Officers.

Scale.

Field-Marsals or Admirals of the Fleet	17 Guns.
Admirals or Generals	15 "
Lieutenant-Generals, or Vice-Admirals	13 "
Rear-Admirals, or Major-Generals	11 "
Brigadier-Generals or Commodores	9 "
Return salutes to Captains of the Navy, and officers of inferior rank	7 "

Note.—While any of the above-mentioned hold commissions as Commanders-in-Chief, or Commanders of the Land Forces of a Station, they shall be entitled to be saluted with two guns more than specified in the scale against their respective ranks.

1.—Whenever any of the naval officers specified in the scale, Section IV., in actual employment, land for the first time in any place of Her Majesty's Dominions where there are forts or batteries from which salutes are usually fired, they are to be saluted with the number of guns specified against their ranks in the scale; and when any officer of the army, specified in the same scale, being in actual employment, shall officially visit or embark in one of Her Majesty's ships, he shall likewise be saluted by that ship with the number of guns specified against his rank in the scale, either on going on board or on quitting the said ship; but if he should go on board more than one ship in the same port, he shall be saluted only by one of them, but these salutes are not to be repeated to the same officer, military or naval, oftener than once in 12 months, abroad; and in the United Kingdom once in three years, unless the officer in question shall, in the meantime, have received advancement of rank, in which case he may be again saluted by the fort or ship, as the case may be, according to the scale prescribed for his new rank.

These salutes, being personal, are not to be returned.

9.—When Flag Officers, Commodores, Captains, or other Officers commanding shall be saluted by merchant ships (either British or Foreign), they shall return five guns to a single merchant ship, and seven to several ships.

This Article is to apply to all private ships saluting not being in Her Majesty's Navy.

10.—Her Majesty's ships and Her Majesty's forts and castles are not, on any account, to exchange salutes in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions.

11.—At the Funerals of General and Flag Officers, of Commodores and Brigadier-Generals, dying upon service, minute guns are to be fired whilst the body is proceeding to the place of interment, but these minute guns are not to exceed the number to which the Officer's rank entitled him when living.

There shall, moreover, be fired, after the body is deposited in the grave, or in the sea, a salute of cannon, amounting to the same number of guns as the deceased Officer was entitled to when living; and in the event of a General or Flag Officer dying afloat, and who is to be buried on shore where there is a fort, minute guns are to be fired from the ship whilst the body is being conveyed to the shore; and after the body is landed minute guns are to be fired by the fort whilst the funeral procession is moving from the landing-place to the place of interment: the minute guns, both from the ship and the fort, shall not exceed twice the number of guns the Officer was entitled to when living.

At the funeral of a Lieutenant, Master, Sub-Lieutenant, or Second Master, or of a civil Officer of corresponding or higher rank, of any of Her Majesty's ships, three volleys of musketry shall be fired over the grave, or over the body when put into the sea; and at the funeral of warrant or subordinate Officers, one volley.

§ V. Salutes to Governors, &c.

The Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies, Foreign Possessions, Castles, or Fortresses (within the Precincts of their Governments)	Scale. 17 Guns.
Lieutenant-Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies, Foreign Possessions, Castles, or Fortresses, within the Precincts of the said Governments (if administering Government)	13 "

2.—All Governors or Lords High Commissioners of Her Majesty's Colonies, Foreign Possessions, Castles, or Fortresses (including Her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands), shall be entitled to a salute of the number of guns specified against their rank in the scale, § V.; but they

shall be entitled to this compliment only within the precincts of their governments; consequently, when they proceed in a ship of war from the United Kingdom, they are only to be saluted by such ship on their quitting her after arriving at their several destinations. A Governor, on his first landing in his government, shall be entitled to be saluted from the fort or battery with the number of guns before specified, and again on his final departure at the expiration of his government; and he shall be further entitled to be saluted by such other forts or dependencies of his government as he may visit in his official capacity; but these latter salutes shall be repeated at each place only once in twelve months.

If he shall visit within the precincts of his government any one of Her Majesty's ships, he shall be saluted by the said ship with the same number of guns, either on his going on board or on his leaving her; but if he shall visit on the same day several ships in the same port, he shall be saluted by only one of them; and although his visits to the same ship may be repeated he shall be saluted by her only once in twelve months, at each Port or Colony within the precincts of his government; but when he shall embark on the final termination of his government he shall be entitled to be saluted with the same number of guns from any of Her Majesty's ships which may be ordered to receive him.

When Governors or Lieutenant-Governors quit their governments on leave of absence, they shall be entitled to the same salutes on their departure and on their return to their governments as they would have been entitled to on their first assuming them, or on their final departure from them.

3.—Lieutenant-Governors not administering the government are to be entitled to be saluted with the number of guns specified against their rank in the scale, § V.; but they are only to receive this compliment on their arrival at the seat of government, and on their finally quitting it, and only from the forts or batteries at the seat of government.

They are to be saluted also by the ship of war from which they disembark, and by such ship of war also as they may embark in on their final departure.

4.—The union flag or jack, being the distinctive flag or mark of an Admiral of the Fleet when displayed at the main-top-gallant-mast-head, and ordered by these Instructions to be saluted accordingly, being likewise one of the flags which is to designate the presence of the Queen on board of a ship when it may be displayed at another mast-head, and all ships or vessels other than Her Majesty's ships or vessels being interdicted from displaying the said flag by "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the said union flag or jack is not, on any account, to be displayed at either mast-head of any ship or vessel, in consequence of any Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of any of Her Majesty's Possessions or fortresses being on board such ship or vessel; but a flag having a crown on it, or having the arms of a Colony on it, may be substituted to denote the presence of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor on board any vessel in the precincts of his government.

5.—Civil Functionaries shall have at their funerals the same number of guns fired as minute guns while the procession is going to the burial ground, as they were entitled to as salutes when living.

Civil Functionaries not entitled to salutes of cannon when living are to have no guns fired at their funerals.

§ VII. *Salutes to Foreigners not of Royal Families.*

3.—All salutes from ships of war of other nations, either to Her Majesty's forts or ships, are to be returned gun for gun.

§ XIII. *Military Honours.*

9.—Her Majesty hath also directed that in all Her forts and garrisons, the Officers of Her Majesty's navy being in their proper uniforms, shall have the same honours and respect from the troops as the Officers of corresponding rank in the army; but Officers of the civil branch are not to be saluted with cannon, nor received by garrison, regimental, or ship guards; in all other respects, however, they are entitled to the same military honours as Officers of corresponding rank in the military branch.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE WITHIN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

1. The Governor-General or Officer administering the Government.
2. Senior Officer commanding Her Majesty's Troops within the Dominion, if of the rank of a General, and Officer commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the British North American Station, if of the rank of an Admiral; their own relative rank to be determined by the Queen's Regulations on this subject.
3. The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
4. The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.
5. The Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.
6. The Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.
7. Archbishops and Bishops, according to seniority.
8. Members of the Cabinet, according to seniority.
9. The Speaker of the Senate.
10. The Chief Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniority.
11. Members of the Privy Council not of the Cabinet.
12. General Officers of Her Majesty's Army serving in the Dominion, and Officers of the rank of Admiral in the Royal Navy serving on the British North American Station, not being in the chief command; the relative rank of such Officers to be determined by the Queen's Regulations.

13. The Officer commanding Her Majesty's Troops in the Dominion, if of the rank of Colonel, or inferior rank, and the Officer commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the British North American Station, if of equivalent rank; their relative rank to be ascertained by the Queen's Regulations.
 14. Members of the Senate.
 15. Speaker of the House of Commons.
 16. Puisne Judges of Courts of Law and Equity, according to seniority.
 17. Members of the House of Commons.
 18. Members of Executive Council (Provincial), within their Province.
 19. Speaker of Legislative Council, within his Province.
 20. Members of Legislative Council, within their Province.
 21. Speaker of Legislative Assembly, within his Province.
 22. Members of Legislative Assembly, within their Province.
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PART VIII.

RECORD of the Services of the Officers of the several Colonial Governments.

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES.

ABBOTT, SAMUEL.—Commissioner for the improvement of Basseterre, St. Kitts.

ACKROYD, E. J.—Was clerk in the registry of the supreme court at Mauritius, Sept., 1853; clerk to first puisne judge, April, 1859; chief clerk in registry, January, 1863; chief clerk in master's office, March, 1866; in July, 1871, obtained at the Middle Temple an exhibition in common law; in November, 1871, received from the Council of Legal Education a certificate of honour of the first class; appointed acting district magistrate of Pamplemousses, Mauritius, in March, 1873, and acting district and stipendiary magistrate for the district of Riviere au Rempartin, August, 1873.

ADAMS, A. Y.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; took science honours in his undergraduate course; was appointed to the commissioner of roads' department, Ceylon, 1853; stipendiary justice of the peace, 1854; joint police magistrate and commissioner of requests, Kurunegalla, 1856; temple land commissioner, 1857; writer, 1858; district judge commissioner of requests, and police magistrate of Badulla, 1862; district judge, Negombo, June, 1863; district judge, Kalutara, May, 1870; acting director of public instruction, June, 1872; acting postmaster general in addition to his duties as director of public instruction, from April to Oct., 1873; confirmed as director of public instruction, Sept., 1873.

ADDERLEY, RT. HON. SIR CHARLES BOWYER, K.C.M.G. (1869). Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., 1838; was president of the board of health and vice-president of the board of education from March, 1858, till June, 1859; M.P. for Staffordshire North, for which he was first returned 1841; was under-secretary of state for the colonies in Lord Derby's third administration, from July, 1866, until 8th Dec., 1868; president of the Royal Commission on the sanitary laws of England, 1868; president of the Board of Trade, February, 1874.

ADELAIDE (AUSTRALIA), 1st BISHOP of.—Founded 1847.—**RIGHT REV. AUGUSTUS SHORT, D.D.**—Educated at Westminster and at Christchurch, Oxford, where he took 1st class honours in classics in 1824, and graduated M.A. in 1826; appointed vicar of Ravensthorpe, 1835; rural dean, 1844; Bampton lecturer at Oxford, 1846; and 1st bishop of Adelaide, 1847. The diocese includes the whole colony of South Australia.

ADOLPHUS, E.—Clerk to colonial secretary, Honduras, Feb., 1856, to June, 1859; provost-marshal, June, 1859; serjeant-at-arms to the House of Assembly, Dec., 1859; acted as private secretary to administrators of the government from August, 1860, to Nov., 1861, from Oct., 1863, to March, 1864, and from March to Sept., 1864; magistrate of the northern district, and sub-collector of customs, Sept., 1864; sub-immigration agent, Aug., 1866; a commissioner of the supreme court and court of ordinary; also a justice of the peace; chief magistrate at the Gambia, 1876.

ADRIAN, ADAM.—Entered the colonial office in 1835; appointed clerk in the registry department, 1848, and clerk to the chief clerk from Jan., 1864, having acted in that capacity on several occasions between 1854 and 1859; clerk to the legal assistant under-secretary, July, 1870, having performed the duties of that office since January, 1867.

ADRIAN, F. O.—Entered colonial office, 1863; appointed clerk in the general department, December, 1870.

AITCHESON, G. W.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Tulbagh Division, Cape Colony, appointed Jan. 1, 1869; was in the post-office 1850 to 1853, and audit office 1853 to 1857; secretary and accountant-in-general, General Post Office, Cape, 1860 to 1868; Postmaster General, Cape, 1873.

ALEXANDER, ARTHUR HARVEY.—Educated at the University of Aberdeen; entered the Jamaica constabulary as sub-inspector, Oct. 5, 1867; promoted 3rd class inspector, April, 1869; 2nd class inspector, Nov., 1869; 1st class inspector, Oct. 1870; acted as inspector of prisons, Jamaica, from April to Oct., 1871; appointed one of the commissioners to inquire into the management of prisons in Jamaica, 1873; has acted as agent-general of immigration since April, 1871; confirmed in the appointment of agent general of immigration from October, 1873.

ALEXANDER, THOMAS.—Entered the Jamaica constabulary as sub-inspector, Jan. 1872; promoted 3rd class inspector, October, 1873.

ALLEN, THOMAS.—Educated at University College, London; M.D. St. Andrews, 1852; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, 1851; Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, London, 1849; matriculated member of the University of London, 1847; held an appointment under the general board of health as superintending inspector; performed medical services during the outbreaks of cholera in London, Newcastle, and Dundee, in the years 1848, 1849, and 1854; acted as assistant medical officer of the Lincolnshire county lunatic asylum for upwards of nine years; 1863, medical superintendent and director of the Jamaica lunatic asylum; May, 1874, appointed to undertake a preliminary tour of inspection of the lunatic asylums of the West Indian colonies.

ALLWOOD, WILLIAM.—Second-class clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Jamaica; appointed 8th September, 1866; was a clerk in the general post-office, Jamaica, from 1st February, 1864, to 30th April, 1865; second clerk in the government secretary's office from 1st May, 1865, to 7th September, 1866.

ALLWOOD, JAMES, jun.—Chief clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Jamaica; appointed as second clerk in the governor's secretary's office in July, 1862; was acting second clerk in the executive committee office from February, 1865, to May, 1866; clerk in the immigration department from May to October, 1866; first class clerk in the

finance office from October, 1866, to December, 1869; supervisor of district post offices from October, 1871, to March, 1876.

ALVES, A. F.—Appointed Clerk and Draftsman in the Surveyor General's Office, Hong Kong, 1855; Accountant in the Treasury, 1863.

ALVES, JOHN.—Stipendiary magistrate for the colony of British Guiana; entered the Madras army in 1858; lieutenant, 1859; passed in Hindostanee; retired invalided on half-pay, 1866; acting stipendiary magistrate North Essequibo District, British Guiana, 1867; also acting sheriff of Essequibo; acting magistrate Essequibo Island district, 1867; Berbice River district, 1868; Corantyne Coast, 1869; confirmed, 1870.

ALVES, J. M.—Third clerk in the treasury department, Hong Kong, January, 1865; 2nd clerk, 1st December, 1870.

ANDERSON, ANDREW, F., M.D., L.F.P. and S., Glasgow.—Late house physician and surgeon, Glasgow Royal Infirmary, Gewoon Lid Natuurkundige Weereeniging der Nederlandsch, Indie; assistant colonial surgeon, Singapore, 1864; deputy superintendent of vaccination, and medical inspector of seamen for port of Singapore.

ANDERSON, SIR GEORGE CAMPRELL, KNIGHT BACHEL. (creat. 1874).—Was appointed an attorney of the general court of Bahamas, 1827; speaker of the house of assembly, 1831; and attorney-general of the colony, 1837; retired from the speakership, 1868; Chief Justice, 1875; appointing acting chief justice of Ceylon, January, 1876; chief justice of the Leeward Islands, 1877.

ANDERSON, JOHN.—Was appointed a teacher in the government schools at Port Louis, Mauritius, 1845; inspecting officer in immigration department, 1860.

ANDERSON, WELLWOOD MAXWELL.—Appointed agent-general of immigration in India for Jamaica, 9th October, 1861; agent-general of immigration in Jamaica, 1st February, 1864; emigration agent in India for Jamaica, 9th July, 1868.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM JOHN.—Appointed Judge, Turk's Islands, 1874; called to the bar by Lincoln's Inn, November, 1869; is vice-chancellor and auditor, and also a member of the legislative board.

ANDREE, R., Lic. Med. and Surg. Beng. Coll.—Appointed medical assistant to the government of Ceylon, third class, 1852; second class, 1856; medical assistant, 1858; assistant colonial surgeon, 1865; assistant colonial surgeon, 1st class, Jan. 1, 1867.

ANDREWS, C. W.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Middelburg Division, Cape of Good Hope, appointed Sept., 1870; C. C. and R. M. Burghersdorp Division, 1875.

ANDREWS, RICHARD BULLOCK, Q.C.—Was called to the South Australian bar in 1855; entered Parliament in that colony in 1857, and held the office of attorney-general in the Torrens ministry in that year; appointed Queen's counsel March 13, 1865; from that time till the resignation of the Ayres ministry in Nov., 1868, he from time to time held the office of attorney-general in several ministries, and retired from Parliament in Jan., 1870, when he was appointed to the office of crown solicitor and public prosecutor.

ANGUS, JAMES.—Head clerk, civil store department, Mauritius, 15th July, 1868.

ANNESLEY, F. C.—Formerly in the army; appointed an assistant inspector (2nd class) Gold Coast armed police, 1874; assistant superintendent of police, Straits Settlements, 1876.

ANSON, COLONEL ARCHIBALD EDWARD HAR-

BORD, C.M.G. (1876).—Entered the royal military academy, Woolwich, on 17th May, 1841, and was presented with a sword bearing an inscription or his exemplary conduct whilst at that institution, on obtaining his commission as 2nd lieutenant in the royal regiment of artillery, on 19th June, 1844; was promoted to 1st lieutenant 1st April, 1846; 2nd captain, 9th July, 1852; 1st captain, 1st Sept., 1855; brevet major, 21st July, 1864; lieutenant-colonel, 12th May, 1866; brevet-colonel, 12th May, 1874; colonel, 23rd Dec., 1875; served at the siege of Sebastopol in 1855 in the trenches with the siege train, and at the bombardments of the 6th and 17th June; for these services he received the Crimean medal and clasp, 5th class of the order of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal; appointed inspector-general of police, Mauritius, Sept., 1858; was employed in 1862 as the responsible member of the British Mission to the court of Radama II of Madagascar, on the occasion of his coronation, and was charged with the presentation of the presents sent by Her Majesty Queen Victoria to that monarch, for which service he received the thanks of the secretary of state for the colonies, and was permitted to accept the 2nd class of the order of Radama; appointed lieutenant-governor of Prince of Wales Island and its dependencies, Feb., 1867. Administered the government of the Straits Settlements from March 3rd, 1871, to March 25th, 1872. Conducted the successful military operations for repelling the invasion of the state of Tunghy Ujong, and for the occupation of the states of Tree Menanti, Moar Ulu, and Jumpole, in the Malay Peninsula, in December and January, 1875-76.

ANTHONISZ, P. D., M.R.C.S. England, F.R.C.S. Edinburgh; M.D. and M.R.C.P. London.—Was appointed to the civil medical department in Ceylon, 1838; colonial surgeon, 1858; acting principal civil medical officer, 1864; and 1874-5.

ANTHONISZ, A. H., M.B.C.M.—Was appointed assistant colonial surgeon in the civil medical department in Ceylon, 1867.

ANTIGUA, 3rd BISHOP of. (Founded 1842).—RIGHT REV. WILLIAM WALROND JACKSON, D.D.—Educated at Codrington College, Barbados, where he acquired great distinction, was chaplain to the forces and to the former bishop of Antigua; consecrated 1860. The diocese includes Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Anguilla, Tortola, and Dominica.

ANTON, JAMES.—Sanitary inspector and immigration agent, Grenada, 1875.

ARGENT, WM. CHARLES.—Appointed clerk in the colonial secretary's office at Mauritius, April, 1843; clerk in the audit office, 1844; clerk in the currency office, 1848; clerk in the harbour department, 1849; clerk in the surveyor-general's office, 1856; and chief clerk in the immigration department, May, 1859.

ARMSTRONG, JAMES.—Called to the bar of the province of Quebec, Feb., 1844; Q. C. of that province, June, 1867; chief justice of St. Lucia, November, 1871.

ARNIEL, J. A.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1866; office assistant and acting provincial assistant, Eastern provinces, 1868; provisional assistant, North-Western province, Feb., 1872; provincial assistant, Eastern province, Nov., 1872.

ARNOLD, JOHN.—Appointed health officer of shipping, Trinidad, 1873.

ARNOTT, SANDFORD, M.D., Edinburgh.—Colonial surgeon and health officer, St. Vincent.

ASHFORD, 1st BARON (United Kingdom, creat. 1876), Viscount Bury, K.C.M.G., WILLIAM

COUTTS KEPPEL.—Civil secretary and superintendent of Indian affairs in Canada under Lord Elgin and Sir E. Head; author of report printed for parliament on the condition and prospects of the North American Indian tribes; was the first promoter of the inter-colonial railway.

ASHLEY, E. C.—Appointed master government schools, Mauritius, March, 1863; clerk, colonial secretary's office, July, 1864; clerk, railway department, August, 1865; corresponding clerk, colonial secretary's office, April, 1866.

ASHTON, T.—Draftsman and framer of estimates, public works' department, Ceylon, 1866.

ASHWOOD, JOHN.—Served under the Imperial Government at Sierra Leone, from 22nd Feb., 1849, placed on superannuation allowance as first clerk, mixed commission courts, 1st October, 1871; on the reduction of that establishment, was paymaster of military detachments, 31st December, 1858, to 28th October, 1863. Appointed local auditor, 1st January, 1865. Was private secretary and A.D.C., 1st January to 15th June, 1867, and 1st November, 1872 to 29th September, 1873. Afterwards first clerk, colonial secretary's office; coroner; justice of the peace, and clerk in charge, Liberated African Department; is now collector of customs.

ATCHLEY, C.—Entered the colonial office, August, 1868; appointed clerk in the general department, 1875.

ATHERTON, E. N.—Was appointed a writer in Ceylon, 1852; assistant government agent and police magistrate of Mullaitivu, 1853; acting assistant government agent, commissioner of requests and police magistrate of Kegalla, from 1854 to 1858; assistant agent at Kurunggalle, 1861; district judge commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Tangalla, 1862; ditto at Galle, June, 1864; assistant government agent at Puttalam, October, 1865; assistant government agent and district judge, &c., at Mannar, 1868; landing surveyor, Colombo, 1870; acting assistant government agent, Ratnapura, March, 1872, confirmed, Oct., 1873.

ATKINSON, GEORGE D.—Educated at Charterhouse and at University College, Oxford; B.A., 1858; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Nov., 1860; appointed private secretary to the governor of Prince Edward Island, 1861; assumed the name of **CLARKE**, 1872; private secretary to lieutenant-governor, St. Vincent, 1874.

ATKINSON, NICHOLAS.—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, 11th June, 1867; appointed solicitor-general, British Guiana, Oct., 1874. Has acted as puisne judge of the supreme court.

ATTYGALLE, J., M.B.C.M.—Appointed medical assistant, civil medical department in Ceylon, 1866; assistant colonial surgeon, 2nd class, 1867.

AUCHINLECK, W. D.—Appointed 1st clerk in treasury, Antigua, 1873; landing surveyor, 1874.

AURET, W. H.—Civil Commissioner and resident magistrate of Paarl, Cape of Good Hope; appointed July, 1864; is also road magistrate; was appointed a clerk in the treasury at the Cape, Jan., 1849; clerk to the commissioner at Albany, 1849; clerk to civil commissioner, and magistrate, Namaqualand, August, 1855; civil commissioner and magistrate of Victoria, West, to date of present appointment.

AUSTIN, CHARLES PIERCY.—Appointed clerk of records in the government secretary's office, 1860; acted as assistant government secretary (March to November, 1863, February to June, 1866, and October, 1866, to March, 1867); was private secretary to Governor Sir F. Hincks, K.C.M.G., C.B., September, 1865, to May, 1866,

and served in the same capacity under Lieut.-Governor Major Mundy, from Oct., 1866, to Sept., 1867; secretary to Commissioners of Robbs Town, Sept., 1865, to May, 1867; secretary for militia affairs, Feb., 1867, to Sep., 1867; captain in the Georgetown militia and aide-de-camp to the governor, Sept., 1865; assistant government secretary and assistant receiver-general for Berbice, British Guiana, April, 1868; assistant government secretary, Georgetown, 1874.

AUSTIN, H. W.—Receiver-general of Jamaica, 1865; has been in the colonial service since 1851, when he held the appointments of acting assistant government secretary, stipendiary justice, and private secretary to the governor of British Guiana; appointed governor's secretary, 1853, and colonial secretary of Jamaica, 1864; afterwards receiver-general; was also a member of the privy council of that island; comptroller of customs and run duties in British Guiana, 1868.

AUSTIN, JOHN.—Resident magistrate of Cornet Spruit district, Basutoland, appointed Aug., 1871; served as captain of Fingoe levy during Kaffir war and Hottentot rebellion, 1851 and 1852; appointed superintendent of Fingoes, Wittebergen Native Reserve Aliwal N., 1853 to 1870.

AUSTIN, JOHN GARDINER, C.M.G. (1876).—Was acting stipendiary magistrate in British Guiana from Nov., 1849, to May, 1850; assistant government secretary from May, 1850, to June, 1851; acting government secretary, June, 1851, to Dec., 1851; assistant government secretary, Dec., 1851, to Feb., 1853; and immigration agent-general, from Feb., 1853; appointed lieut.-governor of Honduras, 1864; colonial secretary of Hong Kong, 1868; performs also the duties of treasurer, that office having been abolished in 1871; administered the government during October, 1874, and from March 11th, 1875.

AYERS, SIR HENRY, K.C.M.G. (1872).—Was member of the Cabinet of South Australia, without office, in Mr. Dutton's ministry, July, 1863; chief secretary, July, 1863, to October, 1865, and from May, 1867, to Sept., 1868, and again from Oct. 13, 1868, to Nov. 2, 1868, and again from 1876.

AYLIFF, JAMES.—Resident magistrate of Wodehouse district, Cape of Good Hope, appointed May, 1870. Resident with Krel.

AYLIFF, JOHN.—Was appointed in 1846 by Sir P. Maitland, when governor of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, to raise a body of natives for service in the field during the Kaffir war; acted as field adjutant to the division of Major Sutton; appointed commandant of native levies in the field, 1847; interpreter to the lord high commissioner of British Kaffraria, 1849; acted as secretary to the High Commissioner under General Cathcart during the campaign across the Kei, and that against Moshesh, and in the same capacity under Sir G. Grey to Natal in 1855; appointed auditor of Kaffraria, Jan., 1856, and treasurer of Natal, 1862; judge of the native high court, 1876.

AYRES, PHILIP BURNARD CHENERY (son of the late Philip Burnard Ayres, M.D., London, surgeon in charge of the civil hospital, Mauritius), M.R.C.S.E., L.M., L.R.C.P., Edin., July, 1865.—Acting surgeon Wandsworth Gaol, Nov., 1865; appointed staff-surgeon to the Mauritius coolie emigration, Nov., 1865; acting surgeon superintendent and magistrate of Flat Island, Mauritius, 1866; was acting health officer and surgeon in charge of temporary hospital, Port Louis, Mauritius, during the fever epidemic of 1867 and 1868; resigned from ill-health July, 1868; 1869, was appointed civil medical

officer and superintendent of labour transport, Koozhia sub-division, also surgeon to the Eastern Bengal Railway, 1869; civil medical officer and superintendent of gaol, Sibsagar division, Assam, April, 1873; colonial surgeon and inspector of hospitals, Hong Kong, also surgeon of lock hospitals, September, 1873; justice of peace, 1884.

BAILEY, J. B. A.—Appointed a writer to the Ceylon government, 1863; commissioner of requests and police magistrate of Kalpitya, 1865; assistant government agent, Trincomalee, January, 1866; district judge, Batticaloa, acting 2nd assistant colonial secretary, March, 1867. Assumed appointment as district judge, &c., Batticaloa, Dec., 1867; district judge, &c., Trincomalee, and acting assistant government agent, Puttalam, Jan., 1870; second assistant colonial secretary, May, 1870; acting postmaster-general, December 1871; fiscal for the Central province, April, 1872; assistant government agent, Mannár, Sept., 1872.

BAINES, WALTER.—Clerk in emigration office from 8th September, 1848, to 30th June, 1868; extra clerk, Colonial Office, June, 1868; clerk in the general department, September, 1870.

BALL, H. M.—Formerly in the army; was appointed stipendiary magistrate at Lytton, British Columbia, 1859; magistrate and gold commissioner of the Cariboo district, April, 1867; also magistrate of New Westminster, October, 1867.

BALSTON, F. E.—Appointed civil commissioner and resident magistrate of the Frasersburg division of the Cape of Good Hope, 1860; was clerk to the magistrate and postmaster at East London, Nov., 1848; clerk to the civil commissioner of Colesburg, 1856 to 1860.

BAMFORTH, REV. J.—Colonial chaplain, Kandy, 1872.

BARBADOS, 3rd BISHOP OF. (Founded 1825).—RIGHT REV. JOHN MITCHINSON, D.D., D.C.L.—Educated at Durham, and at Pembroke College, Oxford, when he was first class in classics, moderations, 1853, and first class both in classics and in natural science on graduating B.A., 1855; he was scholar and is fellow of his college, and proceeded M.A., 1857, D.C.L., 1864; was assistant master in Merchant Taylors' School, 1857; ordained deacon, 1858; priest, 1860; curate of St. Philip's, Clerkenwell, 1858; headmaster of King's School, Canterbury, 1859; honorary canon of Canterbury, 1871; select preacher, Oxford, 1872; created D.D. (by diploma) at Durham, and consecrated Bishop of Barbados, 1873; is visitor of Coddington College, Barbados.

BARFF, SAMUEL.—Appointed auditor of railway accounts, Ceylon, 3rd Nov., 1868; transferred to Hong Kong as assistant postmaster-general, 20th Nov., 1868.

BARKLY, ARTHUR CECIL STUART.—Educated at Harrow; entered the Carabineers, June, 1862; lieutenant, 1864; retired, Sept., 1865; appointed private secretary to the governor of Mauritius, Nov., 1866; private secretary to the governor of Cape Colony, Dec. 31, 1870.

BARKLY, SIR HENRY, G.C.M.G. (1874), K.C.B. (Civil, 1853).—Was M.P. for Leominster from April, 1845, to Feb., 1849; appointed governor and commander-in-chief of British Guiana, Dec., 1848; capt.-general and governor-in-chief of Jamaica, Aug., 1853; governor of Victoria, 1856; received the order of the Bath after services in British Guiana; governor of Mauritius, August, 1863; governor, Cape of Good Hope, July, 1870 to 1877.

BARLEE, F. P., F.R.G.S.—Served in the ordnance department from 1844 to 1855; on retiring from that department in 1855, was appointed colonial secretary of Western Australia, and is a

member of the executive and legislative councils of that colony; resigned seat in Legislative Council, November, 1875; administrator of the government of British Honduras, 1877.

BARNARD, JOHN HENRY, C.M.G. (1874).—Of the 19th Regiment of Infantry; appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George for service in connection with the Ashantee war, 1873-74, under Sir J. H. Glover.

BARRAUT, A. R.—Assistant health officer, January, 1860; appointed acting general sanitary inspector of Mauritius, July, 1863; health officer, June, 1864.

BARRY, JACOB DIRK.—Recorder of the high court, Griqua Land West, 1875; appointed temporarily to administer the government, 1875; member of both councils, 1875.

BATH, H. J.—Appointed clerk of the peace eastern county, of St. George, Trinidad, 1st February, 1862.

BATHURST (Australia), Bishopric of. RIGHT REV. E. S. MARSDEN, BISHOP of, D.D.—Consecrated 29th June, 1869.

BAUDOT, ERNEST.—District magistrate, Mauritius, 1st March, 1870.

BAUMGARTNER, E. C.—Called to the Bar, 1842; registrar of the Supreme Court, Gibraltar.

BAUMGARTNER, G. A.—Appointed a writer in the Ceylon Civil Service, July, 1871; additional police magistrate, Kalutara, July, 1873.

BAYNES, EDWIN DONALD.—Was private secretary to the president of Montserrat from 1842 to 1850; colonial secretary of Montserrat, 1850, which office he held in conjunction with that of treasurer, to which he was appointed in 1854; was also comptroller of customs and navigation laws, a member of the executive council, a commissioner of public works, and a non-elective member of the legislative assembly at Montserrat; administered the government of Tobago from April to December, 1860, was appointed colonial secretary of Antigua, May, 1863; member of legislative council, June, 1867; senior member of executive council, May, 1868; administered the government of Grenada from April to December, 1865, and from May, 1866, to October, 1867; has on several occasions administered the local government of Antigua; administrator of Dominica, June to Sept., 1871; appointed administrator of the Leeward Islands, Aug. 5, 1871; president, Antigua, June, 1872; colonial secretary, Leeward Islands, June, 1872.

BAYNES, COLONEL ROBERT STUART.—Colonial secretary at Gibraltar, 1868; served in the Indian mutiny, and has served on the staff in England.

BEARD, W. D.—Medical officer, 3rd district, St. Christopher, 13th June, 1853.

BEAUGEARD, O., M.D.—Appointed junior assistant surgeon in the Civil Hospital, Mauritius, July, 1858; senior assistant surgeon, 1861; and surgeon in charge of civil hospital at Mauritius, May, 1863.

BECKER, F.—Was appointed clerk to the resident magistrate, Klip River division, Natal, April, 1852; landing waiter in the customs department, Dec., 1857, promoted first clerk in the office of colonial secretary of that colony, 1860; postmaster-general of Natal, 1865.

BEDINGFIELD, FELIX, C.M.G. (1869).—Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, April, 1849; was private secretary to the governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, 1834; private secretary to the governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, 1836; stipendiary magistrate of Bahamas, 1842; Crown commissioner, Turks Islands, 1843; master of the supreme court of Trinidad, 1849; appointed trea-

suror of Mauritius, March, 1854; promoted to be colonial secretary of that island in Aug., 1860; retired on a pension, 1st March, 1869.

BEGBIE, SIR MATTHEW BAILLIE, KNT. BACH. (1875), eldest son of the late Colonel Thomas Stirling Begbie, of the 44th Foot; born 1819; graduated B.A., Cambridge, 1841; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1844; judge of British Columbia, mainland, 1858; acting chief justice, Vancouver Island, 1870; chief justice of United Colony, 1870; retired, 1876.

BELL, MAJOR CHARLES HARLAND.—Entered the army as an ensign, 68rd Foot, March, 1843; became lieutenant, Sept., 1844; nominated to a captaincy in the Cape Mounted Riflemen, in March, 1855; promoted to brevet major, June, 1856; since retired. Served throughout the Kaffir war of 1850-52 (medal), on the staff of Major-General Somerset, commanding the 1st Division, and was present in every engagement with the division; commanded a detachment of Cape Mounted Rifles at the Kaffir attack on Fort Hare and Alice, 21 Jan., 1851, when the enemy was repulsed with great loss; appointed resident magistrate of district of Leribe, Basutoland, Aug., 1871.

BELL, SIR FRANCIS DILLON, KNIGHT BACH. (1873).—Speaker of the House of Representatives, New Zealand.

BELL, H. REDD, late lieutenant in East India Company's Service.—Appointed a police inspector at Mauritius, March, 1859; adjutant and detective officer of that force, Oct., 1860; police inspector, June, 1865.

BELL, H. C. P.—Educated at Cheltenham college; appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, July, 1873.

BELL, SIR SYDNEY SMITH, KT. (created 1869)—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, May, 1839; appointed a puisne judge at the Cape, June, 1851; first puisne judge, May, 1858; chief justice, 1868; retired 1874.

BELL, THOMAS W.—Appointed coroner of St. Andrew, Grenada, October, 1851; police magistrate, eastern district, June, 1863.

BELLEAU, SIR NARCISSE F.—Appointed Speaker of the Legislative Council of the province of Canada and minister of agriculture, subsequently premier as receiver-general, 7th Aug., 1865; lieutenant-governor of Quebec, 1st July, 1867, to 1873.

BELMORE, EARL OF.—Created Baron, 1781, Viscount, 1789; and Earl, 1797; K.C.M.G. (1872). Somerset Richard Lowry Corry, fourth Earl of Belmore, Viscount and Baron Belmore, of Castle Coole, co. Fermanagh, in the peerage of Ireland, of which he is a representative peer. Born 9th April, 1835; graduated M.A. (hon.) at Cambridge 1856; elected a representative peer for Ireland, Jan., 1857; was Under Secretary of State for Home Department in Lord Derby's third administration, July, 1866; Privy Councillor (Ireland), 1867; appointed governor of New South Wales, Aug., 1867; resigned 1872.

BENNETT, GEORGE W.—Colonial bookkeeper, British Guiana; appointed first clerk, audit office, July, 1860; colonial bookkeeper, April, 1872; acting sub-controller of customs, Berbice, from July, 1871, to August, 1872; acting colonial receiver-general from June, 1875, to February, 1876.

BENNETT, J.—Appointed 3rd clerk, bonded warehouse, customs department, British Guiana, 1873.

BENNETT, THOMAS ANGELL.—Immigration agent and inspector of schools, St. Vincent, 1872.

BENNETT, WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER, M.I.C.E.—Employed as a pupil on various territorial and

railway surveys and other works in Ireland from 1840 to 1845, was engaged as assistant engineer in charge of drainage works under the Board of Public Works in Ireland from 1845 to 1852; during 1852-3 was employed reporting on the navigation of the Rhone and Soame, and making surveys and reports on the navigation of the Magdalena with connecting canals, roads, or railways in New Grenada, in which he was assisted by the late Captain F. A. Ellis, R.N., was engaged on the International (French, American, and English) Ship Canal Survey at Darien in 1854, having charge of the English survey on the Pacific side in the absence of Mr. Forde, M.I.C.E., on which occasion Mr. Bennett received the thanks of the American Government for having, in conjunction with Lieutenant Forsythe and a party from Her Majesty's ship "Virago," relieved Lieutenant Strain, United States navy, and his missing exploring party, at no small personal risk. At the end of 1854 Mr. Bennett proceeded *via* New Zealand, to New South Wales, and was for about 10 months attached to the Survey Department as an assistant surveyor; in April, 1856, he was appointed assistant engineer to the Commission for the Sewerage and Water Supply of Sydney; was engaged in the Railway Department, New South Wales, from Jan. to Sept. 1857, and then transferred to the Department of Roads, which, as assistant engineer and ultimately as engineer, he assisted Captain, now Colonel Martindale, C.B., R.E., in organising. Mr. Bennett left the colony for Europe in January, 1861, and on his return he was appointed in Nov., 1862, commissioner and engineer-in-chief for roads, New South Wales, which office he has since occupied, having been in addition occasionally employed on the following commissions, namely, the Western Gold Fields and Narrow Gauge Railways, Water Supply of Sydney, and the Drainage of the Hunter River.

BERENGER, GUSTAVE.—Was clerk in the surveyor-general's office at Mauritius, May, 1856; transferred to the audit office, January, 1858; and appointed junior examiner in that department, January, 1860; senior examiner, Aug., 1865.

BERESFORD, GEORGE WILLIAM DE LA POËR.—Appointed deputy colonial secretary, registrar of deeds, and deputy clerk of executive and legislative councils, St. Vincent, 1844; acting ditto, 1845; private secretary to the governor of South Australia, 1855; clerk of house of Assembly, South Australia, 1856.

BERKELEY, CHARLES A.—Was appointed notary public at St. Kitts in 1831; provost-marshal 1833; government interpreter of French and Spanish languages, 1836; appointed to the customs under the Imperial Treasury, July, 1836; comptroller of customs and navigation laws at St. Vincent, 1848; assistant judge in the supreme court of judicature, 1851, and member of the council, 1854; treasurer, &c., Tobago, December, 1855; member of the legislative council, 1861.

BERKELEY, GEORGE, C.M.G. (1874).—Appointed (1845) colonial secretary and controller of customs, Honduras; administered the government of Dominica from April, 1860, to Dec., 1861; lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent, April, 1864; appointed acting administrator, Lagos, Dec., 1872; governor of the West Africa Settlements, 1873; governor, Leeward Islands, Oct., 1874.

BERKELEY, HENRY.—Treasurer and comptroller of customs, Antigua, 1866; member of legislative and executive councils.

BERKELEY, THOMAS.—Member of executive council and legislative assembly, St. Kitts.

BERKELEY, W. C.—Appointed clerk in the treasury of British Columbia, 1864; promoted to be auditor.

BERKELEY, WILLIAM HAMILTON (Junior).—Entered the public service, Barbados, as clerk in the Audit Office, 1857; promoted to the Customs as second clerk, 1867; chief clerk, Customs, 1869, resigned, 1871; re-entered the service, April, 1874, as secretary and first writer, Gambia; acted as collector and treasurer from July to Dec., 1874, and again in 1875, was at the same time acting superintendent of police. Is clerk of council, a justice of the peace, captain of the Combo militia, and private secretary to the administrator of Gambia.

BERNARD, HEWITT, C.M.G. (1872).—B. 1825; called to the Bar, Upper Canada, 1866; appointed secretary to attorney-general, Upper Canada, 25th February, 1858; chief clerk, crown law department, Upper Canada, 5th March, 1859; was secretary to conference of delegates on the subject of confederation of British North American Provinces, held in Quebec, 1st October, 1864, and also secretary to the conference of delegates on same subject held in London, England, November, 1866; appointed deputy to the minister of justice, 30th May, 1868, an office he resigned in October, 1876, retiring on a pension; appointed by H.M. the King of Spain a Knight Commander of the Order of Isabel la Catolica, 1872; appointed by the Queen a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, December, 1872; created a Q.C., December, 1872; was for some years an extra aide-de-camp to the governor-general of Canada.

BERNING, F. S.—Appointed clerk in the office of registrar of deeds, Natal, 1849, and registrar of deeds and distributor of stamps in that colony, 1861.

BERRIDGE, T. PROBYN.—Was a member of assembly, St. Christopher, from 1843 till 1851, when he was appointed clerk to the legislative council. Lieut.-col. commanding the militia, 1861; was A.D.C. to Prince Alfred when His Royal Highness was in St. Christopher; appointed to the magistracy in 1862; one of the clerks of the general epislative council of the Leeward Islands, 1872; acting-postmaster, St. Christopher, 1872.

BERWICK, T.—Admitted an advocate of the supreme court of Ceylon, 1851; was appointed to the Queen's advocate's department, 1851; deputy Queen's advocate, Galle, 1851; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1862; acting district judge of Kandy, 1866; deputy Queen's advocate for the island, continuing to act at Kandy, 1867; confirmed as district judge of Kandy, 1868; acting district judge, Colombo, 1869; confirmed in that appointment, 1872; has acted on more than one occasion as Queen's advocate for the island.

BESTEL, NICHOLAS GUSTAVE.—Appointed third judge of the court of appeal at Mauritius, Sept., 1832; vice-president of the same, March, 1833; called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1841; additional substitute to the procureur and advocate-general, May, 1843; senior district magistrate of Port Louis, April, 1854; appointed second puisne judge of the supreme court, March, 1855; first puisne judge, Oct., 1858.

BEYTS, H. N. DUVERGER.—Appointed district clerk at Flacq, Mauritius, April, 1862; clerk to the magistrate of Port Louis, May, 1854; acting district and stipendiary magistrate at Black River, Oct., 1856; at Grand Port, March, 1857; district magistrate at Flacq, March, 1858; acting protector of immigrants, May, 1859, and confirmed July, 1861; member of the legislative council, 1867; chairman, poor-law commission, 1869.

BIGGS, REV. LOUIS COUTIER.—Ordained deacon 1864, priest 1866; B.A. (3rd class in Lit. Hum.) of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, 1863; M.A., 1866; curate of Grendon Northants, 1864; rector of Parracombe, North Devon, 1868; Chickerell, Dorset, 1870; appointed chaplain of Malacca, 1874.

BIRCH, ARTHUR N., C.M.G. (1875).—Appointed clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, Feb., 1855; promoted to 3rd class, Oct., 1859; assistant private secretary to Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, 1858; private secretary to Mr. Chichester Fortescue, from Sept., 1859, until Feb., 1864, when he was permitted, while still remaining on the establishment of the colonial office, to accept the appointment of colonial secretary of British Columbia; was senior member of the executive council, and *ex-officio* clerk of the same; also president of the legislative council; was administrator of the government of the colony from Sept., 1865, to Nov., 1866, during the absence of Governor Seymour; promoted to be assistant senior clerk, colonial office, July 5, 1866; resumed his duties in colonial office in September, 1867; appointed acting lieutenant-governor of Penang and Province of Wellesley, Feb., 1871; returned to England, July, 1872; 1st class clerk, 30th September, 1872; appointed colonial secretary, Ceylon, June, 1873; administered the government during the spring and summer of 1874 and again in 1875-6; appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George on the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to the East; lieutenant-governor, Ceylon, 1876.

BIRCH, J. K.—Appointed to the civil service, Straits Settlements, 1872; magistrate and acting collector of land revenue, province Wellesley, 1874.

BIRD, JOHN.—Clerk, colonial office, Capetown, 1834 to 1840; government surveyor, 1840 to 1844; surveyor, central board of roads, 1844 to 1845; government surveyor, Natal, 1846 to 1850; acting surveyor-general and member of executive and legislative councils, 1851 to 1852; chief clerk, colonial office, 1853; acting surveyor-general and member of executive and legislative councils, 1854; chief clerk, colonial office, 1855 to 1856; acting colonial treasurer and member of executive and legislative councils, 1857; chief clerk, colonial office, 1858; resident magistrate of Pietermaritzburg, 1859; treasurer, 1876.

BISSET, ALEXANDER.—In the East India mercantile marine and transport service since 1840; in New Zealand during the war of 1844 and 1845; commander from 1847 to 1858; appointed special magistrate, Middledrift, British Kaffraria, Sept., 1861; commissioner of Keiskama Hoek, division of King William's Town, October 1, 1865; C. C. and R. M., Stockenström Division, previously commissioner of crown reserves, &c.

BLACHEFORD, 1ST BARON (United Kingdom, created 1871). 8th BART. Eng. Creat. 1698-9.) K.C.M.G. (1869). PRIVY COUNCILLOR (Great Britain and Ireland) 1871.—The Right Hon. SIR FREDERIC ROGERS. — Educated at Eton, and at Oriel Coll., Oxford, where he obtained a double-first class in 1832; a Craven university scholarship, Oriel fellowship, Vivian scholarship and fellowship; graduated M.A., 1835; B.C.L., 1838; called to the bar of the Inner Temple, 1837; was appointed registrar of joint stock companies, 1843; and one of the commissioners on the colonial land and emigration board, 1846; assistant commissioner for the sale of encumbered estates in the West Indies, 1857; and permanent under-secretary of state for the colonies, 1860; retired, 1871.

BLACK, THOMAS GORDON.—Served in two

W. I. Regiments, 1868-70; entered the Jamaica constabulary as sub-inspector, Feb., 1870.

BLAINE, B.—Was appointed resident magistrate, Umvoti division, Natal, 1852; removed to the Manda division of the county of Victoria in that colony, 1857.

BLAKE, EDWARD, Q.C.—Born 1833; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1856; created a Q.C., 1864; entered Canadian parliament 1867, and has also sat in Ontario assembly; was prime minister of Ontario from 20th December, 1871, until 25th October, 1872, when he resigned; sworn of the privy council, 7th November, 1873, but did not hold office; re-entered the cabinet, 19th May, 1875, as minister of justice; declined the chancellorship of Ontario, December, 1869, and the chief justiceship of the supreme court of the Dominion, May, 1875; is chancellor of the University of Toronto.

BLAKE, ERNEST EDWARD.—Appointed clerk in the colonial department, 4th July, 1863, after a competitive examination; promoted to 1st junior class, 20th Nov., 1869; 2nd class clerk, 30th Sept., 1872; assistant private secretary to the Earl of Kimberley, 1st Oct., 1872, to 26th Jan., 1874; private secretary from 27th Jan. to 1st Feb., 1874; and private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon from 21st Feb. to 3rd March, 1874.

BLISSETT, DEPUTY COMMISSARY HENRY FREDERICK, C.M.G. (1874).—For service in connection with the Ashantee War, 1873-74; auditor of the Gold Coast, October, 1874; auditor of the West Africa Settlements, May, 1875.

BLUNT, V. T.—Late captain, 7th Dragoon Guards; appointed to the Mauritius police force, July, 1869; acted for some time as consul for Réunion; is an inspector of immigrants.

BOAKE, W. J. S.—Educated at the Trinity College, Dublin; is Licentiate of Medicine at that University, and holds the double diploma of Medicine and Surgery of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow; appointed a writer in Ceylon civil service, 1867; acting police magistrate, Kalpitya, 1868; Balepiti modara, 1869; Dumbara, May, 1870; acting assistant collector and landing surveyor, Trincomalee, Jan., 1871; acting police magistrate, Matara, Nov., 1871; appointment confirmed, May, 1872; acting assistant government agent, Colombo, Jan., 1873.

BOON, A. P.—Appointed medical officer for district 2, St. Christopher, 1874.

BOON, J. H., M.D.—Medical superintendent of hospital and gaol, St. Kitts.

BOOTHBY, WILLIAM ROBINSON, B.A. (London University).—Sheriff and returning officer of the province of South Australia, 1864; also marshal of the court of vice-admiralty, 1862.

BORG, V.—Commissary of the Monte di Pietà, including Savings' Bank, Malta.

BOULTON, EDWARD.—Appointed to the colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, Aug. 4, 1857.

BOULTON, LOUIS.—Curator of the museum, Mauritius; appointed June, 1856.

BOWDLER, EDWARD.—Appointed assistant-surveyor-general, Mauritius, June 20, 1862; acting surveyor-general, 1868-9; assistant surveyor-general, Hong Kong, 1874.

BOWEN, C. C.—Minister of justice, New Zealand; member of executive council, 1874.

BOWEN, G.C.M.G. (Creat. 1860.) SIR GEORGE FERGUSON.—Educated at the Charterhouse, and at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was elected scholar in 1840; graduated 1st class in classics, 1844; in the same year was elected fellow of Brasenose College, and admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn; graduated M.A. in 1847; chief secretary to

the government of the Ionian Islands, 1854-59; C.M.G. in 1855, K.C.M.G. in 1856, and G.C.M.G. in 1860; first governor of Queensland, 1859-68; governor of New Zealand, 1868-73; governor of Victoria, July, 1873. Is author of 'Ithaca in 1850, 'Mount Athos, Thessaly, and Epirus.'

BOWKER, COMMANDANT JAMES HENRY, F.R.G.S.—Served in the Kaffir war of 1846 and 1847; appointed inspector of frontier armed and mounted police, 1855; served in the Transkei expedition, 1858; and on the expulsion of Krel from that country was left in command of the police until the withdrawal in 1865; was associated with Sir W. Currie in locating and settling the Fingoes in Fingoland, and was left to complete arrangements and settle the boundaries of their country; served in expedition to Basutoland, 1868, and was appointed high commission agent; carried out the whole of the office under exceptionally difficult circumstances until the final annexation of Basutoland to the Cape colony; services acknowledged by secretary of state for the colonies; promoted to the commandantship of the Farn Polen, 1870; commanded expedition to Hope Town and the Diamond Fields, 1871; appointed one of the three commissioners for the administration of affairs at the Diamond Fields; was for some time chief commissioner; planned and carried out arrangements which led to the capture of the Natal rebel chief Langelebele; thanked by secretary of state for the colonies; commanded expedition to the Trans Beeshe, 1875, and successfully carried out the annexation of Tembuland; thanked by colonial secretary; appointed member of commission on border defence, 1876; in addition to other duties has been employed to carry out arrangements by which the police have been converted into the standing defensible force of the colony, and also the introduction of the artillery; is a justice of the peace for the Cape colony, and also under Vict. 26 and 27, up to the 24th degree of south latitude.

BOYD, DR. J. S.—Appointed assistant surgeon to colonial hospital of Demerara and Essequibo, 1873.

BOYES, EDWARD TAYLOR.—Landing-waiter, 1st class, Launceston, Tasmania, Oct., 1853; first appointment Dec., 1839.

BOYES, LORENZO.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Namaqualand division, Cape of Good Hope; appointed Dec. 1, 1868.

BOYES, R. C. R.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Caledon division, Cape Colony; appointed January, 1859. Was clerk to resident magistrate of Albany, 1845 to 1850; clerk to the civil commissioner of Cradock, June, 1850; clerk to ditto, Albany, December, 1855.

BRADBERY, E.—Entered the Indian navy as midshipman, 18 May, 1860. Service abolished, May, 1863. Joined the Straits service, 23 Dec., 1864, as chief officer of the "Pluto;" from April, 1867, to 16 March, 1874, commanded the "Rainbow," "Pei Ho," and "Pluto;" 17 March, 1874, appointed deputy master-attendant, Singapore; 29 August, a shipwright surveyor, member of the Pilot Board, and registrar of boats; 26 September, a justice of the peace and magistrate of police in and for the settlement of Singapore.

BRADDELL, THOMAS, F.R.G.S., F.E.S.L.—Attorney-general Straits Settlements; entered the service of the government of the Straits Settlements as deputy superintendent of police, and justice of the peace, at Penang, on the 1st January, 1849; was transferred to the municipal department as collector of assessment at Penang, on 1st Nov., of the same year; appointed deputy superintendent

of province Wellesley, 19th Feb., 1851; assistant resident magistrate of police, coroner, and commissioner of the court of requests at Malacca, 10th Aug., 1851; transferred to the same offices at province Wellesley, 6th Sept., 1854; promoted as assistant to the resident councillor, magistrate of police, and commissioner of the court of requests at Penang, 7th Nov., 1856; and accountant-general of the supreme court, 19th Nov., 1856, in which appointments he acted till Jan., 1862, when he resigned the service to practice at the bar of the supreme court, in the Straits Settlements, but was afterwards appointed to be crown counsel of the Straits Settlements in Jan., 1864, which appointment he held till the transfer of the Settlements to the colonial office in April, 1867, when he was appointed to his present office of attorney-general, Straits Settlements, and member of the executive and legislative councils; called to the English bar, by Gray's Inn, 10th June, 1859.

BRADDON, J. C.—Appointed clerk in the office of the colonial land and emigration commissioners in 1847; clerk in the registry department in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies in 1850; and clerk to the parliamentary clerk in 1853.

BRADFORD, FRANCIS R.—Ensign and lieutenant H. M. 5th Fusiliers from Dec., 1857, until Jan. 15, 1862, when he retired from the army on appointment at that date as head clerk in the despatch branch of the colonial secretary's office, Mauritius; crown solicitor, Mauritius, July, 1863; registrar supreme court, Penang, Straits Settlements, Feb., 1869.

BRADY, SIR FRANCIS, KNT. (1860).—Called to the Irish bar, 1836; appointed chief justice of Newfoundland and judge of the vice-admiralty, 1847; retired, 1865.

BRAMSTON, JOHN, D.C.L.—Graduated B.A. at Balliol College, Oxford, 1854; elected fellow of All Souls', 1855; called to the bar, 1857; went to Queensland, 1859, as private secretary to Sir George Bowen; resigned, 1861. Was member of the legislative council of Queensland, 1863 to 1869 and of the executive council, 1863 to 1866. While in England, in 1867, was assistant boundary commissioner for Devon and Cornwall, under the Reform Act of that year. Returned to Queensland, 1868, and became attorney-general, 3rd May, 1870; resigned, 31st December, 1873; represented the Burnett district in the legislative assembly of Queensland, April, 1871, to December, 1873; appointed attorney-general of Hong Kong, 1873; was *ex-officio* member of the legislative and executive councils; acted as judge of the supreme court of Hong Kong, February to May, 1874; appointed an assistant under-secretary of state, Colonial Office, 30th June, 1876.

BRANCH, W. J., M.D., inspector of hospitals medical officer, District No. 1, St. Kitts.

BRASSING, J. B.—Appointed 2nd aid waiter, British Guiana, 1873.

BRASSINGTON, J. B.—Appointed acting third clerk insurance office, from 26th Oct., 1870—1st Sept., 1871 (resigned); appointed second aid-writer in customs, Berbice, 17th Feb., 1873.

BREEN, HENRY HEGART, F.S.A.—Provost-marshal of St. Vincent, appointed April, 1862; first entered the colonial service in March, 1832, as deputy registrar of the Royal Court of St. Lucia; was appointed registrar-in-chief and registrar of deeds and mortgages in April, 1833; was a member of the executive and legislative councils of that island from Nov. 1835 to Sept. 1838; acting colonial secretary and treasurer, and member of the executive and legislative councils from June 1840 to May

1842; vice-president of the African Institute of Paris in Nov. 1842; was elected first mayor of Castries, on the introduction of municipal institutions into St. Lucia, in Feb. 1851; was colonial secretary and chosen chairman of the trustees of the St. Lucia Public Library and Museum, in Sept. 1855; administrator of the government from Sept. 1857 to Sept. 1861; is author of 'St. Lucia, Historical, Statistical, and Descriptive'; 'The Diamond Rock'; 'Modern English Literature.' Received the special thanks of the Emperor Napoleon for the "cordial and sympathetic part" taken by him on the occasion of inaugurating a statue to the Empress Josephine, at Martinique, in Aug. 1859.

BRETT, SIR WILFORD, K.C.M.G. (1864).—Entered the army as ensign in the 76th regiment, May, 1840; promoted to be lieutenant, Jan., 1843, and captain, June, 1855; appointed private secretary to Sir J. G. Le Marchant, governor of Malta, April, 1858; was also assistant military secretary to Sir J. G. Le Marchant, at Madras, from 1865 to 1868.

BRIGGS, SIR THOMAS GRAHAM, 1st BART. (Created 1871).—Educated at Codrington College, and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A. 1856; M.A. 1862; J.P. Nevis and Barbados; member of the executive council of the Island of Barbados; appointed member of the executive council of Nevis, 1872; is also a member of the general council of the Leeward Islands; member of the legislative assembly, Nevis, 1873; president of the legislative council, Barbados, June, 1876.

BRISBANE, 2nd BISHOP (Australia). Founded 1859.—**RIGHT REV. MATTHEW BLAGDEN HALE, D.D.**—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., 1835; M.A., 1838; was appointed archdeacon of Adelaide, 1847; canon there, 1849; and consecrated 1st bishop of that see, 1857; translated to his present bishopric, 1876.

BROADHEAD, G. C.—Appointed third clerk customs' department, British Guiana, 1873.

BROOKS, G. H.—Appointed clerk of customs, Accra, June, 1868; transferred to Cape Coast Castle as warehousekeeper, Aug., 1870.

BROOKS, J. H.—Medical officer, Seychelles, February, 1858.

BROOME, F. NAPIER.—Colonial secretary of Natal. In 1873, Mr. Napier Broome was appointed secretary to the Unseaworthy Ships Commission, obtained by Mr. Plimsoil, and presided over by the Duke of Somerset. He acted in that capacity until the Commission, in 1874, terminated its labours, after having published two reports, and minutes of evidence comprising 20,000 questions and answers, the result of the examination of many eminent merchants, shipowners, and others connected with the mercantile marine of the United Kingdom and the Colonies. In February, 1875, Mr. Napier Broome was appointed colonial secretary of Natal, and proceeded to that colony with Sir Garnet Wolseley and staff.

BROTCHIE, J. R. (M.A. Aberdeen).—Appointed Scotch chaplain, Kandyan province, Ceylon, 1870, and colonial chaplain, Dutch Presbyterian church, Colombo, 1871.

BROWN, ARTHUR COPELAND.—Book-keeper in the treasurer's department, Bahamas, 7th July, 1863; clerk in receiver-general's department, 1873.

BROWN, JOSIAH FREDERICK.—Was appointed acting 2nd clerk in the customs department, Free-town, Sierra Leone, Nov. 1, 1852; warehouseman in 1853; extra clerk in 1854; tide-waiter in 1856; acting 2nd landing-waiter in 1860; promoted 2nd clerk in 1863; acting 1st clerk in the same year, and confirmed in that appointment in 1866.

BROWN, JAMES NIBBS.—Entered public service in Antigua, 1825, as clerk to the registrar of slaves and private secretary of Major-General Sir B. D'Urban, then governor of the Leeward Islands. Was afterwards chief clerk in the registry of deeds office until May, 1830; landing-waiter and searcher and acting collector of customs in Grenada, from 1838 to 1843; member of the House of Assembly there, from 1843 to 1859; also member of the committee for auditing public accounts, a member of the board of works, chairman of the roads board and board of health, Parish St. George; J.P., 1856; a member of executive council and of the board of education; Feb., 1859, appointed police magistrate, western district, Grenada; appointed May, 1860, police magistrate, Abaco, Bahamas; is also coroner and notary public; leg. councillor, 1874.

BROWN, MALCOLM J.—Entered the imperial post-office in 1862; rendered distinguished service in connection with the establishment of government post-offices and the transfer of the telegraphs to the post-office; accepted the post of treasurer and collector of customs on the Gold Coast, Oct., 1874; acting colonial secretary, 1875; appointed assistant colonial secretary, Lagos, 1875.

BROWNE, GEORGE MCINTOSH.—Acting police and stipendiary magistrate and coroner of the Windward police district, St. Vincent, West Indies, 1875. Was gazetted as captain of the Queen's companies of militia in 1836; elected a member of assembly, 1842; appointed acting police and stipendiary magistrate, Windward district, 1849 and 1851; speaker of assembly 1856 (resigned 1859); member of legislative council 1861: colonel of militia 1862; re-elected member of assembly in 1866; acting police magistrate of the Grenadine district 1867; acting police and stipendiary magistrate and registrar of Calliaqua district 1872; Windward district 1871; Calliaqua district 1874.

BROWNE, J. C., F.R.G.S.—Superintendent of government schools, Mauritius; is inspector of elementary schools, and secretary *ex officio* to the council of education; was appointed organizing master at Mauritius, October, 1860, and superintendent, &c., February, 1862.

BROWNE, SIR THOMAS GORE, K.C.M.G. (1869), C.B. (1843).—Commanded the 41st regiment during the whole of the campaign in Afghanistan, and was present at nearly all the engagements with the enemy; for this service he was made a brevet lieutenant-colonel and a companion of the Bath; appointed governor and commander-in-chief of St. Helena, 1851; governor, &c., of New Zealand, 1854 to 1861, and governor of Tasmania, March, 1862, till end of 1868; administrator of the government, Bermuda, 1870; retired on pension, 1871.

BROWNE, T. NEWTON.—Chief clerk to the colonial secretary, St. Vincent, 1871; deputy colonial registrar, 1873; acting postmaster, May, 1874.

BROWNLEE, CHARLES.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Somerset (East) division, Cape of Good Hope; appointed May, 1868; was Gaika commissioner from Dec., 1846, to May, 1868; member of Parliament and native minister, 1873.

BROWNRIGG, M. E.—Police inspector, Mauritius, February, 1866.

BRUCE, CHARLES.—Was assistant librarian, British Museum, and professor of Sanscrit at King's College; author of various pamphlets on classical subjects, and has published works on the Indian Veda; appointed rector of the Royal College, Mauritius, August, 1868.

BUCHANAN, CAPTAIN T. J.—Served in the 9th and 52nd regiments in the Ionian Islands and

other Mediterranean stations, also in China and Japan; retired from the army in 1869; joined Notts militia; appointed, August, 1874, first class assistant inspector Gold Coast armed police; acting judicial assessor, Cape Coast, Sept., 1874; is a justice of the peace for the Gold Coast Colony.

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, G.C.S.I., (1876), THE DUKE OF (3rd), (Richard Plantagenet Campbell Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos Grenville), Earl Temple of Stowe, and Viscount and Baron Cobham of Kent, also Earl Nugent in Ireland, and co-heir of the Barony of Bouchier.—Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, D.C.L.; J.P. Bucks and Oxon; lord-lieutenant Bucks; lieutenant-colonel commanding royal Bucks yeomanry; hon. colonel 1st Middlesex artillery volunteers; lord of the treasury, 1852; keeper of privy seal to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and special deputy warden of Stannaries, 1852; chairman of London and North-Western railway, 1853 to 1861; one of royal commissioners of exhibition of 1851; royal commissioner of that of 1862; ditto Paris exhibition, 1867; lord president of the council, 6th July, 1866; secretary of state for the colonies, March, 1867, to Dec. 8, 1868; appointed governor of Madras, 1875.

BUCKINGHAM, WILLIAM.—For many years on the Canadian newspaper press; appointed private secretary to postmaster-general of Canada, 1862; a member of post office commission, same year; accompanied Canadian delegates to England to attend sittings of colonial conference on confederation as official reporter, 1866; immigration commissioner in England for Ontario (subsequently declining the chief agency in London), 1873; private secretary to the prime minister of the Dominion, 1873; has been president of the Canadian press association.

BUDGE, WILLIAM.—Appointed chief clerk in the office of the registrar of courts, Trinidad, Feb., 1863; was acting clerk of the peace for the town of Port of Spain and western district of the county of St. George from March to November, 1862; acting clerk of the peace for the eastern district of the county of St. Patrick from November, 1862, to February, 1863; acting registrar of courts from April to June, 1865, and from July, 1866, to May, 1867; acting clerk to the legislative council, and confidential clerk to the colonial secretary from August, 1870, to May, 1871; manager and coroner of the second eastern and Quiah districts, Sierra Leone; police magistrate and commissioner of the court of requests; acted for a short time in 1876 as civil commandant of Sherbro.

BUGEJA, VINCENTO, C.M.G. (1876).—Founder of the Orphanage for Girls in the Island of Malta.

BULLER, WALTER LAWRY, C.M.G. (1875).—Author of "the Birds of New Zealand."

BULWER, SIR HENRY ERNEST, K.C.M.G. (1874).—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1859; accompanied Lieut.-Governor Dundas as private secretary to Prince Edward Island, June, 1859; appointed resident of Paxo, Ionian Islands, Oct., 1860; resident of Cerigo, January, 1862, which post he held until the withdrawal of the British protectorate in 1864; receiver-general, Trinidad, 1866; administered government of Dominica, March, 1867, to January, 1868; resigned his appointment in Trinidad, 1870; appointed governor of Labuan, 1871; was appointed a companion of the order of St. Michael and St. George in 1864, and was promoted to be a knight commander of that order in 1874; lieut.-governor, Natal, 1875.

BURDON, RIGHT REV. JOHN SHAW.—Bishop of Hong Kong, 1873.

BURFORD-HANCOCK, HENRY JAMES.—Was educated at Eton, and served in the 45th Regiment (Sherwood Foresters); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, 1866; in the same year received a medal from H.I.M. Napoleon III. for a treatise on international fishery laws; appointed district judge in Jamaica, May 1, 1876.

BURKE, SAMUEL CONSTANTINE, F.R.G.S.—Admitted an attorney of the supreme court, Jamaica, in 1855; was clerk of the peace for the parish of Metcalfe, from 1858 to 1869; appointed recorder of the city of Kingston, in December, 1862, and continued such until the abolition of the corporation of Kingston, in 1866; was a member of the assembly of Jamaica from February, 1863, to 1866; appointed crown solicitor, October, 1869; created advocate of the supreme court of Jamaica, January, 1870; and appointed assistant to the attorney-general, 1st February, 1870; acted as attorney-general and *ex officio* member of legislative and privy councils, 1874; again acted as attorney-general, March to August, 1876.

BURNS, JAMES.—Second clerk revenue department, St. Kitts, 1873, and quarantine officer; chief clerk in Antigua treasury, 1874.

BURNS, P.—Is a member of the executive council of the Leeward Islands; appointed auditor of Antigua, 1870; auditor-general Leeward Islands, June, 1872.

BURNSIDE, BRUCE LOCKHART, born, July 26, 1833.—Is a member of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar on the 30th April, 1856; appointed solicitor-general of the Bahamas, May 26, 1864; was acting attorney-general in 1865, 1866, 1869, and 1875; appointed member of Executive Council in 1866, and of Legislative Council in 1872; has been member of the local legislature since 1859, and was speaker of the House of Assembly in 1866; made Queen's counsel in 1874, and appointed attorney-general on 3rd September, 1875.

BURPEE, ISAAC, born, 1825.—Entered Canadian House of Commons, as one of the representatives of the city of St. John, New Brunswick, 1872; sworn of the Privy Council, and appointed minister of customs, 7th November, 1873; is, *ex officio*, a member of the treasury board, and of the board of commissioners for the management of the interior economy of the House of Commons.

BURROWES, ABEL ALLEYNE, JUN.—Chief clerk, colonial receiver-general's department, British Guiana, Jan., 1858.

BURROWES, F. W.—Resident magistrate and sub-collector of customs, Simon's Town, Cape Colony; appointed April 19, 1865; was a clerk in the customs department, Cape Town, from 1845 to 1865.

BURT, SIR ARCH. PAULL, KNT. BACHEL (created 1873).—Called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Nov., 1845; was attorney-general of St. Christopher from 1849 to 1860; was for some time Speaker of the House of Assembly, acting chief justice, member of the legislative council, and a member of the administrative committee of that island; on leaving the island for Australia, received for services rendered to the public the testimony of the governor, council, and Assembly, conveyed in an act granting him 500*l.* sterling from the public revenue; and the further acknowledgment by the people of the colony by addresses from all classes, and by the presentation of a handsome and valuable piece of plate with a complimentary subscription; appointed civil commissioner and chairman of quarter sessions in Western Australia, July, 1860; and appointed chief justice, 1861.

BURTON, G.—Draftsman and framer of estimates, public works' department, Ceylon, 1868.

BURTON, HENRY FRANCIS.—Clerk in audit office, Cape Town, 1848 to 1858; clerk to civil commissioner, and acting clerk of the peace, 1858 to 1866; civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Clanwilliam, 1866 to 1868; ditto, ditto, Hope Town, appointed Dec. 1, 1868.

BURTON, W.—Superintending officer, public works' department, Ceylon, 1868.

BURY, F. M.—Appointed, 1861, revenue officer, Essequibo; inspector of police, 1863; stipendiary magistrate, 2 February, 1870.

BUSHBY, ARTHUR T.—Appointed clerk to the judge of British Columbia, and acting registrar of the supreme court, Feb., 1859; registrar-general, August, 1861; postmaster-general, 1867.

BUSHE, G. F.—Appointed 4th clerk in colonial secretary's office, Trinidad, October, 1873; third clerk, January, 1875; private secretary to the administrator, May to October, 1874.

BUSHE, J. SCOTT.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; appointed private secretary to the Right Hon. Lord Harris, governor of Trinidad, 1852; private secretary to Sir Charles Elliot, 1855; escribano of the court of intendant, Trinidad, 1853 to 1859; colonial secretary, Trinidad, provisionally, 1859; confirmed, 1861; administered the government of the colony from May to October, 1874, and again in 1876-7.

BUTLER, G. M.—Clerk in emigration office, February, 1849; transferred to financial department of colonial office, April, 1869, as senior assistant to financial clerk.

BUTLER, ROBERT.—Clerk to receiver-general and treasurer, Bahamas, 1849; acting landing-waiter and searcher, 1851; assistant clerk, house of assembly, 1853; surveyor of shipping, 1855; second clerk, treasury, 1855; chief clerk, ditto, 1856; collector of revenue, 1866; member of assembly, 1868-69; acting receiver-general and treasurer, *ex officio* member executive council, July, 1870, to Jan., 1874; deputy collector of customs, Lagos, Dec., 1874; collector and treasurer, Gold Coast Colony, 1875; member of executive and legislative councils.

BUTTERFIELD, AUBREY G.—Appointed clerk in British consulate, New York, April, 1862; paid vice-consul, Key, West Florida, October, 1862; continued on as unpaid vice-consul to 1871, after the salary was withdrawn from the office in 1868; appointed treasury clerk, Bermuda, 1871.

BYNG, HENRY L.—Appointed Government clerk Falkland Islands, May, 1863; acting colonial secretary, from September, 1866, to November, 1870, when he was confirmed in the appointment; appointed member of the executive council, 1866, and Justice of the Peace, 1869; colonial secretary, Tobago, February, 1874.

BYNOE, R. A. D.—Entered post office, Barbados, in 1855; appointed accountant, August, 1862; postmaster, April, 1875.

BYRDE, EVAN.—Educated at Queen Elizabeth's college, Guernsey; appointed writer, Ceylon Civil Service, 1867; police magistrate, Kalpiya, Dec., 1871; acting landing surveyor, Galle, April, 1873.

BYRNE, HENRY (C.E.).—Appointed assistant in surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, and assistant civil engineer and surveyor from Feb. 1842; was admitted into the civil service of that colony, Nov. 1844; appointed assistant civil engineer, commissioner of roads, and surveyor, 1851; acted as first assistant civil engineer and commissioner of roads, 1859 to 1863; provincial assistant, Western Province, 1866.

BYRNE, J.—Appointed clerk in the audit office, Natal, 1859; clerk in treasury, 1863.

BYRNES, HENRY.—Assistant clerk to the magistrate, Pamplemousses, Mauritius, July, 1856; joint clerk, April, 1860; district clerk, Grand Port, 1869.

CADIZ, C. FITZWILLIAM, B.A.—Of Pembroke College, Oxford, was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1855; appointed acting clerk of council of the island of Trinidad in 1858; member of privy council of the island of Tobago; stipendiary magistrate in the said island, April, 1862; and coroner and visiting justice of the gaol; member of the executive committee, 1860; attorney-general, 1866; puisne judge, Natal, 1876.

CAIRD, H. W.—Educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., 1855; appointed 2nd master of the Queen's collegiate school, Trinidad, 1859.

CAIRNS, WILLIAM WELLINGTON, C.M.G. (1874).—Appointed a writer in the civil service of Ceylon, on the nomination of the Secretary of State, Dec. 1852; and was attached to the cutcherry of the government agent, Southern Province, at Galle; appointed acting assistant government agent, Galle, 1853; commissioner of the court of requests and police magistrate, Calpentin, North-western Province, 1855; assistant government agent, Trincomalee, Eastern Province, 1856; acting assistant government agent, Colombo, Western Province, 1859; promoted in the same year to the assistant agency of Matura, Southern Province; acting postmaster-general of Ceylon, 1864; assistant government agent, Badulla, Central Province, 1865; continuing to act as postmaster-general until Dec. 1866, when proceeded on leave of absence to Europe. Was appointed first lieutenant-governor of Malacca, 20th Feb. 1867, on the transfer of the Straits Settlements from the Indian to the Colonial Department; lieutenant-governor, St. Kitts, Nov. 1868; lieutenant-governor, Honduras, 1870; appointed governor, Trinidad, March, 1874; governor of Queensland, Nov. 1874; Governor of South Australia, 1877.

CALDWELL, WILLIAM JAMES.—Master government schools, Mauritius, February, 1848; professor in the royal college, June, 1849; interpreter to the crown, June, 1856; special commissioner to visit dependencies, April, 1859; member of embassy to king of Madagascar, Sept., 1861; in charge of Her Majesty's presents to king of Madagascar, June, 1862; provisional district and stipendiary magistrate for St. Brandon, June, 1868; acting inspector of immigrants, June, 1872; acting stipendiary magistrate, Sept., 1872; acting district magistrate, Feb., 1873; and acting assistant colonial secretary, May, 1873.

CALLAGHAN, THOMAS F.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, took honours in classics, held the appointment of Barrington Lecturer on Political Economy to the Dublin Statistical Society; was counsel to the attorney-general for Ireland; appointed chief magistrate, Hong Kong, 1860. Called to the Irish bar, 1854; governor of Labuan, and consul-general for Borneo, July, 1861, till 1867; administrator of the government, Gambia, 1871; governor, Falkland Islands, 1876.

CAMERON, E. H.—Capt. Royal Artillery, private secretary and A.D.C. to Sir James Walker, when governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, 1861.

CAMERON, H. H.—Educated at Charterhouse and Univ. Coll., Oxf.; writer Ceylon civil service, 1868; commissioner of requests, &c. Haputala; acting assistant government agent, Kandy, 1869;

Colombo, 1869; and Kandy again, Feb., 1871; assistant government agent, Kandy, April, 1872; acting assistant government agent, &c., Nuwara-kalawiya, Nov. 1872; acting second assistant colonial secretary, Oct. 1873.

CAMPBELL, CAPTAIN ALEXANDER AUGUSTUS MELFORT.—Appointed provost marshal of St. Kitts, Nov., 1867; and stipendiary magistrate, Anguilla, Jan., 1868; president of Turks and Caicos Islands, Feb. 1869; president of Nevis, 1872; collector and receiver of H. M.'s revenues, Gibraltar, May, 1876.

CAMPBELL, COLIN TURING.—Entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, 1847, but at the instance of the Bishop (Gray) of Capetown, proceeded to the Cape colony in 1848; served with volunteers in the Hottentot rebellion of 1850 at Theopolis; registrar of the diocese of Grahamstown from its creation to 1871; secretary to the law of inheritance commission for the eastern districts, 1863; appointed secretary to the commissioners for administering the government of Griqualand West, November, 1871 to December, 1872, remaining in the secretary's office till June, 1873; when appointed sheriff of the province; whilst holding this appointment, was acting civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Barkly, from February to July, 1874; and from December, 1874, to April, 1875, acting master and registrar of the high court of Griqualand; and also registrar of deeds for the province during the same period; on the appointment of Mr. Recorder Barry as acting administrator of Griqualand, appointed by governor Sir Henry Barkly, secretary to the administrator, October, 1875; still holding the office of sheriff of the province.

CAMPBELL, F. H.—Appointed commissioner of the court of requests, Putlam, Ceylon, 1856; held the same office at Jaffna, 1857; acting district judge of Matura, March, 1860; ditto at Batticoloa, Sept., 1864; ditto Tangalla, 1867; assistant government agent, district judge, &c., Mullaaittvoe, 1868; acting district judge, Tangalla, 1869.

CAMPBELL, GEORGE W. R.—Appointed ensign in the Argyll and Bute Rifles (embodied), January, 1855; lieutenant, same year; went to India in December, 1856, and was appointed assistant-superintendent in the revenue survey, 1856; on the outbreak of the Indian mutiny, was appointed adjutant of the Ahmedabad Koli Corps, and assistant-superintendent of police, 1857, and assistant magistrate; was several times out on field service (awarded a medal) in command of 400 men, and received the thanks of Government; was, in December, 1859, appointed superintendent of police, and commandant of the Rutnagherry Rangers; promoted in 1863, and selected to reorganize the Canara police force; this duty occupied three years, and with it was combined the command of the guard of some 1400 Chinese, Malay, and other convicts; promoted to the command of the police force in Upper Scinde, but allowed to decline the appointment, 1866; in the same year, on account of virulent fever contracted in Canara, was transferred to the command of the Belgium police force; also, in the same year was selected to reorganize and command the police of Ceylon as inspector-general; in 1868 was voted a bonus of 1,000*l.* by the Ceylon Government for approved service; appointed acting lieutenant-governor of Penang and Province Wellesley, April, 1872; resumed duties as inspector-general of police in Ceylon, Oct. 1873; has passed examinations in Goojerathi, Marathi, and Canarese.

CAMPBELL, JOHN.—Special commissioner at the Diamond Fields, Cape; appointed Nov. 1870; was clerk of the peace at Colesberg, 1837 to 1851;

clerk of the peace for Albany, July, 1851 to 1857; civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Port Elizabeth, 1857 to 1870; resident magistrate, Cape town, 1872.

CAMPBELL, J. N.—Clerk in public treasury, Jamaica, 1859 to 1865, when he was appointed to post-office in that colony.

CAMPBELL, JOHN WILLIAM.—Appointed April, 1852, to the customs at Holart Town, Tasmania; holds the office of senior landing waiter in that colony.

CAMPBELL, SIR THOMAS COCKBURN.—Appointed member of the legislative council, Western Australia, 1873.

CANTERBURY, 3rd VISCOUNT (Created 1835); Baron Bottesford, 1835.—SIR J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON, G.C.M.G. (1873), K.C.B. (succeeded his brother, 1869).—Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A., 1853; was under-secretary of state for the home department from Sept., 1841, to July, 1846; is registrar of the faculty court; M.P. for the borough of Cambridge, Sept., 1839, but unseated; sat for that borough from 1841 to 1847; lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, June, 1854, until Oct., 1861; appointed April, 1864, to be governor of Trinidad; governor of Victoria, from April, 1866, until the commencement of 1873; retired on a pension.

CAPE TOWN, 2nd BISHOP.—THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM WEST JONES, D.D.—Consecrated, 1874.

CARBERY, JOSEPH, M.B.C.M.—Assistant colonial surgeon, Ceylon, 1867.

CARDWELL, VISCOUNT (Unit. Kgd., 1874), EDWARD CARDWELL, 1st Viscount.—Educated at Balliol Coll., Oxford, of which he became a fellow; took a double first-class degree in 1835, and was made an honorary D.C.L. 1863; called to the bar at the Inner Temple 1838; was secretary to the Treasury from Feb. 1845 till July 1846. President of the Board of Trade from Dec. 1852 till Feb. 1855; chief secretary for Ireland from June 1859 till July 1861, when he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; sat for Clitheroe from 1842 (when he was seated on petition) till July 1847; for Liverpool from the last date till July 1852, when he was an unsuccessful candidate for that town and for Ayrshire; for Oxford city from Jan. 1853, till April 1857, when he was an unsuccessful candidate there; again returned for Oxford July following; secretary of state for the colonies, April 4, 1864, to July 6, 1866; secretary of state for war in Mr. Gladstone's first administration, 9th Dec., 1868, to 20th Feb., 1874.

CARLINGFORD, BARON (United Kingdom 1874) CHICHESTER PARKINSON PORTESCUE.—1st baron, P.C. (England 1864, Ireland 1865).—Educated at Christchurch, Oxford, where he was first class in classics in 1844, and obtained the chancellor's prize for the English essay in 1846; was a lord of the Treasury from Jan. 1854 to April, 1855; under secretary of state for the colonies, May, 1857, to Feb. 1858, and re-appointed June, 1859. Has been M.P. for Co. Louth since 1847. Privy councillor 1864; chief secretary for Ireland, Nov. 1865, and again 9th Dec. 1868 to Dec. 1870, when he was appointed president of Board of Trade. Resigned on change of ministry, 20th Feb. 1874.

CARNARVON, 4th EARL of (creat. 1793); Baron Porchester, 1780 (Great Britain).—HENRY HOWARD MOLYNEUX HERBERT.—Succeeded his father in 1849; educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was 1st class in classics, 1852; appointed a deputy-lieut. of Hants, and capt. Hants yeomanry 1853; constable of Carnarvon Castle, 1854; high steward of the University of Oxford, 1859; was under-secretary of state for the colonies during Lord

Derby's second Administration, 1857 to 1859; secretary of state for colonies in Lord Derby's third administration, from 6th July, 1866, to 7th March, 1867; and in Mr. Disraeli's second administration, 21st Feb., 1874.

CARTER, F. B. T.—Barrister, Newfoundland, 1842; Q.C., 1859; member house of assembly, 1855; speaker 1861 to 1865; premier and attorney-general, 1865 to 1870, and from February, 1874; delegate to Quebec, 1864, in arranging terms for establishing the dominion of Canada; again at Ottawa, 1869, for the admission of Newfoundland into the dominion; and several delegations respecting treaty rights of the trade on the Newfoundland coast; entitled to the prefix "Honourable" within the colony.

CARTER, G. T.—Entered the Navy as assistant clerk, December, 1864; appointed paymaster of Her Majesty's Ship "Sherbro." Sierra Leone, August, 1870; served on the Gold Coast during a part of the Ashanti Campaign; and was appointed by Governor Pope Hennessey, one of the commissioners for valuing the stores left behind by the Dutch at the transfer of Elmina; appointed private secretary to the governor of the Leeward Islands, September, 1875.

CARTER, SIR J. Kt. (created 1859).—Called to the bar at Inner Temple, Jan., 1832; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated 1824; puisne judge, supreme court, New Brunswick, &c.; appointed chief justice, New Brunswick, Jan. 1857. Resigned.

CARTWRIGHT, RICHARD JOHN.—Born, 1835; entered Canadian Parliament, 1863; sworn of the privy council and appointed minister of finance 7th November, 1873.

CARVALHO, J. A.—Accountant, Hong Kong Treasury, 1855; promoted to be cashier, 1860.

CARVER, W. J.—Graduated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, and called to the bar of the Inner Temple, 1856; appointed acting deputy Queen's advocate for southern circuit, Ceylon, in Oct., 1858; acting police magistrate, Dambulla, Jan., 1861; acting commissioner of requests, Harispattu, Ceylon, 1862; appointed to be registrar of the supreme court, Feb., 1864.

CASE, E.—Superintending officer public works department, Ceylon, 1866.

CAUCHON, JOSEPH EDOUARD.—Commissioner of crown lands, Canada, 27th Jan., 1855, to 30th April, 1857; commissioner of public works, 13th June, 1861, to 23rd May, 1862; member and speaker of the senate, 6th Nov., 1867; sworn of the privy council, and appointed president of that body 7th December, 1875.

CAUNTER, J. A. H.—Entered the registrar's office, Penang, as copying clerk on the 1st Feb., 1863; promoted to junior sworn clerk in April, 1866, and second sworn clerk on the 1st Feb., 1869.

CAYLEY, RICHARD, M.A., and formerly scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge.—Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 11th June, 1862; advocate supreme court of Ceylon, 7th June, 1863; acting deputy Queen's advocate, from Jan. 1867, to May, 1868, when he was confirmed in that appointment; appointed puisne judge of the supreme court, 1873; Queen's advocate, 1876.

CHADWICK, F. M.—Chief clerk at the royal gaol, Trinidad, Nov. 1, 1859; sub-inspector of police, Trinidad, Jan. 1, 1861; and superintendent of military police; and immigration agent at St. Lucia, June 8, 1864; also inspector of prisons; on the cessation of immigration to the colony was, in July, 1869, appointed chief revenue officer in conjunction with his duties as superintendent of police; and

inspector of revenue and police, January 1, 1872; treasurer of Grenada, October, 1872.

CHADWICK, JOHN COURTENAY CHARMAN.—Appointed clerk and interpreter to the resident magistrate, Manda division of the county of Victoria, Natal, on 7th Jan., 1868; appointed clerk of the court, sub-distributor of stamps, and examiner of licences on the amalgamation of those offices with that of clerk and interpreter, 3rd October, 1870; acted as resident magistrate and administrator of native law on various occasions between the 19th November, 1872, and 6th September, 1875, at Manda; appointed a justice of the peace for the Manda division of the county of Victoria, 14th August, 1875.

CHALMERS, CATHCART.—Crown surveyor, British Guiana, appointed 1857.

CHALMERS, SIR DAVID P., KNT. BACH. (1876).—Magistrate of Gold Coast, and judicial assessor, Aug. 1869; Queen's advocate, Sierra Leone, Dec., 1872; Queen's advocate, Gold Coast, February, 1874, chief justice, 1876.

CHALMERS, W. B.—Entered the Kaffrarian civil service, Jan., 1856; magistrate Transkeian territory, Sept., 1861; civil commissioner and resident magistrate at Hopetown, 1864; ditto at Clanwilliam, 1868 to 1871; appointed civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Swellendam, July, 1871; C. C. and R. M. of Cradock division, Sept., 1872.

CHAMBERS, W.—Formerly solicitor-general, Nevis; police magistrate, Antigua, 1873.

CHAPAIS, J. C.—Commissioner of public works, Canada, 30th March, 1864; minister of agriculture, 1st July, 1867; receiver general, 16th November, 1870; retired from government January, 1873; called to the senate, 1868.

CHAPMAN, MAJOR GEN. SIR FRED. EDWARD, K.C.B. (1867), R.E.—Entered the army as ensign in 1835; became captain royal engineers in 1846; lieutenant-colonel in that corps, April, 1859; colonel in the army, 1855; proceeded on a special mission to Constantinople, Jan., 1864; was employed in surveying the positions in Turkey previous to the arrival of the British army there; was also present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman; served throughout the siege of Sebastopol, during the early part of which he was director of the left attack, and in the latter part was executive engineer to the forces; was several times mentioned in despatches; received a medal with three clasps; made officer of the legion of honour; received the Sardinian and Turkish medals, and the third class of the Medjidie; created, for his military services, C.B., 1855; and advanced to K.C.B., 1867; appointed governor and commander-in-chief at Bermuda, 1857; and brevet major-general same year. Resigned the government of Bermuda, 1870.

CHAPMAN, GROVE H.—Called to the bar, 1865; went on the Norfolk circuit; appointed stipendiary justice, Trinidad, June, 1873.

CHAPMAN, THOMAS DANIEL.—Colonial treasurer and postmaster-general, Tasmania, November, 1866; first appointment as colonial treasurer, 1857; a member of the parliament for Hobart; permitted to retain the title of "honourable" within the colony on his ceasing to be an executive councillor; colonial secretary and registrar of records, 5th August, 1873; resigned these latter offices April, 1876.

CHAPMAN, W.—Appointed clerk in the office of secretary of state for the colonies, June, 1824; retired on a pension, 1863.

CHASTEAUNEUF, JOHN AUGUSTUS.—Was appointed clerk in the registration office at Mauritius, August, 1840; examiner and comptroller of revenue, audit office, July, 1847; chief clerk, June, 1854;

officer in charge of audit office, May, 1861; acted as collector of internal revenue, Oct. 1861; protector of immigrants, Oct. 1862; auditor-general, Jan. 1867; collector of customs, Aug. 1868; auditor-general, Dec. 1868; appointed collector of internal revenues from July, 1869; collector of customs, 1871.

CHASTELLIER, DR.—Surgeon-superintendent Cannonier Point, Mauritius, 1866; poor-law medical officer, Sept., 1869.

CHILDERS, Rt. Hon. HUGH CULLING EARDLEY, P.C.—(Appointed 1868.)—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated B.A., 1850, M.A., 1857; was a member of the government of Victoria, Australia, from 1851 to 1857; commissioner of customs there; was in the first Legislative Assembly, 1856; has been M.P. for Pontefract since 1860; lord of the admiralty, 1864-5; secretary to treasury, 1865-6; first lord of Admiralty, December, 1868; duchy of Lancaster, 1872, until February, 1874; served as one of the Commissioners appointed under the Compulsory Sale of Land Act in Prince Edward Island, 1875.

CHIPCHASE, HENRY.—Postmaster-general of Trinidad, 13 Oct. 1866. Appointed supervisor of excise, 1st Jan. 1849.

CHITTENDEN, DR.—Appointed resident surgeon San Fernando Hospital, Trinidad, 1873; district medical officer, 1876.

CHOPPIN, JAMES CLEMENT.—Was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, 1843; first appointment in colonial service in 1845 as acting police and stipendiary magistrate in St. Vincent; appointed solicitor-general in 1853; was for some years speaker of Assembly; attorney-general of St. Vincent, appointed 1863; and member of Legislative Council in 1863.

CHRISTCHURCH (New Zealand), 1st BISHOP OF. Founded 1856.—**RIGHT REV. HENRY JOHN CHITTY HARPER, D.D.**—Born at Gosport, 1807; educated at Hyde Abbey, Winchester, and at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., 1826, M.A., 1840; officiated for many years as "conduct" or chaplain to Eton College, by which body he was presented in 1840 to the vicarage of Stratfield Mortimer, near Reading, whence he was appointed, in 1856, first Bishop of Christchurch. The diocese includes a portion of the middle island of New Zealand, the whole of the southern island, the Auckland islands, and other smaller islands; is metropolitan of New Zealand.

CHRISTOPHER, H. C.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1866.

CHRISTY, EDWIN.—Junior clerk treasury department, Grenada, September, 1874.

CHURCHILL, J. F.—Appointed an assistant civil engineer and commissioner of roads, Ceylon, 1856; acted as civil engineer, &c., of the island, 1859 to 1861; proceeded to England, July, 1861, where he was employed, under the direction of the secretary of state, on duty connected with the proposed Ceylon railway; provincial assistant, southern province, March, 1866; acting provincial assistant, central province, north, July, 1866; resumed duties in the southern province, March, 1868.

CLAASZ, J. W.—Medical assistant in the civil medical department in Ceylon, 1858; assistant colonial surgeon, 1867.

CLARENCE, L. B.—Educated at Milton Abbas School and Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated B.A., 1861; called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1864; deputy Queen's advocate for the island, Ceylon, 1873; puisne judge of the supreme court, 1876.

CLARKE, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR ANDREW, R.E., K.C.M.G. (1873), C.B. (1869).—Was director of

works of the navy in 1864; was in 1846 aide-de-camp to Sir William Denison when governor of Van Diemen's Land; served in New Zealand during 1848-9, and was at the close of the war sent on a mission to Hiki; subsequently, in the same year, he rejoined Sir William Denison as private secretary, and was appointed by him a member of the legislative council in 1851; in 1853 he was appointed surveyor-general of Victoria; on the proclamation of the new constitution he was returned to the assembly for the city of Melbourne, and joined Mr. Haines' cabinet as minister for public lands, resigning with it in 1857, but not rejoining it again on its re-formation; on its second resignation, in 1858, he declined the request of Sir H. Barkly to form a new administration, and returned to Europe the same year. He was commanding royal engineer of the eastern and midland districts till 1863, when he proceeded on special service to the West Coast of Africa; appointed governor of the Straits Settlements, 1873 till 1875; public works member of Council of India, March, 1875.

CLARKE, SIR ROBERT BOWCHER, C.B. (1848) and B.C.L.—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated LL.B., 1827; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1827; was solicitor-general of Barbados from 1837 to 1842, and speaker of the house of assembly there; appointed chief justice of Barbados in 1842. Was also chief justice of St. Lucia from 1848 to 1859; was knighted by patent, 1840, in recognition of his services in promoting the termination of the apprenticeship system and other measures connected with the emancipation of the slaves; retired, 1874.

CLAWSON, EDWARD G.—Appointed harbour and shipping-master, Barbados, May, 1855.

CLEAVELAND, J.—Medical assistant, Ceylon, 1858, has been in the service since 1832; assistant-surgeon, 1867.

CLEMENTS, JOHN.—Educated at Winchester; entered H. M. 2nd dragoon guards (Queen's bays), as cornet by purchase, in 1848; was promoted to be lieutenant by purchase, Aug., 1850; was appointed adjutant to the regiment, in April, 1852; resigned the adjutancy, and exchanged to the 15th King's hussars in 1854; retired from the army by the sale of his commission in 1855; was a captain in the royal Sherwood foresters in 1856-58; appointed inspector-general of police in Sept., 1858; and colonel and adjutant-general of militia in Barbados, Feb., 1860.

CLIFTON, L. W.—Was clerk in the colonial secretary's office in Western Australia, from 1857 to 1859, when he was removed to the customs department, as first clerk; appointed acting collector of customs in that colony, 1862; confirmed, 1863.

CLIFTON, W. J.—Appointed chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, Western Australia, 1856; resident magistrate of the Toodyay district, Western Australia, 1865.

CLIFTON, W. P.—Appointed resident magistrate of the Wellington district, Western Australia, Sept., 1870.

CLOETE, SEBASTIAN VALENTYN.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Richmond division, Cape of Good Hope, appointed 1866; clerk to R. M., Bathurst, 1853 to 1854; ditto R. M., Albany, 1854 to 1858; acting C. C. and R. M., Bathurst, Jan. to July, 1858; ditto C. C., Worcester, 1858 to 1860; clerk of the peace, Somerset and Bedford, 1860 to 1865; acting C. C. and R. M., Somerset, 1865 to 1866; C. C. and R. M., Somerset East, May, 1872.

COAKES, C. J.—Was appointed messenger to the magistrates' court, Pietermaritzburg, Natal,

1851; clerk to the resident magistrate, Upper Umcomas, 1859; and clerk in the post-office, 1861; and postmaster at D'Urban, March, 1863.

COCHRANE, KNT. BACHEL. (creat. 1845).—**SIR JAMES COCHRANE.**—Admitted student at the Inner Temple, 1818, and called to the bar, 1829; chief justice of Gibraltar, 1840; retired, 1877.

COCKBURN, JAMES.—Speaker of house of commons of Canada, from 6th November, 1867, until dissolution of second parliament, January, 1874; created Q.C., 1863.

COCKBURN, SAM'L, Barrister-at-law, F.R.A.S., F.B.M.S., &c., &c.—Held several offices and filled sundry provisional appointments in the island of Grenada, amongst which might be mentioned:—Consul for the republic of Venezuela; interpreter-general of languages to the supreme court; notary public; land surveyor; inspector of prisons; inspector of schools; commissioner-general of population; justice of the peace; member of the house of assembly; trustee of crown lands; commissioner of escheated estates; member of colonial hospital board; member of educational board; coroner; provost-marshal; stipendiary magistrate; immigration agent, &c.; president of Montserrat, 1860 to 1862; police magistrate and judge of summary court, Belize, British Honduras; acting coroner, 1867; was acting attorney-general, 1866.

COCKLE, SIR JAMES, KNT. BACHEL. (1869).—Called to the bar at the Middle Temple, 1846; special pleader, midland circuit; appointed chief justice of Queensland, Nov., 1862.

CODRINGTON, G.C.B. (1865).—**SIR WILLIAM JOHN CODRINGTON.**—Descended from Christopher Codrington, who, temp. Charles I., emigrated to Barbados; entered the army in 1821; became lieutenant-colonel Coldstream Guards in 1836; commanded an infantry brigade in the early portion of the Crimean campaign; and subsequently commanded the light division at the capture of Sebastopol; appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces in the East, with the local rank of general, 1855, and received the brevet of lieutenant-general in 1856 "as a mark of royal approbation;" made a K.C.B. 1855, grand cross of the Sardinian order of Savoy, and commander of the legion of honour, 1856, for his services against the Russians; M.P. for Greenwich from February, 1857, to May, 1869; appointed governor and commander-in-chief at Gibraltar, May, 1859; retired, 1865.

CODY, BRYAN ARCHDEKAN.—Private secretary to the governor of Labuan, 1867; magistrate, judge of the general court, and coroner, February, 1868; assistant and acting treasurer, Jan., 1869; administered the government for a short time in 1868, and again in 1869; colonial treasurer, Jan. 1, 1870; author of a "History of Cork," "A Discourse on the Koran," and a paper on "Arctic Discoveries."

COFFIN, WILLIAM FOSTER.—Called to the Bar of Lower Canada, 1835; appointed assistant civil secretary, Lower Canada, 1838, and in following year, police magistrate; again appointed assistant civil secretary for police purposes, 1840, and subsequently, in same year, commissioner of police for Lower Canada; appointed, 1842, joint sheriff of district of Montreal, which office he resigned in 1851, in consequence of a sudden reduction of salary by statute; ordnance land agent, 1856; commissioner of ordnance and admiralty lands, 1873; declined the lieutenant-governorship of Manitoba, 1872; holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Canadian Militia.

COGHILL, J. D. MACKAY, M.D., C.M., L.R.C.P.

Edinburgh, L.F.P.S.G., and L.M.—Assistant colonial surgeon, second class, Mátalé, Ceylon, 23rd Dec., 1867; transferred to medical charge of the Colombo convict establishments at Welikada and Huttendorf, police, and judicial duties, 17th Sept., 1869; superintendent of the convict establishments, Ceylon, 1871; formerly assistant surgeon, and surgeon 2nd royal Lanarkshire militia, during embodiment; lately medical officer imperial Chinese maritime customs, Hankow; proceeded on special service to the Straits Settlements, 1873, in connection with the outbreak of cholera; resumed duties as medical inspector of coffee districts, 1874.

COLE, JOSEPH W.—Appointed temporary clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Sierra Leone, Nov., 1864; was clerk to the queen's advocate from June, 1868, to July, 1869; transferred to the customs' department as second clerk and locker, in July, 1869.

COLE, ROWLAND.—Entered the civil service in August, 1867, as supernumerary clerk in the queen's advocate's department, Sierra Leone, where he served until he was promoted, after a competitive examination, to the postmastership of Cape Coast, in November, 1870.

COLE, SAMUEL SILVANUS.—Entered the civil service as government second printer, Lagos, 20th January, 1865; acted as head printer from December, 1866, to February, 1867, and again from May to October, 1874; promoted and transferred to the Gold Coast to be government head printer, March, 1875.

COLE, W. E.—Entered the civil service in July, 1865, as landing-waiter, Lagos: was appointed post-office clerk in 1871: copying clerk, treasury, 1872; 3rd clerk, 1873; and postmaster, August, 1874.

COLIN, G. B.—Second puisne judge, supreme court, Mauritius, Dec., 1862; procureur-general, 12th September, 1870.

COLLINS, JOHN WRIGHT.—Educated at Watson's College, Edinburgh, and King's College, London; passed in June, 1867, as a senior candidate, the Edinburgh University local examination with honours in mathematics and modern history; obtained in April, 1873, the Edinburgh Merchant Company's prize for essay on "The Comparative Merits of Direct and Indirect Taxation;" was, 24th Dec., 1874, appointed Government schoolmaster of the Public School at Stanley, Falkland Islands.

COLOMBO, 4th BISHOP of.—RIGHT REV. REGINALD STEPHEN COPELSTON, D.D.—Educated at Oxford. Consecrated, December, 1875.

COLQUHOUN, SIR P. (LL.D.). KT. (creat. 1861).—Educated at Westminster and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated, B.A., 1837; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1838; appointed a member of the supreme council of justice at Corfu, Dec. 1858; retired in 1864, on cession of Ionian Islands to Greece; resumed practice at English bar; Q.C., 1868.

COLUMBIA, BRITISH.—1st BISHOP. Founded 1859. This see was endowed by the liberality of Miss Burdett Coutts.—RIGHT REV. GEORGE HILLS, D.D.—Was perpetual curate of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth, 1848; and honorary canon of Norwich cathedral, 1850.

CONDERLAG, W. M.—Deputy registrar, supreme court, Ceylon, 1866.

CONNAL, M. C. E.—Chief assistant engineer, Mauritius railways, April, 1862; engineer in charge, 1866; surveyor-general, 18th May, 1870.

CONNOR, H., LL.B., Dublin University.—Called to the bar in Ireland, 1839; was chief jus-

tice and judicial assessor at the Gold Coast, 1854; was for some time acting governor of that settlement; fourth puisne judge, Cape of Good Hope, 1868; appointed puisne judge, Natal, same year, acting chief justice, 1864; chief justice, 1874, also member of the executive council and judge of the vice-admiralty court.

CONOLLY, P. W.—Writer, Ceylon Civil Service, 1866; acting police magistrate; &c., Haputalé, 1867; confirmed, 1868; acting assistant government agent, Galle, Feb. 1868; confirmed in that appointment, 1869; police magistrate, Colombo, Dec., 1871.

COOMÁRA SWÁMY, SIR MUTU, KNT., BACHEL. (creat. 1874).—Member of the legislative council of Ceylon.

COOPER, SIR CHARLES, KNT. BACHEL. (creat. 1857).—Called to the bar of Inner Temple, February, 1827; was senior judge of the supreme court of South Australia, and was appointed chief justice there, June, 1856; knighted in England after that appointment.

COOPER, KNT. BACHEL. (creat. 1857), Bart. 1863.—SIR DANIEL COOPER.—Elected to the legislative council of New South Wales, 1849; chosen 1st speaker of the legislative assembly under the new constitution, 1856; is member of the senate of the Sydney University, and president of the Bank of New South Wales.

COULL, W. A.—Appointed 2nd police magistrate, Antigua, 1864.

COULSON, J. F.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1866; acting estimator and draftsman, 1872.

COURT, HENRY.—Member of the Middle Temple; called to the English bar in 1844; a graduate of the Law University of Paris; appointed member of the legislative council of the island in 1866; appointed second puisne judge of the supreme civil and criminal court of the island in 1870.

COURTNEY, JOHN MORTIMER.—Entered public service in Canada as assistant secretary to the treasury board, and accountant, 2nd June, 1869; previously in the service of the Agra Bank in India and Australia; accompanied the minister of finance to England as secretary, 1874.

COUSSEY, LOUIS PIERRE.—Was appointed acting chief clerk in the customs department, Cape Coast, also superintendent of the colonial powder magazine, and secretary to the sanitary committee, 29th September, 1873; confirmed as chief clerk of customs in December, 1874, and promoted as acting assistant collector, 11th October, 1875.

COVINGTON, M.—Lic. Med. and Surg., Bengal College. Appointed medical sub-assistant to the government of Ceylon, 3rd class, June, 1849; 2nd class, 1856; medical assistant, 1858, and assistant-colonial surgeon, 1859, ditto, 1st class, 1867.

COWAN, WALKINSHAW.—Appointed resident magistrate of York district, Western Australia, 1863. For many years was guardian of aborigines in the colony.

COWARD, CAPT. GEORGE F.—Appointed sub-agent of immigration, Jamaica, 1873; inspector of constabulary, 1st August, 1873.

COWPER, WILLIAM MACQUARIE, M.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.—Dean of Sydney, New South Wales. Is son of the late Archdeacon Cowper, of Cumberland, New South Wales.

COX, AUSTIN W.—Immigration agent, Honduras, 1865; member of the executive council; surveyor of shipping, July, 1855; shipping master, Feb., 1864; coroner, Feb., 1864; speaker of the house of assembly, from 1861; and performed

the duties of colonial secretary, from Aug., 1864 to Oct., 1865, in Honduras.

COX, CHARLES.—Appointed to the colonial office, 1829; was private secretary to the following under-secretaries of state:—to Mr. G. B. Hope, from 1841 to 1845, Lord Lyttleton, from 1845 to 1846, and Sir B. Hawes, from 1846 to 1851; was Her Majesty's commissioner for the New Zealand Company's affairs, 1848 to 1850; promoted to a senior clerkship, 1860, and a principal clerk and chief clerk, 30th September, 1872; is secretary and registrar of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

COX, J.—Appointed wharfinger at bonded warehouse, British Guiana, 1878.

COX, NICHOLAS.—Inspector-general of police force, British Guiana; has been acting stipendiary magistrate; superintendent of the fire brigade.

COXE, K. H.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1866.

CRAWFORD, R. C.—Appointed postmaster, Bahamas, 1876.

CREAGH, C. V.—Was an assistant district superintendent of first grade in the Punjab police; in 1866 passed the highest police examination, and the second standard in oriental languages; in 1867 raised the Sikh police for the government of Hong Kong, and was appointed deputy superintendent of police of that colony. In 1868 was made an assistant superintendent of the fire brigade and a justice of the peace; acting sheriff, 1874.

CREASE, HENRY P. FELLEW.—Graduated at Clare College, Cambridge, B.A., 1847; called to the bar at the Middle Temple, June, 1849; appointed attorney-general of British Columbia, July, 1868 to 1870; subsequently appointed a puisne judge of the court of Queen's Bench of that province.

CREASY, KNT. BACHEL (creat. 1860).—**SIR EDWARD SHEPHERD CREASY.**—Educated at King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1835, M.A. 1838; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1837; was for some years professor of ancient and modern history at University College, London; author of "Poems" and of some historical works; appointed chief justice of Ceylon, 1860, and on that occasion was knighted; was previously deputy assistant-judge at the Middlesex sessions.

CRISON, JOHN C.—Appointed cashier of the public bank, Turks Islands, in March, 1864; clerk of the crown and prothonotary, and clerk in colonial secretary's office, June, 1867; acting colonial secretary and clerk of the council, during the absence of colonial secretary; is a justice of the peace.

CROOKS, ROBERT.—Inspector-general of police at Tobago, appointed 1854; member of privy council, 1874.

CROPPER, ROBERT P.—Appointed superintendent of emigration, Barbados, 1873.

CROSBIE, LINDSAY.—Entered the Jamaica constabulary as sub-inspector, 5th May, 1870.

CROSBY, JAMES.—A graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the bar by the Middle Temple, and went the western circuit; proceeded to St. Vincent on a special retainer; and in May, 1844, became police magistrate for the Kingstown police district in that island, with liberty to practise at the bar; in 1853, became speaker of the house of assembly, of which for many years he had been a member; in 1854, became acting treasurer of the island; resumed his post as police magistrate of Kingston until 1857. While in St. Vincent was the author of a code of laws, giving summary jurisdiction to justices of the peace, for the establishment of a police force, for the consolidation of

offences punishable by summary convictions, and for giving the colony a permanent revenue. In March, 1857, became a stipendiary justice in British Guiana; on the 1st July, 1858, was appointed immigration agent-general, from the 1st October, 1862; has acted as a puisne judge. During the early part of his residence in St. Vincent, he commanded, as lieutenant-colonel, the southern regiment of militia, and was aide-de-camp to the governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands and to the lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent.

CROSBY, JAMES MICHAEL.—Chief clerk attorney-general's office and clerk of the peace for Cape Town, appointed 1st Dec., 1872; was clerk to resident magistrate, Simon's Town, 1857 to 1860; clerk to civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Prince Albert, 1860 to 1864; 2nd clerk attorney-general's office, 1864 to 1869; master and registrar eastern districts court, 1869 to April, 1872; civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Humansdorp, April to December, 1872.

CROSSMAN, LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM, R. E.—Appointed commissioner to inquire into the resources, finances, and administration of Griqualand West, 1875.

CULBERT, JOHN ALEXANDER.—Appointed tidewater, port of Nassau, October, 1853; acted as warehouse keeper, February, 1856; appointed second clerk, receiver-general and treasurer's department, December, 1856; acting market clerk, October, 1859; appointed warehouse keeper from August, 1863, to December, 1869, when he discharged the combined duties of warehouse keeper and examining officer, until his promotion to the office of collector, March, 1870; acted as president justice, Inagua, from December, 1873, to June, 1874; returned as a member of the House of Assembly for the district of Harbour Island, in May, 1875.

CUMMING, WILLIAM, M.R.C.S.L.—Medical officer, No. 4 district, St. Vincent; registrar of births, marriages, and deaths, Windward district.

CUMMINS, P.—Superintending office public works department, Ceylon, 1842; acting provincial assistant, northern and eastern provinces, 1866; provincial assistant, north-western province, 1868; retired on pension, 1872.

CUNNINGHAM, JOHN.—Appointed 4th clerk in colonial secretary's office, Trinidad, January, 1875.

CUNYNGHAME, SIR ARTHUR AUGUSTUS THURLOW, K.C.B.—Appointed lieutenant-governor, Cape, Feb., 1874; a lieutenant-general in the army, in command of Her Majesty's troops at the Cape, Natal, and St. Helena.

DAINTREE, RICHARD, C.M.G.—Late agent-general for the colony of Queensland.

DALE, AUGUSTUS CHARLES.—2nd class clerk, colonial secretary's office, Cape of Good Hope, January, 1873; entered the service, August, 1870.

DALE, LANGHAM.—Graduated in honours, B.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, 1847, selected by Sir John Herschel to be professor of classics, S. A. college, Capetown, 1848; appointed superintendent-general of education for the Cape Colony, 1859; vice-chancellor of the university of the Cape of Good Hope, 1873; M.A., Oxford, 1873; Hon. LL.D., Glasgow.

DALGARNO, JAMES.—Appointed to a clerkship in the general post-office at Sydney, New South Wales, 1860; promoted to the chief clerkship in that department, 1869; subsequently visited England, America, and New Zealand, as secretary to the Hon. Saul Samuel, who was

specially commissioned by the New South Wales government to organise a mail service between the United Kingdom and the Australasian colonies by way of the United States.

DALMAS, G.—Clerk to the commissary of the Monte di Pietà, Malta.

DALTON, EZRA.—Appointed assistant civil engineer, Ceylon, December, 1856; superintending officer, 1st March, 1866; officer in charge of Hambantota road (acting), Feb., 1869; ditto, Badulla district, Nov., 1872.

DALTON, E. H. G.—Assistant government secretary, and assistant receiver general for Berbice, May, 1874; was clerk to stipendiary magistrate, east and west banks, Demerary river in 1857 and 1858, clerk in the customs, Georgetown, Demerary, in 1859. Entered the registrar's office, Demerary and Essequibo, as sworn clerk in 1860; passed as notary public for that office by the judges in 1862; became first clerk in the office in 1864; acted as registrar in 1867, again in 1868 and 1872. Appointed colonial postmaster for British Guiana in 1875. Captain in the Georgetown Militia. Justice of the peace, and commissioner of affidavits; registrar of the supreme court, May, 1876.

DALY, DOMINICK DANIEL.—Appointed aide-de-camp to Sir Dominick Daly, Kt., Governor-in-Chief of South Australia, January 2, 1865; appointed surveyor under South Australian government, May, 1866; took part in northern territory expedition as surveyor, December, 1868, to May, 1870; joined engineer-in-chief's department, South Australia, February, 1874, till March, 1875, when appointed surveyor for native states in the Malayan Peninsula.

DALY, J. G.—Of the Canadian bar; district and stipendiary magistrate, Mauritius, 1871; poor law commissioner.

DAMPIER, FREDERICK ELLIOT.—Superintendent of rivers and creeks, Essequibo, British Guiana, 1860; stipendiary magistrate, 1865.

DANBY, WILLIAM.—Was articled to a civil engineer at Leeds; after holding post of assistant borough engineer and resident waterworks engineer at the above town, was appointed draughtsman and clerk of works, Hong Kong, September, 1873.

DANFORTH, I., M.D.—Appointed an assistant colonial surgeon, Ceylon, 1872.

D'ARCY, COLONEL GEO. ABBAS KOOLL.—Was adjutant of the 94th regiment for three years, in which corps he served 16 years; author of a work on "Light Infantry Drill;" commanded the 3rd West India regiment for several years; served in the Southern Maharatta and Sawant-Warree campaign, E. I., 1845-6, under Brigadier Outram; was aide-de-camp and assistant private secretary to five successive governors of Bombay, and also to General Sir Willoughby Cotton when he commanded the Bombay army; sold out in 1858; appointed governor and commander-in-chief of the Gambia, June, 1859; organised a successful expedition against the powerful robber-king of Baddiboo, on which occasion he received the thanks of the secretary of state; commanded the Gambia militia artillery in the field, and was present at the battle of Sabba, 21st Feb., 1861; in 1866 the Marabouts, a fanatical sect of Mahomedan negroes, invaded the ceded mile on the north side of the river, an integral part of the settlement, investing the British town of Banteng, Killen, by sea and land; at 48 hours' notice Colonel D'Arcy embarked to repel the invaders, and, after a sanguinary engagement, defeated the enemy with great slaughter, driving

them from their entrenched position, but, with a loss of two officers (Lieuts. Kelly and Jenkins, 4th West India regiment) killed by his side, together with four soldiers, two volunteers, and four of the native contingent, besides 61 of all ranks badly wounded. Private Samuel Hodge, who followed Colonel D'Arcy through the stockade, received the Victoria Cross. On leaving the Gambia in Jan., 1867, Colonel D'Arcy was presented by the European merchants with an address and a sword of honour, value 120*l.*, "for devoted bravery at the storming of Tubabecolong, and to mark their appreciation of his administration of the government." Governor of the Falkland Islands, 1870. Retired, 1876.

D'ARCY, EDWARD STUCLEY.—Appointed clerk in the office of the secretary to government, and auditor of British Kaffraria, September, 1861; 2nd class clerk, customs department, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, June, 1866; first clerk, principal controller's office, June, 1870; acting resident magistrate and sub-collector of customs, Simon's Town, 1874; appointed chief clerk, cash branch, and warehousekeeper, Cape Town, January, 1875.

D'ARCY, R. K. H.—Appointed registrar to Mr. Justice Fitzpatrick, King William's Town, Cape Colony, on 1st March, 1863; clerk to master of supreme court and registrar of deeds from 1st July, 1863, to 28th October, 1865; clerk to civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Peddie, from 28th October, 1865, to 1st December, 1867; 1st clerk to civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Aliwal North, from 1st December, 1867, to 15th July, 1872; chief clerk to civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Pniel (now Kimberley), from 15th July, 1872, to 31st January, 1873; chief clerk in Treasury, from 1st February, 1873, to 31st December, 1873; acting treasurer of Province of Griqualand West, civil commissioner of Kimberley and member of the executive council, from the 1st March, 1873, to 15th December, 1873; chief clerk in audit office, 1st January, 1874; acting resident magistrate of the division of Kimberley, 7th May, 1874; confirmed, 1875.

DARRELL, JOHN H., C.M.G. (1871).—Was chief justice of Bermuda; appointed 1856; retired 1871. Formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge; a barrister of Lincoln's Inn. Was a member of the executive and legislative councils; entered the colonial service in 1819; was attorney-general from 1834 to 1856. Published an edition of the laws of Bermuda in 1861.

DARRELL, NATHANIEL JOSEPH.—District commissary of taxation, British Guiana.

DARTNELL, MAJOR J. G.—Late of the 27th and 86th regiments; commandant of the volunteer and mounted police, Natal, 1874.

DARVALL, JOHN BAXLEY, C.M.G., (1868) (M.A., Q.C.)—Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; M.A. in 1836; was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1837; went to New South Wales in 1839; practised at the bar, Sydney, till 1867; was made queen's counsel in 1853; was in 1844 appointed a non-elective member of the legislative council of New South Wales; at the first general election in 1848 was elected a member of the legislative assembly for Bathurst, and was twice returned at subsequent elections to the colonial parliament; was appointed a life member of the legislative council in 1861, but shortly after resigned his seat, and subsequently represented the electoral districts of West Maitland and West Sydney respectively; in 1851 was offered a judgeship in Victoria, which he declined; in 1856 was made solicitor-general in the first ministry under re-

sponsible government, with a seat in the executive council; in 1857 was made attorney-general and a member of the executive council; and during the time that he remained in New South Wales was a member of two subsequent governments as attorney-general and member of the executive council; in 1850 was appointed a member of the first senate of the University of Sydney; in 1867 returned to England, and in 1868 was made C.M.G.

DAVERAN, J. E.—Served for eight years in the ordnance survey; transferred to the surveyor-general's department in Ceylon in 1856; and employed on the unfixed establishment from October, 1856, till February, 1864; appointed assistant surveyor, 1864.

DAVIS, GATEWARD COLERIDGE.—Called to the bar at the Inner Temple, Jan. 26, 1860; appointed secretary of the executive council and administrative committee in Antigua, June 13, 1860; and private secretary of the governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, April, 1861; and acting attorney-general of Antigua, and crown law officer, Montserrat, July, 1862.

DAVIS, 1st BART. (United Kingdom, created 1845); K.C.B. (Civil) 1854.—SIR JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS.—Was for some years British plenipotentiary and chief superintendent of British trade in China, governor and commander-in-chief of the colony of Hong Kong; received his baronetcy for services in China; is author of a general description of China and its inhabitants; was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of Gloucestershire, 1852.

DAVIS, NICHOLAS DARNELL.—In Grenada: was for some years in the private secretary's office of Lieut.-Governor Kortright, Lieut.-Governor Mundy, and Administrator Baynes, and private secretary to the last for a short time. In British Guiana: served as a clerk in the several departments; from the 25th of August, 1870, to the 23rd of February, 1871, was secretary to the commissioners of inquiry into the treatment of immigrants; was appointed on the 17th of February, 1872, secretary to the royal commissioners of inquiry into the treatment of immigrants in Mauritius; appointed commandant, British Sherbro, Sierra Leone, 1874; postmaster-general, British Guiana, 1876.

DAVIS, P. DARNELL.—Clerk in audit office, Grenada, 1867, resigned, 1870; junior clerk in Treasury department, July, 1873; acting immigration agent for four months in 1874; chief clerk Treasury department, Grenada, Dec., 1874.

DAVIS, SOLOMON S.—Entered as third clerk of customs, Lagos, Oct., 1871; appointed acting clerk of the powder magazine, Oct., 1873; acting second clerk of customs, Feb., 1874; acting chief clerk and warehouse keeper, Sept., 1875.

DAWSON, A. R.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, 1866; acting assistant government agent, Colombo, Sept. 1866; acting police magistrate, &c., Panaduré, Dec. 1866; acting assistant government agent, Colombo, Jan. 1867; police magistrate, &c., Point Pedro (to continue to act at Colombo), May 1867; assistant government agent, Colombo, June 1868; police magistrate, &c., Jaffna, Jan. 1869; acting assistant government agent, Mátara, Aug. 1869; acting district judge, &c., Badulla, 1870; resumed duties as police magistrate, Jaffna, 1871; acting landing surveyor, Colombo, March, 1872; acting district judge, Negombo, June, 1872; district judge, Kégalla, June, 1873, to continue to act at Negombo; acting assistant government agent, Kégalla, Oct., 1873.

DEALTRY, W.—Educated at Eton and Trinity college, Cambridge; appointed clerk in the office

of the secretary of state for the colonies, April, 1837; promoted assistant clerk, April, 1854; promoted to a senior clerkship, May, 1867; principal clerk, 30th September, 1872.

DEANE, W. M.—Graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1862; M.A. 1866; elected student interpreter, Hong Kong, March 28, 1862; acting registrar-general, June, 1865; acting captain superintendent of police, Oct., 1866; confirmed, July, 1868.

DEERING, SAMUEL.—Appointed clerk in the census office, London, 1851; clerk in audit office, South Australia, 1855; chief clerk, 1859; clerk of executive council, 1863; aide-de-camp to Sir D. Daly, governor-in-chief, 1867; captain volunteer military staff, 1867; aide-de-camp to the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., 1869; also clerk to the court of appeals, Jan., 1869; resigned the foregoing appointments on being made secretary to the attorney-general, July, 1869; secretary to the commissioner of crown lands, Nov., 1870; appointed a magistrate of the province, February, 1874; a commissioner in London for taking affidavits in the supreme court of South Australia, August, 1874; assistant agent-general and assistant emigration agent in London, August, 1874.

DEFFELL, GEORGE HIBBERT.—Educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated B.A. 1842; called to the bar, Inner Temple, Nov. 1846; appointed a commissioner of the court of claims in New South Wales, Aug. 25, 1856; and the master in equity of the supreme court of New South Wales, April 1, 1857.

D'EMMEREZ DE CHARMOY, P. F.—District and stipendiary magistrate, Grand Port, Mauritius, 1857; acting officer of the civil status, Port Louis, Sept. 1860; district magistrate, Sept. 1861.

DEIGHTON, H.—Principal of the Queen's collegiate school, Trinidad, 1860. From the Cambridge university; principal of Harrison's College, Barbados.

DE JOUX, C. M.—Was appointed a clerk in the government schools office at Mauritius, May, 1854; head clerk in D. Branch, colonial secretary's office, August, 1857; and secretary to council of that Island, January, 1862; storekeeper-general and commissioner of stamps, November, 1867.

DELAMERE, CAPTAIN PETER HERBERT.—Police magistrate, District A, and city of Bridgetown, Barbados; entered the army, 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, 1854; served in the Crimean War; was present at the siege of Sebastopol and the capture of Kinburn, Southern Russia (Crimean medal and clasp and Turkish medal); captain 21st Fusiliers, 1863; exchanged to the 3rd West India Regiment, 1865; served in Jamaica at the close of the rebellion, 1866, and in British Honduras, 1866, 1867, and was appointed a civil magistrate of that colony; commanded an expeditionary force against the hostile Indians of Yucatan in 1866; made a forced march of 286 miles in twelve days to prevent the junction of Canul, chief of the Ycaike tribe, with the forces of Assumption Ek, chief of the San Pedro Indians; encountered 400 armed men in San Pedro, effected the object, and received the submission of Ek; served with an expeditionary force under Brigadier General Harley in British Honduras in February and March, 1867; commanded a flying column of detachments, 3rd and 4th West Indian Regiments, and a rocket battery Royal Artillery, effected the total destruction of the Indian villages of Naraual and Cero, was mentioned in despatches; appointed acting police magistrate for the city of Bridgetown, Barbados, and subsequently acted as inspector-general of police, 1871; appointed in-

spector of inland revenue, Barbados, January, 1872. Police magistrate, March, 1874.

DE LANEY, J.—Postmaster, Newfoundland, 1861; formerly inspector of roads, under board of works, and many years a member of the assembly.

DE LAROCHE, CHARLES.—Was appointed clerk in the audit office at Mauritius, July, 1830; inspector of distilleries, Oct. 1845; superintendent of same, Oct. 1848, and chief clerk of internal revenue department, Oct. 1860.

DE LIVERA, F. J.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, 1868; acting magistrate, Panadura, 1869; police magistrate, Balapitmodara, 1870; acting police magistrate, Jaffna, March, 1873; acting commissioner of requests, Colombo, May, 1873; police magistrate, Jaffna, June, 1873, to continue to act at Colombo.

DE LIVERA, G.—Appointed deputy queen's advocate, north-western provinces, Ceylon, June, 1868.

DE MALHERBE, LOUIS CHARLES.—Appointed an extra clerk in the internal revenue office at Mauritius, May, 1838; senior clerk in the customs department, Feb. 1859.

DEMPESEY, JOHN.—Appointed inspector of prisons at Mauritius, April, 1863.

DERBY, 15th EARL of (England, created 1485); BARON STANLEY, 1832 (United Kingdom); BART 1627 (England); Privy councillor, 1858.—EDWARD SMITH-STANLEY.—Succeeded his father in 1869, was educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was 1st class in classics, 1848, taking also mathematical honours; elected M.P. for Lynn Regis, Dec. 1848; appointed a deputy-lieut. of Lancashire, 1848; was under-secretary of state for foreign affairs from March to Dec. 1852; appointed secretary of state for the colonies, Feb. 1858, and "Her Majesty's commissioner for the affairs of India," May, 1858; secretary of state for India and president of the council of India, August, 1858, to June, 1859; foreign secretary in Lord Derby's administration, and also in Mr. Disraeli's first administration from 6th July, 1866, to Dec., 1868, and in Mr. Disraeli's second administration from Feb., 1874.

DE RICCI, JAMES HERMAN.—Called to the bar 18th Nov., 1872; attorney-general of Fiji, 1875; substitute-procureur and advocate-general, Mauritius, Sept., 1876.

DE ROBECK, G. W. B., M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, August, 1860; private secretary to Mr. Chichester Fortescue, 16th February, 1864; to Mr. Adderley, October, 1866; junior clerk, 1st class, 20th May, 1867; private secretary to Right Honourable W. Monsell, 9th December, 1868, to January, 1871, and private secretary to Mr. E. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P., January, 1871, till 29th September, 1872; 2nd class clerk, 30th September, 1872; 1st class clerk, 13th Jan., 1877.

DE SARAM, D. E.—Acting commissioner of requests, &c., Gampola, Ceylon, 1852; a writer in the service of that colony, 1856; confirmed as commissioner of requests, Gampola, 1857; commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Kandy, 1862; police magistrate, Colombo, January, 1863; district judge, Kurunégala, 1868; acting district judge, Jaffna, May, 1873.

DE SARAM, J. H.—Writer to the government of Ceylon, 1865, and acting police magistrate of Matelle and Dambula; police magistrate of Balapitmodara, continuing to act at Matala and Dambula, 1866. Has held an acting appointment as police magistrate of Chavakacheri since 1863; dis-

trict judge, Badulla, October, 1867; commissioner of requests, Colombo, 1868; acting district judge, Kurunégala, May, 1873.

DE SOUZA, F. S.—Appointed 4th clerk to the registrar of the court of judicature at Singapore in July, 1862; promoted to be 3rd clerk in November, 1863; 2nd clerk in May, 1870; 1st clerk in Oct., 1872; and at the reorganisation of the supreme court in 1874 was appointed 3rd clerk; and in November, 1875, was promoted to be acting chief clerk.

DESBARRES, W. F.—One of the puisne judge, Nova Scotia.

DESLADNES, H. J.—Superintending office public works department, Ceylon, 1866; draftsman and framer of estimates, 1870.

DE SMIDT, A.—Assistant surveyor-general Cape of Good Hope, 1863; has served in the department since 1848; surveyor-general, 1872.

DE SMIDT, P. J.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Bredasdorp division, Cape Colony, appointed Sept., 1871; was in master of supreme court office, 1851 to 1852; central road board office, 1852 to 1855; accountant in office of superintendent general of convicts from 1856 to 1866; C. C. and R. M. of Calvinia, 1866 to 1871.

DE SMITH, HENRY.—Chief clerk colonial secretary's office, Cape of Good Hope; entered the service, March, 1865; promoted to 2nd class, Jan., 1870; to 1st class, January, 1874; and to chief clerkship, July, 1876.

DESVIGNES, WILLIAM.—Clerk of the elective legislative assembly, Tobago, 1862.

DES VEUX, G. W.—Colonial secretary and administrator of the government, St. Lucia, 1869; was educated at the Charterhouse (where he was Orator, 1853), and at Balliol College, Oxford; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1861; appointed stipendiary magistrate, British Guiana, 1863; administered the government of Trinidad, 1877.

DEVENISH, SYLVESTER, A.M.—Entered the civil service, Trinidad, 1st October, 1850, as inspector of roads; secretary to central road board, 1854; since 1856 secretary to Trinidad corporation; member of the committee of the society of arts of London; director of government forests, 1857; director of government steam saw mills, Port of Spain, 1860; engineer of Port of Spain wharf improvement, 1861 to 1864; received a gold medal for show of native woods at Trinidad exhibition of 1865, and Paris exhibition of 1867; is a member of committee of management of Trinidad public library, and one of the directors of botanical gardens, and crown surveyor, 1869.

DE VILLIERS, JOHN HENRY.—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, 17th Nov., 1865. Appointed chief justice of the supreme court, Cape of Good Hope, January, 1874, was attorney general of the Colony from 1872.

DE VOS, C. P. G.—Many years in Ceylon post-office, promoted to be deputy postmaster-general at Galle, 1866.

DE WET, J.P.—Chief clerk of surveyor-general's department, Cape of Good Hope, 1855; has been many years in the colonial service.

DIAS, W., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London.—Appointed medical assistant, Ceylon, 1862; assistant colonial surgeon, 2nd class, 1867; ditto, 1st class, 1862.

DICK, ROBERT JOHN.—Appointed clerk in the registrar's office, St. Lucia, November, 1846; clerk in the colonial secretary's office, July, 1857; and landing waiter, July, 1868.

DICKENSON, W.—Acting deputy inspector-general in finance department, Canada, 1st Sept.,

1863, to 1st Oct., 1865; deputy inspector-general, 1st July, 1867.

DICKMAN, C.—Assistant auditor-general, Ceylon, 1868.

DICKSON, F.—Appointed assistant collector and landing surveyor at Trincomalee, Ceylon, 1861; acting assistant collector and landing surveyor, Jaffna, 1866.

DICKSON, J. F.—Educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a studentship, 1855; was first class in classics, moderations, Easter, 1857, and graduated B.A., 1859. Appointed a writer to the government of Ceylon, Feb. 1859; attached to the colonial secretary's office, Sept. 1859; acting secretary to the school commission, 1860; continuing to do duty in colonial secretary's office, and acted early in 1862 as 2nd assistant colonial secretary; police magistrate at Dambulla, Oct. 1862; acting 2nd assistant colonial secretary, Dec. 1863; secretary to the commission appointed in June, 1865, to inquire into the military expenditure and establishments of Ceylon; police magistrate of Galle, continuing to act as assistant colonial secretary, Oct. 1865, and confirmed in that appointment, Dec. 1867; service tenures' commissioner, Feb. 1870; assistant government agent and district judge, Mannar, May, 1870; to continue to act as service tenures' commissioner; acting government agent, Central Province, in conjunction with his own duties as service tenures' commissioner, from July to November, 1872; assistant government agent and district judge, Anuradhapura, continuing to act as government agent, Central Province, July, 1872; assumed duties at Anuradhapura, July, 1873; government agent, North-Central Province, September, 1873.

DIDIER, ST. AMAND E.—Appointed district stipendiary magistrate, Mauritius, 17th Aug. 1869.

DILLET, THOS. WM. HENRY.—Educated at King's College, London. Entered as a student of the Inner Temple, 19th Aug., 1838; appointed a lieutenant in the Bahamas Militia Field Artillery, Feb. 1844. Called to the bar of the Bahamas, 18th April, 1848; was secretary to the Board of Education, 5th June, 1850, to 31st October, 1851. Was acting Queen's advocate at the Turks and Caicos Islands, from April to November, 1852. Was in the legislative assembly of Bahamas from 24th March, 1857, to Sept., 1865, when he was called to the legislative council. Appointed master in chancery, Bahamas, 11th Feb., 1868. From 28th Oct., 1859, to 17th May, 1860, was legal adviser to the military department. Was acting assistant justice of the general court of the Bahamas from October, 1864, to October, 1866; appointed clerk of the courts and keeper of records, British Honduras, Nov., 1869; acted as attorney-general there from 25th July, 1870, to 24th Dec., 1871, and again from 10th April to 13th Dec., 1875; and as such was a member of the executive council.

DINGLI, G.C.M.G. (1860); C.B. (1859).—**STR. ADRIANO**.—Created doctor of law, 1836; received at Malta bar, 1837; elected member of the council of Malta, 1849; appointed crown advocate, legal adviser of the government, and *ex officio* member of council, July, 1854. Received the order of St. M. and St. G., for official services.

DINZEY, J. K. (M.D.).—Medical attendant, St. Kitts, district No. 4; member of board of health, Cayman.

DIX, THOMAS H.—Appointed supernumerary clerk in the colonial secretary's office, St. Lucia, Jan. 1862; acting chief of the excise department May, 1867; acting stipendiary magistrate, January, 1871; magistrate Dominica, September, 1871; held

in conjunction with this office, that of reviser of voters; stipendiary magistrate, 2nd district, St. Lucia, May, 1872. Is *ex officio* judge of the court of requests; chairman of the poor law committee and coroner of the district; Is also, *ex officio*, a member of the road committee; has on several occasions sat as a commissioner on commissions of inquiry.

DIX, MACNAMARA.—Colonial treasurer, St. Lucia; appointed 1860. Is member of the executive and legislative councils, and comptroller of customs and navigation laws; was auditor-general of Dominica from 1849 to 1860; has administered the government of St. Lucia on several occasions.

DOBSON, WILLIAM LAMBERT.—Attorney-general at Tasmania, Feb. 11, 1861. Called at the bar of the Middle Temple, June 6, 1856; is also member of the executive council; puisne judge of the supreme court, 1870.

DOMBREU, J. E.—Was clerk to the procureur-general, Mauritius, from Feb. 1858 to 1863, when he was appointed district clerk at Pamplemousses.

DONALD, JAMES SMART, M.B., C.M., (Edin.).—acting resident surgeon, colonial hospital and lunatic asylum, Berbice, 1st May, 1874.

DONALD, JAMES, S. B.—Guiana, district medical officer.

DONNAN, J.—Appointed master attendant, Colombo, Ceylon, 1863; was previously commander of government steamer 'Pearl.'

DONOUGHMORE, JOHN LUKE GEORGE HELY HUTCHINSON, 5TH EARL OF.—Educated at Balliol College, Oxford; second class in law and modern history, 1870; appointed honorary private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, May, 1876. Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Tipperary.

DOORLY, MAJOR MARTIN, formerly of the 74th Highlanders.—Commissioned quartermaster 3rd W. I. regiment, 16th October, 1855; captain and paymaster 4th W. I. regiment, 18th July, 1862; transferred as do., 1st W. I. regiment, 13th July, 1869; major, 31st October, 1871; retired from the army. Held several appointments while serving on the Gold Coast from 1863 to 1866: collector of revenue and treasurer, for Manchester, Jamaica, from February to July, 1870; appointed stipendiary magistrate, chairman, court of requests, and inspector of prisons, Lagos, June, 1872; acting district magistrate and inspector-general of houses and police, 1873; transferred to Sierra Leone, January, 1874, as police magistrate and manager of first eastern and mountain districts; acting inspector-general of police, January, 1876; acting colonial surveyor, 15th September, 1876.

DOUGLAS, BLOOMFIELD.—Lieut. R. N. R., served in the Royal and Indian navies; was officially mentioned by Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B., and Admiral Sir E. Belcher, K.C.B., for services against the pirates in Borneo in 1843-4; served in the coast guard from Oct. 1847, to Sept. 1852; naval officer and harbour master, South Australia, 1854; collector of customs and naval officer, 1858; received recognition of services in surveying the coast from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, colonial secretary in 1851; president of marine board and stipendiary magistrate (retaining collectorship of customs), 1860. On separation of offices, resigned presidency of marine board in 1869, retaining the higher appointment of collector of customs; receiving addresses from chamber of commerce, the merchants, and a testimonial from the officers of the marine department for his services; is a special magistrate for the province, and a major in the volunteer military

force; government resident, Northern Territory, South Australia, 22nd March, 1870; resigned on account of ill health, 9th June, 1873; employed by South Australian government to introduce Chinese labourers for development of northern territory, April, 1874; appointed acting police magistrate, Singapore, 1874; second police magistrate, May, 1875; H. B. M.'s acting assistant receiver to the Sultan of Salangore, 17th November, 1875; H. B. M.'s acting resident, Salangore, 6th April, 1876.

DOUGLAS, SIR JAS., K.C.B. (1863). (C.B. 1852). For many years employed under the Hudson's Bay Company; appointed the first governor of Vancouver's Island, 1858; and on the erection of British Columbia into a colony in 1858, was appointed to administer the combined governments. Retired on pension as an ex-governor in 1865.

DOUGLAS, JOHN, C.M.G. (1875).—Educated at Rugby, Cheltenham College, and University College, Oxford, B.A. Appointed clerk in the audit office at Mauritius, Feb., 1859; provisional secretary, railway department, Jan. 1862; acting assistant secretary, May, 1865; railway clerk, March, 1866; junior assistant colonial secretary, 1867; secretary to council, 1867; poor law commissioner, June, 1868; and auditor-general, Ceylon, Dec. 1869; held acting appointment of colonial secretary, in conjunction with his own office of auditor-general, from March to July, 1873, and again in 1874; colonial secretary of the Straits Settlements, 1876.

DOUGLAS, SIR ROBERT PERCY, BART.—Succeeded to the baronetcy in 1861; entered the army 1820; colonel 98th Foot, 1864; lieutenant-general, 1867; general, 1874; governor of Jersey from 1858 to 1863, when he was appointed to command the forces at the Cape of Good Hope; in July, 1864, was appointed lieutenant-governor of that colony; resigned the Cape command, 1868.

DOWSON, R. W.—Accountant, Mauritius railways, 19th Sept., 1867.

DOYLE, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CHARLES HASTINGS, K.C.M.G., (1869).—Colonel of the 87th Foot; lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, Oct. 1866, to Oct. 1867; lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, Oct. 1867 to 1st May, 1873.

DOYLE, SIR WILLIAM H. (created 1873).—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, May, 1846; registrar of the court of bankruptcy, Bahamas, 1847 to 1854; acting police magistrate in 1847; judge advocate militia in 1847; acting advocate-general in 1856; secretary to the board of education, 1847 to 1850; acting colonial secretary, July, 1853, to Oct. 1854; member of the House of Assembly, 1848 to 1858; member of executive council, Dec., 1853, to Dec., 1865; assistant justice, 1858; member of the legislative council, 1859; acting chief justice, 1864; president of the legislative council, 1865; and in that year confirmed in the office of chief justice; chief justice of Leeward Islands, 1875; chief justice of Gibraltar, 1877.

D'OYLY, JOHN.—Police magistrate, Windward district, St. Vincent, 1872; acting postmaster from 1869 to 1872; immigration agent, 1870 to 1872. Is an assistant justice of the supreme court of judicature.

DRAGON, WM. A.—March 1 to August 31, 1867, acting assistant clerk, land department, P. W. Island; Sept. 1, 1857, to Sept. 29, 1861, assistant clerk resident, councillor's office; May 1, 1861, to Nov. 21, 1862, assistant clerk, land department, province Wellesley; November 22, 1862, to March 31, 1867, chief clerk, resident councillor's

office; April 1, 1867, to Dec. 31, 1869, chief clerk lieutenant-governor's office.

DRAPER, W. H., C.B.—Called to the legislative council, 10th April, 1843; became a member of the executive council, 12th Dec., 1843; attorney-general of Upper Canada, 2nd Sept., 1844; chief justice of the court of Common Pleas, 5th Feb., 1856; chief justice of the court of Queen's Bench, Ontario, 22nd July, 1863 to 20th October, 1868, when appointed president of the court of error and appeal, same province.

DUBISSET, ALEXANDER.—Appointed clerk to magistrate, and district registrar of births and deaths, St. David, Grenada, 1873.

DUCANE, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G. (1875).—Formerly M.P. for Essex, and civil lord of the admiralty, 1866 to 1868; governor of Tasmania, 1868 to 1874.

DUCKETT, EDWARD.—Cashier in the receiver-general's office, Nova Scotia.

DUFFERIN, 1st EARL of (created 1871).—Viscount Clanaboye, 1871 (United Kingdom); Baron Dufferin, 1800; Baron Clanaboye, 1800 (Ireland); Baron Clanaboye, 1850 (United Kingdom); Bart., 1763; Privy Councillor, 1868; K.P., 1863; G.C.M.G. (1876); K.C.B. (civil), 1862; Frederick Temple Hamilton-Blackwood, appointed governor-general of Canada, and governor of Prince Edward Island, May, 1872.

DUFFY, SIR CHARLES GAVAN (knight 1873), formerly edited the 'Nation,' an Irish political newspaper; M.P. for New Ross from 1862 to 1866, when he proceeded to Australia; minister of public works and lands in Victoria, and premier 1871.

DUMARESQ, J. D'AUVERGNE.—Appointed clerk in H.M.'s customs, Jersey, June, 1848; sub-comptroller at Ramsay, Isle of Man, March 10, 1852; comptroller at Cardigan, Aug. 30, 1853; comptroller at Ramsgate, Dec. 21, 1854; collector at Deal, Oct. 5, 1855; receiver-general and treasurer, Bahamas, July 25, 1863; acting colonial secretary, April 8, 1871; and confirmed in that office, May 14, 1873; colonial secretary of the Gold Coast Colony, October, 1874; assumed the temporary administration of the government of Lagos, 1875.

DUNCOMBE, FREDERICK, M.D., M.R.C.S., Edinburgh.—Staff-surgeon, New Providence militia, Bahamas, 1844, until the disbandment of the same; acting physician to N. P. asylum and prison, 1844; officiating health officer, 1854; medical inspector of the colony, from July, 1856, to present time; member of house of assembly, 1852; executive councillor, April, 1860; physician to asylum, 1873; legislative councillor, 1874.

DUNDAS, GEORGE.—Formerly an officer of the rifle brigade; served in Bermuda, Nova Scotia, and the Mediterranean; retired from the army, 1844; represented the county of Linlithgowshire, N.B., in parliament, from 1847 to 1858; lieutenant-gov. of Prince Edward Island, Jan. 1859 to 1870; appointed lieutenant-gov. St. Vincent, October, 1874; administered the government of the Leeward Islands, 1876.

DUNEDIN, 2nd BISHOP of (founded 1864).—Rt. REV. SAMUEL T. NEVILLE, D.D.—Appointed, 1871. The diocese includes the provinces of Otago and Southland.

DUNLOP, C. E.—Appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, April, 1871.

DUNLOP, CAPTAIN.—Entered Royal Military Academy, September, 1855; appointed lieutenant in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, 7th April, 1856; was promoted to captain, 10th October, 1866; appointed acting commissioner of police and

justice of the peace, Straits Settlements, 2nd November, 1870; acting police magistrate and commissioner of Court of Requests, Province Wellesley, 14th April, 1871; acting deputy commissioner of police and coroner, Province Wellesley, 20th April, 1871; acting deputy commissioner of police, Singapore, fire commissioner and deputy coroner, 27th August, 1871; acting inspector-general of police, Straits Settlements, 29th December, 1872.

DUPONT, IVANOFF.—Appointed clerk to the district magistracy at Mauritius, 1852; district cashier, Grand Port, April, 1866; district clerk, Black River, 1867.

DUPUY, C. H. E.—Appointed June, 1857, district magistrate, Seychelles; district magistrate, Mauritius, March, 1863; police and stipendiary magistrate, 1st Aug., 1868.

DURNFORD, CAPT. C. C.—Appointed deputy assistant-commissary, Kandy, Ceylon, 1863; deputy postmaster-general, Kandy, 1866.

DURRANT, OCTAVIUS.—Landing-waiter in customs department, St. Vincent; first appointed in imperial customs in 1846; transferred to colonial customs, 1848; surveyor of shipping, 1855; is a notary public.

DUSMANI, SIR ANTONIO LEFCOCHILLO.—COUNT DUSMANI, K.C.M.G.—Entered the service of Malta, Feb. 16, 1829, assistant in the senate office, Ionian Islands, March 6, 1833, under-secretary of the senate; Nov. 3, 1834, secretary of the senate for the political department; Aug. 8, 1853, secretary of the senate for the general department; Dec. 26, 1834, general archivist; March 7, 1836, secretary of the general agricultural society, and directing secretary of its central committee, established by act of parliament; Nov. 17, 1841, secretary of the general commission on public instruction, until 1857, when the act of parliament establishing it was repealed; also member of the same from 1853; 1843, member of a commission to revise the judicial organization and procedure; 1855 and 1856, member of a commission to inquire into all the departments of the state; 1855, member of an extraordinary central sanitary commission during the prevalence of cholera in the Ionian Islands, 1859, member of a commission to examine the establishments and the departments of the state. May 30, 1844, appointed companion of the most distinguished order of Saints Michael and George; Dec. 1849, promoted knight commander; Nov. 23, 1852, appointed, under Her Majesty's warrant, officer of arms of the said order.

DUTHIE, GEORGE REX.—C. C. and R. M. of Oudtshoorn division, Cape Colony, appointed December, 1869; was clerk to R. M. Bathurst, 1855 to 1857; ditto to C. C. Riversdale, 1858 to 1865; C.C. and R.M., Bathurst, and visiting magistrate to convict station, Port Alfred.

DWYER, EDWARD.—B.A. and LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1857; practised as special pleader and conveyancer on northern circuit, and at the Yorkshire, Preston, and Manchester Sessions; appointed one of the puisne judges of the supreme Court, Cape of Good Hope, June, 1868.

DYETT, HENRY.—Postmaster, Montserrat; appointed May, 1852.

DYETT, RICHARD H.—Provost-marshal of Montserrat; private secretary to the late Sir John Macgregor, Bart., Lieutenant-Colonel Chads, Mr. Kortright, Mr. Robinson, and Captain Shaw, R.N., at the Virgin Islands and Montserrat; president of the Virgin Islands, March, 1851; appointed coroner for the Virgin Islands in 1853; held the office of

coroner of Montserrat from August, 1862, to September, 1865, when he was appointed as provost-marshal.

EAGLES, E. J.—Was employed in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies from 1856 to 1858; assistant receiver-general, Trinidad, 1859; acting auditor-general, 1867; auditor-general, March, 1869.

EALES, CHARLES.—Mauritius emigration agent at Calcutta, 1863.

EBDEN, RICH. POWNEY.—Formerly Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1856, (31st wrangler), M.A. 1859. Appointed, after a competitive examination, a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, Jan. 1858; private secretary to Lord Blachford, Oct. 1864; assistant senior, July, 1866; first-class clerk, 30 Sept. 1872; principal clerk, Nov. 1874.

EDMONDS, F. H.—Appointed medical officer, district No. 3, Dominica, Jan., 1875; transferred to district No. 4, March, 1875.

EGAN, CHARLES JAMES.—District surgeon of King William's Town; graduated as B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, March, 1851; licentiate of midwifery, Dublin lying-in hospital, Feb. 14, 1857; member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, June 12, 1857; appointed assistant colonial surgeon, British Kaffraria, Sept. 9, 1857.

EGG, JOHN TYRER.—Assistant sworn clerk, registrar's office, Berbice, British Guiana, appointed in Feb., 1868. Was first clerk in the customs from Jan. to July, 1859; then transferred to the registrar's office in Aug., 1859, and appointed acting assistant sworn clerk in said office on the 23rd Nov., 1864.

ELDRIDGE, CHARLES MONROE.—Member of assembly for city of St. John's, Antigua, from 1852 to 1863; member of the administrative committee in April, 1861, resigned in 1862; member of the executive council in March, 1863, and reappointed to the administrative committee at same time; immigration agent in 1864; acted as colonial secretary from April to December, in 1865, and again from May, 1866, to September, 1867; appointed secretary to government in St. Christopher, February, 1869, and charged with the additional duties of colonial secretary in Nevis, in June same year; president of Dominica, 1872; appointed to the executive council of the Leeward Islands, 1875; president of Nevis, April, 1872, to May, 1873.

ELDRIDGE, D. B.—Appointed third clerk in Treasury, Antigua, 1873.

ELLIOT, GEORGE.—Appointed resident magistrate of the Wellington district, Western Australia, in 1840; transferred to Victoria district, March, 1870.

ELLIOT, E.—Appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, 1863; appointed to act as commissioner of requests, Jaffna, Sept. 1864; commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Point Pedro, 1865; assistant government agent, Nuwara Eliya, March, 1867; at Galle, April, 1867; at Matara, June, 1867.

ELLIOT, JOHN WILLIAM.—Appointed acting 2nd revenue officer, 1st April, 1871; clerk of peace, district No. 3, 13th October, 1871; registrar of births and deaths, 18th October, 1871; acting colonial secretary, &c., February 23rd to March 22nd, 1872; clerk of peace, district No. 1, April 24th, 1872; appointed provisional colonial secretary, registrar, and clerk of emoluments, 17th October, 1873, and held said offices until 31st July, 1874; private secretary to the administrator of the Government, July 12th, 1874.

ELLIOT, SIR T. FREDERICK, K.C.M.G. (1869).—Was assistant under-secretary of state, colonial department; appointed clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, 5 July, 1825. In July, 1835, named by warrant from the crown to be secretary to commission of inquiry into the state of Canada, composed of the Earl of Gosford, Sir Charles Grey, and Sir George Gipps. In April, 1837, appointed to be the head of an office of emigration, then for the first time created, under the title of Agent General of Emigration. In 1840, this office being expanded into a Board of Advice and Management over Colonial Land and Emigration, made chairman of the same. In 1847 transferred to the colonial department, and appointed assistant under secretary of state for the colonies; retired on pension, Dec., 1868.

ELLIOTT, ANDREW C.—Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, June, 1854; and appointed a county court judge of British Columbia, Jan. 1860; and assistant gold commissioner and stipendiary magistrate, June, 1861; High Sheriff, B.C., 1867; subsequently police magistrate of Victoria, which office he relinquished on his appointment to the attorney-generalship in his own administration, 1st Feb., 1876.

ELLIOTT, JOHN BUCKNOR.—Was appointed manager of the Western, or Sea District, Sierra Leone, 15 Aug., 1863; is also magistrate, coroner, and commissioner of the court of requests, for the same district; has been acting manager of the 2nd Eastern and Quiah districts since June, 1866.

ELLIOTT, THOS.—Clerk, customs, London, Nov. 1858; clerk, treasury, London, April, 1859; registrar, colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, July, 1860; and chief clerk, April, 1866; acting secretary to council, March, 1868; chief clerk and secretary to council, Feb., 1870; acting immigration agent, 1871.

ELLIS, ADAM GIB.—Admitted a member of the Scottish Faculty of Advocates in 1866; appointed substitute procurer and advocate-general, Mauritius, 1871; puisne judge, supreme court, 1876.

ELLIS, F.—Appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, July, 1871.

ELLIS, Rev. W.—Colonial chaplain, Nuwara Eliya, and acting colonial chaplain, Kandy, Ceylon, 1871; acting colonial chaplain, Trinity Church, Colombo, 1872. Assumed duties at Nuwara Eliya, 1873.

ELWYN, THOMAS.—Formerly in the army; held the appointment of assistant gold commissioner and stipendiary magistrate of British Columbia, June, 1859 to April, 1863; appointed second in command of gold escort, June, 1863.

EMLY (BARON, United Kingdom, Dec. 1873).—**WILLIAM MONSELL, 1st Baron, P.C.** Was M.P. for Limerick Co.; educated at Winchester, and at Oriel College, Oxford. Clerk to the ordnance from Dec. 1852, till Feb. 1857, when the office was abolished; president of board of health from Feb. to Sept. 1857; a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Limerick, of which county he was high sheriff in 1835; a director of the Limerick and Waterford railway; has published several letters on the condition of Ireland; first returned for Limerick in 1847; appointed parliamentary under-secretary, colonial department, in Mr. Gladstone's first administration, Dec. 1868; Postmaster-general, 1871; resigned, 1873.

ENGELBACH, ALFRED H.—Was clerk to the Canada commission, August, 1835; attached to governor-general of Canada, February, 1837; clerk to agent-general for emigration, June, 1838; appointed clerk to colonial land and emigration com-

missioners, Jan. 1840; and accountant, April, 1849.

ENGELBACH, A. H. H.—Clerk in the accounts branch of the colonial office, 29th Dec., 1869, having acted in that capacity from March, 1868.

ESNOUF, CHAS. VICTOR.—Appointed district and stipendiary magistrate at Black River, Mauritius, August, 1854; junior district magistrate at Port Louis, Aug. 1857; master of supreme court, July, 1866.

ESNOUF, E. ARMAND.—District magistrate, Seychelles, 1870.

EVELYN, C. G.—Clerk, revenue department, St. Kitts, June, 1869; clerk to magistrates, 1875.

EVELYN, G. J.—Served in commissariat from August, 1828, to Dec. 1836; appointed treasury clerk at St. Kitts, Aug. 1850, sub-treasurer, Sept. 1867; acting treasurer, 1850, 1861, and again in 1862; appointed immigration agent, 1857; an inspector of hospital; quarantine officer; appointed receiver general, St. Kitts, 1873; also postmaster, 1875.

EVELYN, W. T.—Police magistrate, St. Joseph's and St. Andrew's parishes, Barbados.

EYRE, EDWARD JOHN.—Was for some years engaged in explorations in Australia; in 1840-41 commanded an exploring expedition under the auspices of the South Australian government, penetrating to nearly 29° S. lat., then returning and crossing from the head of Spencer's Gulf to Western Australia, an account of which will be found in a work published by him entitled 'Journals of Expeditions of Discovery into Central Australia, and overland from Adelaide to King George's Sound in 1840-41.' This journey, in connection with Mr. Eyre's previous ones, completed his transit across the continent of New Holland from east to west, from Sydney to Swan River. For these tracts the Royal Geographical Society awarded him their gold medal in 1842. First appointment under the colonial office, Sept. 1841, as resident magistrate at Moorundee in South Australia, which office he held until Dec., 1846, when he was appointed lieutenant-governor of New Ulster and New Munster in New Zealand; on the expiration of his term of service, returned to England, Sept. 1853; appointed lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent, Oct. 1854, which he held until the end of March, 1861; administered the government-in-chief of the Leeward Island from April, 1859, to April, 1860, during the absence of the governor; specially commissioned in Feb. 1862, to administer the general government of Jamaica and its dependencies, during the absence of the governor, Sir Charles Darling, K.C.B.; appointed governor, April, 1864. In Oct. 1865, put down an insurrection. Received addresses of thanks from the legislature, the bishop and clergy, from dissenting ministers, planters, and others, and from the ladies and women of Jamaica. The legislative council, in their addresses, recorded "grateful thanks for the energy, firmness, and wisdom with which your excellency has carried the island through this momentous crisis." The address from the assembly was in equally flattering terms. In Nov. 1865, Mr. Eyre induced the legislative bodies to abrogate their existing functions. Mr. Eyre returned in Aug. 1866, to England; retired on pension.

FADELLE, F. S.—Appointed excise officer, Dominica, 1873.

FADELLE, JOSEPH.—Provost-marshal, Dominica, 1849; appointed interpreter, 1873; administrator of unrepresented estates, 1873; colonial registrar, 1874.

FAILLE, EDWARD A.—Clerk to the water commissioners, St. Kitts, 1872; magistrate, district C., Dominica, 1874.

FAIRFIELD, E. D.—Educated at Harrow; appointed, after a competitive examination, clerk in colonial office, Nov. 1866; 2nd class clerk, 30th September, 1872; called to the bar by the Inner Temple, Michaelmas, 1872; having been previously awarded a certificate of honour of the 1st class (Trinity, 1872), and an exhibition (Michaelmas, 1872) by the council of legal education; editor of the "COLONIAL OFFICE LIST, 1874." Sent by the Secretary of State on a mission to Gibraltar, in 1875, to inquire, in conjunction with the Senior Control Officer, into the constitution of the civil departments; acted as secretary to the London South African conference, August, 1876.

FALCONER, ALEXANDER.—Formerly master in the Presbyterian School, Woolwich. Appointed March, 1869, second master in Hong Kong Central School.

FALKLAND, 10th VISCOUNT (Scotland, creat. 1620); **BARON HUNSDON**, 1832 (United Kingdom), by which title he holds his seat in the House of Lords; Privy Councillor, 1837; G.C.H., 1831. **LUCIUS BENTINCK CARY.**—Succeeded his father in 1809; appointed a lord of the bedchamber, Dec. 1830; elected a representative peer for Scotland, 1831; was governor of Nova Scotia from 1840 to 1846; captain of the yeoman of the guard from 1846 to 1848; governor of Bombay from Feb. 1848 to Dec. 1853.

FARNUM, CHARLES.—Appointed in 1846; assistant storekeeper, Trinidad, Sept. 1850; acting deputy assistant commissary-general 1856 to 1859; assistant-storekeeper, 1860; is fourth clerk in the receiver-general's office, to which post he was appointed in Sept. 1863; promoted third clerk 21 May, 1872; promoted second clerk in receiver-general's department, Nov. 1, 1872; promoted to be first clerk.

FARQUHARSON, C. A. F.—Assistant district clerk, Mauritius, March, 1852; inspector of distilleries, March, 1854; clerk in colonial secretary's office, Dec. 1855; district clerk at Seychelles, Aug. 1856; district clerk, Pamplemousses, Mauritius, 1858; stipendiary magistrate, Dec. 1864; district magistrate, May, 1868.

FEILDEN, ARTHUR E. C.—Clerk to the senior judge of the eastern district court, Cape of Good Hope; was appointed 2nd clerk to the civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Queenstown, Cape of Good Hope, in February, 1874; second clerk to C. C. and R. M., Cape.

FERGUSON, CAPT. C. R.E.—Appointed deputy director of roads and surveyor-general, Jamaica, 1873.

FERGUSON, RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, Bart., P.C., K.C.M.G. (1874), of Kilkerran, Ayrshire.—Succeeded his father, 1849; member of privy council, 1868; lieutenant-col. commandant of Royal Ayrshire militia; educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford; was lieutenant and captain of the grenadier guards; served in the Crimean campaign, including the battles of Alma and Inkermann (wounded), and siege of Sebastopol; was M.P. for Ayrshire 1854-7, and 1859-68; unsuccessfully contested Sandwich, 1859; was under secretary of state for India and the home departments in Lord Derby's third, and Mr. Disraeli's first administration; appointed governor of South Australia, 1868; and governor New Zealand, 1873; resigned 1874.

FESTING, COLONEL SIR FRANCIS WORGAN, R.M.A., K.C.M.G. (1874), C.B., held a dormant commission to administer the government of the Gold Coast whilst commanding the regular troops during the earlier stages of the Ashanti war, and was of the executive council; commanded at the

repulse of the attack by the Ashantis on Elmina, June, 1873; took a distinguished part in the subsequent operations under Sir G. Wolesey.

FESSENMEYER, GEORGE ALPHONSO.—Appointed clerk in audit office, South Australia, 1857; chief clerk, 1868; assistant auditor-general, 1870.

FFINCH, H. M.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1866.

FIELD, GEORGE E. C.—Entered the 3rd W. I. regiment as ensign, 1865; retired by sale of commission, March, 1870; entered the Jamaica constabulary as sub-inspector, February, 1870.

FINNEMORE, ROBT. ISAAC.—Entered civil service, Natal, 1858; appointed 2nd clerk, surveyor-general's department, 1st March, 1859; promoted to be chief clerk and draughtsman, 1st Oct. 1864; admitted as government land surveyor, 18th Nov. 1863; appointed clerk to attorney-general, Natal, 22nd Dec. 1865; admitted as an advocate in the supreme court of that colony, 8th Jan. 1868; acted as clerk of the peace in 1867, 1868, 1870, 1871, Jan. 1872, &c.; appointed to officiate to a magistrate, May and July, 1870, and April, 1872; member of a post-office inquiry commission, March, 1872; acted for master and registrar supreme court, April, 1873; postmaster-general, 1876.

FINNIMORE, THOMAS ARTHUR.—Was acting assistant surgeon in the army; government medical officer, Grand Port, Mauritius.

FINNISS, JOHN HENRY.—Was clerk in the police office at Mauritius, Oct. 1840; assistant in the registration department, Aug. 1842; first assistant, Aug. 1843; and appointed receiver of registration dues and conservator of mortgages in that colony, June, 1854.

FIRTH, HENRY ALOYSIUS.—Sub-immigration agent for Berbice, 1858; assistant sworn clerk in the registrar's office of Demerara and Essequibo, 1859; sub-immigration agent for British Guiana, 1861; emigration agent at Calcutta for British Guiana, 1872; compiled the laws of British Guiana, 1864, and a supplement 1870, for both the combined court granted an amount in support thereof; in March, 1875, visited China on a special mission relative to the resumption of emigration; acts as emigration agent for Natal, Nevis, and St. Vincent.

FISCHER, R. LES.—Chief clerk, deeds registry, Cape of Good Hope, 1863.

FISHER, F. C.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, 1866; commissioner of requests at Chavackachiri, and acting ditto at Harrispatu, Aug. 1867; acting police magistrate, Jaffna, July, 1868; acting assistant government agent, Kurumgala, 1869; Nuwara Eliya, Jan. 1870; Jaffna, May, 1872; acting police magistrate, Colombo, Nov. 1872; district judge, Chilaw, September, 1873; to continue to Act at Colombo.

FITENI, FRANCIS, LL.D.—Appointed one of Her Majesty's judges, Malta, Sept. 1861.

FITT, H. A.—Registrar-general, Trinidad; appointed 1860; acted as receiver general, 1865 and 1866, and is at present 3rd commissioner of assessed taxes.

FITZGERALD, HORACE.—Educated at the Royal Colleges of Caen and Amiens, in Paris, and at Trinity College, Dublin; is a member of the Irish bar; appointed a puisne judge of Trinidad in 1862.

FITZGERALD, JOHN PATRICK, M.D.—M.R.C.S.; was appointed assistant colonial surgeon and coroner for Wellington, New Zealand, 1840; colonial surgeon, and magistrate of the

province of Wellington, in that colony, 1850; appointed superintendent of native hospitals in British Kaffraria, 1856.

FITZHERBERT, WILLIAM, C.M.G. (1872).—Was educated at Cambridge; elected a fellow of Queen's College, and holds a diploma from the Royal College of Physicians, London; emigrated to New Zealand in 1842; was appointed treasurer of the colony in 1864; resigned in 1865; was re-appointed treasurer in 1866; and was sent to England in 1867 as special agent for the colony of New Zealand; speaker of the house of assembly.

FITZPATRICK, JAMES COLEMAN.—Third puisne judge, Cape of Good Hope; is a graduate of Dublin University. In 1844, was called to the Irish bar; in 1847, was appointed judicial assessor to the sovereigns and chiefs in the countries adjacent to Her Majesty's forts and settlements of the Gold Coast; in 1858, was appointed chief justice of Her Majesty's settlements on the Gold Coast; in 1857, was called to the English bar, *speciali gratia*, at Lincoln's Inn; was appointed judge of the supreme court of British Kaffraria, 1861.

FITZSIMONS, R. H.—Appointed sub-inspector of police, Trinidad, Feb. 8, 1865.

FLEMING, C. W.—Police magistrate and visiting justice, district A, Barbados.

FLEMING, FRANCIS.—Educated at Downside College, near Bath; was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, in November, 1866; appointed crown solicitor for Mauritius in April, 1869; acting district and stipendiary magistrate for the district of Savanne, April 1872; for the district of Flacq, November 1872; for the district of Black River, March, 1873; district judge, Jamaica, 1876.

FLEMING, SIR VALENTINE, Knt. Bachel. (Creat. 1856).—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. 1834, and took honours; was called to the bar at Gray's Inn, 1838; appointed commissioner of the insolvent court for Hobart Town, 1841; solicitor-general of Tasmania, 1844; attorney-general, Jan. 1848; chief justice of the supreme court there, Aug. 1854; and knighted by patent, 1856. Retired 1870.

FLETCHER, HENRY CHARLES CROSBY, C.M.G., (1875), Colonel Grenadier Guards.—Late Secretary to the Governor-General of Canada.

FOLKARD, A. C.—Appointed assistant civil engineer and commissioner of roads, Ceylon, Dec. 1856; provincial assistant, north-western province, 1866; office assistant, Colombo, March, 1868; provincial assistant, east province, 1868; superintending officer, 1872.

FORD, EDWD. S.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of the Malmesbury division of Cape Colony; appointed Dec. 1866; was magistrates' clerk at Richmond, 1848 to 1854; clerk to the civil commissioner, Graaff-Reinet, Sept. 1854 to 1858; clerk of the peace for Graaff-Reinet, 1858 to 1859; C. C. and R. M. Clanwilliam, 1859 to 1866.

FORSTER, NASSAU WILLIAM.—1st clerk, post office, St. Vincent, from 1850 till 1856; clerk in the colonial secretary's office, 1857 to 1859; acting aid waiter, customs, Demerara, British Guiana, 1867-1868; appointed 3rd clerk in the immigration department, British Guiana, 1868; now 1st clerk, immigration department, British Guiana.

FORSTER, WILLIAM.—Treasurer of New South Wales, at present in England in charge of the Agency General of New South Wales.

FORSTER, WILLIAM EDWARD, The Rt. Hon., M.P.—Privy councillor, 1868; a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the West Riding of York; unsuccessfully contested Leeds, April, 1869; first elected for Bradford, Feb. 1861; appointed under-

secretary of state for the colonies, Nov. 1865; vice-president of the committee of privy council for education in Mr. Gladstone's administration, 9th Dec. 1868.

FOSTER, COL. FOSTER.—Assistant magistrate, Gold Coast, educated at Sandhurst; entered the army in 1848; served with the Austrian army through the campaigns in Italy of 1848, 1849, 1850; served throughout the Russian campaign in the Crimea, and was assistant quartermaster-general for the Turkish forces in the Crimea. In January, 1856, was promoted to the rank of major, and commanded the 12th battalion of military train; and was specially employed under the command of Col. Weatherall in the reorganisation of the transport service in the Crimea. In 1860 proceeded to British Columbia, to take up military grant of land. In 1862, at the desire of the imperial government, and with the loyal aid of the inhabitants of the colony, organised a volunteer rifle corps and a company of artillery, which were equipped and armed by Her Majesty's government; was appointed to the command of this force as colonel commandant; was magistrate and gold commissioner; in November, 1870, was appointed assistant magistrate and inspector of police, Gold Coast; acting colonial secretary and collector of customs, 1872, 1873 and 1874; stipendiary magistrate, British Guiana, 1876.

FOURNIER, TELESPHORE.—Born 1824; called to the bar of Lower Canada, 1846; created a Q.C., 1863; sat in the House of Commons and the Quebec Assembly for several years; sworn of the privy council, 7th November, 1873; and was minister of inland revenue from that date until 8th July, 1874, when appointed minister of justice; transferred to postmaster-generalship, 19th May, 1875; retired from government on his appointment as a puisne judge of the supreme court of the dominion, 8th October, same year; the supreme court act and the insolvency act, 1875, were carried by him as minister of justice.

FWOLVER, CHARLES HENRY, M.B. Aberdeen, M.R.C.S. England, L.S.A. London.—On the medical staff of the army in India during the mutiny; present at the capture of Lucknow; formerly resident medical officer, Middlesex Hospital, London; colonial surgeon, St. Helena, 1861.

FWOLVER, HENRY.—Entered the colonial secretary's office, Vancouver Island, in 1864, and on the union of that colony with British Columbia was appointed deputy registrar of the supreme court; appointed first writer at the Gambia in 1868; acted as private secretary to Admiral Patey; has been acting collector of customs on several occasions, and held the appointments of superintendent of police and colonial engineer; administered the government of the Gambia, 22nd April, 1872; appointed acting collector of customs, Lagos, 28th June; and administered the government of that colony from 10th July to 23rd December, 1872; resumed duties at the Gambia, January, 1873; received a commission as captain of the Combo militia; commanded the forces in the field which were raised for the protection of the frontier; publicly received the thanks of the local government for drilling and bringing the militia into such an efficient state of discipline; appointed receiver-general, comptroller of customs and navigation laws, Bermuda, 5th May, 1874; member of the legislative and executive council, 15th August, 1874.

FOX, REV. GEORGE, A.M.—Principal of Queen's college grammar school, British Guiana.

FOX, THOMAS AUGUSTUS.—Entered the naval

service in 1854, and served on board the 'Hilton,' 'Dudbrook,' 'Berhampooter,' 'Fire Queen,' 'Aracan,' commander of the Straits Settlements steamer 'Tonze,' 1862; of the 'Pluto,' 1864 to 1867; and of the 'Peiho,' Aug. 1867: served as a volunteer in the Bengal yeomanry cavalry, 1858, 1859, during the Indian mutiny; has a medal for that service, and also for service in China in 1860; and received a Lieutenant's commission for services rendered during that war; lieutenant, Royal naval reserve, 1868; appointed acting harbour-master and marine magistrate, Penang, May, 1871; Deputy Master-Attendant of Singapore, January, 1873, was confirmed in the appointment of Harbour-Master and Postmaster, at Penang in April, 1874; elected a member of the Royal Geographical Society, 1870.

FRANCES, H.—First revenue officer, Tobago.

FRASER, ALEXANDER.—Appointed magistrate's clerk, Berbice, British Guiana, 1858; aid-waiter, customs, 1861; was also sworn weigher and gauger, 1866; appointed first clerk to sub-comptroller of customs, and sub-bookkeeper, 1867; acted as sub-comptroller and sub-bookkeeper, 1868; promoted to audit department, Demerara, as second clerk, 1872; acting sub-comptroller of customs and sub-bookkeeper, 1875.

FRASER, CHRISTOPHER FINLAY.—Born, 1838; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1865; created a Q.C., 1876; has sat in the Ontario Assembly since March, 1872; became an executive councillor in November, 1873; was provincial secretary and registrar from that date up to April, 1874, when he was appointed commissioner of public works.

FRASER, FRANCIS B.—Third landing waiter, Trinidad, January, 1875.

FRASER, JAMES DENHOLM.—Entered the service 1st May, 1848, as stipendiary magistrate, and was at same time appointed J.P. Appointed acting sheriff of the county of Essequibo, British Guiana, in 1855; also appointed a commissioner for administering oaths to affidavits. Appointed sheriff of Berbice on 1st April, 1868; also president of the poor law board; acted in 1872 as assistant government secretary, and assistant receiver general, Berbice; provost-marshal of British Guiana, June, 1876.

FRASER, JOHN L.—Clerk to the civil engineer, and inspector of roads, Dominica, 1874.

FRASER, LIONEL M.—Ensign H.M. 25th Regiment, July, 1852; embarked for India Aug. 1853; lieutenant, H.M. 41st regiment, April, 1855; returned from India, Aug. 1855: proceeded to the Crimea, 12th Sept. 1855; returned to England, June, 1866; embarked with his regiment (the 41st) for the West Indies, Jan. 1857; sold out of the service, July, 1859; was adjutant of the 41st and fort adjutant of Trinidad from Nov. 1858, till July, 1859; appointed clerk in the colonial treasury, Trinidad, 24th March, 1865; sub-inspector of police and inspector of weights and measures at San Fernando, 16th Feb. 1866; acting inspector of police, inspector of prisons, and inspector of weights and measures for Port of Spain, 24th Aug. 1867; appointed inspector commandant of police, inspector of prisons, and inspector of weights and measures, 22nd of Aug. 1868; justice of the peace for the county of St. George, 1867; justice of the peace for the whole island (by ordinance) 22nd Aug. 1868; acted as private secretary to C. H. Kortright, Esq., administrator of the government of Trinidad; registrar of the courts, 1876.

FRASER, MALCOLM, C. E.—Appointed surveyor in the province of Auckland, New Zealand, in January, 1857; district surveyor, native land purchase department, New Zealand, February, 1859;

district surveyor in Canterbury and on West Coast Gold Fields, New Zealand, August, 1863; chief surveyor for Westland, New Zealand, February, 1867; commissioner of crown lands and chief surveyor, Westland, New Zealand, May, 1869; in charge of the land and works department, Westland, New Zealand, in 1869 and 1870; was appointed surveyor-general of Western Australia, December, 1870; is a member of the executive and legislative councils of that colony.

FRASER, SIMON JAMES.—Barrister-at-Law; appointed, 1st June, 1868, a stipendiary magistrate of Tobago, and also a justice of the peace on the general commission; appointed a coroner for the island, July, 1868; acted for three months in 1869 as stipendiary magistrate for No. 1 district; was acting attorney-general, 1869; resumed his duties as acting magistrate, 1870.

FREDERICTON, 1st BISHOP of. Founded 1845.—RIGHT REV. JOHN MEDLEY, D.D.—Was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he was 2nd class in classics, 1826, graduated M.A. 1830, and D.D. 1845; was appointed vicar of St. Thomas's, Exeter, in 1838; prebendary of Exeter cathedral in 1842; and consecrated 1st Bishop of this see in 1845. Is author of a tract on episcopacy, an address to Sunday-school teachers, and has published several sermons. The diocese includes the province of New Brunswick.

FREELING, SANFORD, C.M.G. (1871).—Entered the royal artillery, as 2nd lieutenant, May 2, 1847; 1st lieutenant, June 30, 1848; captain, Sept. 21, 1854; colonial secretary and inspector of revenues, Gibraltar, 1st June, 1859; employed on the staff as military secretary at Malta and Gibraltar from April, 1855, to June, 1859; lieutenant-governor, Dominica, 1868; lieutenant-governor, Grenada, 1871; administered the general government of the Windward Islands, 1875; governor of the Gold Coast Colony, 1876.

FREMANTLE, CAPT. THE HON. EDMUND ROBERT, R.N., C.B., C.M.G. (1874).—Appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George, for service during the Ashantee war 1873-74, having been some time senior naval officer on the station.

FRENCH, C. W.—Clerk to the police magistrates, rural district, St. Kitts.

FRERE, SIR HENRY BARTLE EDWARD. 1st Baronet, created 1876; G.C.B. (1876); G.C.S.I. (1866); K.C.B. (1859).—Educated at King Edward VI. grammar school, Bath, and at Haileybury college; entered the civil service of the H.E.I.C. in 1834; after holding some revenue appointments became secretary to Sir Geo. Arthur (governor of Bombay) in 1842; created K.C.B. for his services as British resident in the province of Scinde, 1859; appointed member of council of the governor-general of India, 1859; chief commissioner of Scinde, 1860; twice received the thanks of parliament for his services during the mutiny; was president of the council of the governor-general (during his absence) in 1860; subsequently first ordinary member thereof; was governor of Bombay, March, 1862 (when he resigned the Bombay civil service), to January, 1867; appointed a member of the council of India, November, 1866; received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford, 1867; the honorary degree of LL.D. at Cambridge, 1874; is vice-president of the Royal Geographical Society; on leaving India received numerous complimentary addresses, including one from 20 native princes; was appointed in October, 1872, by Her Majesty's government, special commissioner to proceed to East Africa to enquire into the slave trade there, where he procured the signing of a treaty by the Sultan of Zanzibar, abolish-

ing that traffic in May, 1873; and received in 1874 the freedom of the city of London in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas for his successful exertions in East Africa; accompanied H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on his Indian tour, 1875-6, and on his return was created a baronet and a G.C.B.; appointed in 1877 governor of the colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, and Griqualand West, and Her Majesty's high commissioner in South Africa.

FRERE, WILLIAM EDWARD, C.M.G. (1875).—Formerly a judge of the supreme court of Bombay. Was senior member of two commissions of enquiry into the condition of Indian labourers in British Guiana in 1870, and in Mauritius in 1872.

FULLER, E. — Officer commanding pioneer division, public works department, Ceylon, 1866; superintending officer, 1870.

FULLER, FREDERIC W.—Entered the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, 28th April, 1862, after competitive examination, junior clerk, 1st class, 1st Oct., 1867; private secretary to Mr. Herbert, 1st July, 1870; private secretary to Hon. R. Meade, 21st May, 1871, to 29th Sept. 1872; appointed a 2nd class clerk, 30th Sept. 1872.

FYERS, R.E., LIEUT.-COL. A. B.—Entered Royal engineers, Dec., 1847; promoted to captain, Aug. 1856, and Lieut.-Col., October, 1873; served in Mauritius from 1849 until 1858, during the greater part of which time he was "government meteorological observer;" was stationed at the Curragh camp from 1858 until 1861, and at Malta from 1861 until 1865; appointed surveyor-general of Ceylon 26 April, 1866. Is on the seconded list.

FYFE, LAWRENCE R.—Educated at the University of Aberdeen; entered the public service of Jamaica as a temporary clerk in the colonial secretary's office, 1870; subsequently appointed a 2nd class clerk in the audit office, and was in June, 1871, transferred to the colonial secretary's office; acted as private secretary to Sir W. Grey from January to May, 1875; promoted first class clerk, colonial secretary's office, April, 1875.

FYNN, W. CHRISTIAN.—Appointed clerk of the courts, Cape Coast Castle, in 1858.

GABOUREL, AUSTIN W.—Appointed clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Honduras, July 1865.

GAIRDNER, GORDON, C.M.G. (1874).—Appointed clerk in the office of secretary of state for the colonies, Jan. 1824; promoted to be assistant clerk, 5th Jan. 1825; senior clerk, 30th April, 1837; and chief clerk, Jan. 1860; was *ex-officio* secretary and registrar of the order of St. Michael and St. George. Retired 1870.

GALGEY, OTHO, L.R.C.S. Ireland, L.R. and Q.C.P. Ireland, L.M.—Medical officer No. 5 district, St. Vincent; late clinical resident in the Richmond, Whitworth and Hardwicke hospitals, Dublin.

GALL, ARTHUR.—Entered H.M. ordnance service 1854; transferred to commissariat staff, 1858; resigned 1864; appointed auditor of public accounts, Grenada, 1866; treasurer in that colony, 1869; chief revenue officer, St. Lucia, 1873.

GALLAGHER, DENIS M.—Assistant government secretary and assistant receiver-general, Berbice, British Guiana; studied in the normal establishment of the commissioners of national education, Ireland, during 1851, and the special class during the whole of the years 1851 and 1852, and received from the professors a first-class certificate for distinguished proficiency in English literature, mathematics, and natural philosophy; was a commercial accountant, 1855 to 1857; appointed sub-immigration agent for the counties of Demerara and

Essequibo, British Guiana, Sept. 1857 (appointment altered to first sub-immigration agent in 1862); acted on five occasions between 1863 and 1872 as immigration agent general; appointed to act as a stipendiary magistrate, 6th June, 1872; sub-controller of customs and rum duties, and bookkeeper (representing audit department), Berbice, 1st November, 1872; and *ex-officio* registrar of shipping; acting superintendent of rivers and creeks, (magistrate upper river district), in addition to other duties, 8th February to 30th June, 1873; acting assistant government secretary, and assistant receiver general, in addition to other duties, 19th September, 1873, to 6th May, 1874; appointed assistant government secretary, and assistant receiver-general, 4th February, 1875; is a lieutenant in the rifle corps, Georgetown militia, and holds a P.S. certificate, with a memorandum of competency as adjutant; is a justice of the peace for the colony.

GALLWEY, MICHAEL H.—Called to the bar in Ireland, 1853; appointed attorney-general, Natal, 1857; member of council.

GALT, SIR ALEX. T., K.C.M.G. (1869).—Born 1817; entered Canadian Parliament, 1849, and was almost continuously a member, first of the old legislative assembly, and later of the house of commons, until 1872, when he retired from parliament; was finance minister from 7th Aug. to 21st May, 1862; from March, 1864, to Aug., 1866; and from 1st July to 4th Nov., 1867; declined to form an administration, 1858; proposed resolutions, same year, in favour of a federal union of British North America Provinces, which resolutions formed the basis of the policy of a subsequent administration; a delegate to the colonial conference in London, 1867, for carrying out final terms of the union of the Canadian provinces; appointed commissioner under the Washington treaty for the valuation of the fishing privileges conceded to the United States, 1874.

GARCIA, EGBERT B.—Civil commissioner and magistrate, Victoria West, Cape of Good Hope; appointed Dec. 1869; was clerk to C. C. and R. M. Murraysburg, 1859 to 1865; clerk in general post-office, Cape Town, 1865 to 1869.

GARCIA, GEO.—Solicitor-general, Trinidad; appointed 1849; called to the bar, Inner Temple, 1842; appointed attorney-general of Trinidad, 1870. Resigned 1874. Has acted on several occasions as chief justice of the colony.

GARCIA, MAURICE.—Civil commissioner and magistrate, Riversdale, Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 1863; entered the colonial service, 1828; appointed clerk of the peace, George, 1856; civil commissioner and magistrate, Richmond, 1862.

GARRAWAY, DAVID G.—Entered the provost-marshal's office, Grenada, in Jan. 1867; appointed chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, March, 1868; acting clerk, of council, Sept. 1868; deputy secretary, registrar and clerk of the crown, Mar. 1871; was commissioner on taking of census in May, 1871; is secretary of the board of education; held appointment of auditor of public accounts from November, 1871, to October, 1872; and again from June to November, 1875; clerk to privy council and secretary to executive committee, February, 1875; appointed acting public treasurer in April, 1876, and *ex officio* a member of the legislature.

GARRICK, JOSEPH HECTOR.—Appointed attorney-general, Fiji, Nov., 1876.

GAWTHORNE, JAMES.—Appointed clerk in survey office, 2nd January, 1862; promoted in April, 1855, to post-office, Penang; 28th February,

1869, to 30th May, 1870, acting as assistant post-master.

GAWTHORN, W. R.—Entered the public service, as clerk in the Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 1847; private secretary and librarian to Cardinal Wiseman, April, 1852; private secretary to Archbishop English (Trinidad), Nov., 1861; chief clerk of the health office, Port of Spain, Nov., 1871; acting corresponding clerk of the public works department, July, 1873; chief clerk of the petty list court of Port of Spain, Aug., 1872; was editor of the *Star of the West* newspaper for thirteen years, and of the *Grenadian* for six months; received a gratuity from the government of Trinidad, in 1872, for his services during the small pox epidemic in that colony.

GERRARD, JOHN.—Appointed 2nd clerk in the registrar-general's office, Hong Kong, 1860; promoted to 1st clerk, 1863.

GIBBS, GEORGE MEADE, M.A.—Archdeacon of St. Kitts, Nevis, &c.; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; obtained at entrance recommendation for honours and Hebrew prize; graduated 1847; ordained by the bishop of Lichfield, 1848, for Trinity parish, Derby; appointed to curacy of St. Mary's, Southwark, 1851; Wonston, Hants, 1855; archdeacon of St. Kitts, and rector of St. George's, Basseterre, Dec. 1861. Member executive legislative council, St. Kitts, 1862.

GIBBALTAIR, 4TH BISHOP.—See SANDFORD.

GIBSON, J. W.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, 1865; acting police magistrate, Harrisatttu, 1866; acting police magistrate, Panadur, 1867; commissioner of requests, &c., Avisawalla and Pasyala, June, 1868; police magistrate, Máta, Oct. 1870; acting assistant government agent, Colombo, Nov. 1871; police magistrate, Haldumulla, May, 1872, to continue to act as assistant government agent, Colombo; police magistrate, Gampola, Sept. 1872; acting district judge, Badulla, April, 1873.

GIBSON, T. M.—Educated at Cheltenham College; obtained an exhibition at Trinity College, Oxford; took second-class honours (classical) in moderations, 1869, and the degree of B.A. in 1870; was then called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn; appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, Jan. 1871; acting police magistrate, Balapitmodara, Sept. 1873.

GIBSON, W. C., C.M.G. (1869).—Appointed to the Ceylon civil service, Sept. 1832; attached to the colonial secretary's office, 1833; also in that year assistant collector of customs, Negombo, and assistant government agent, Colombo; was appointed in 1838 commissioner of loan board, auditor of the supreme court, and chairman of the savings bank; assistant colonial secretary, &c. 1840; acting auditor-general, 1846 and 1849; acting colonial secretary, 1850; auditor-general, 1851; acting colonial secretary, 1855 and 1859, in which office he was confirmed, Aug. 1860. Retired on pension, 1869.

GIBSON, Z. T.—Served as a cadet in the royal navy for three years; served in the mercantile navy in the capacities of mate and master alternately till 1867; joined the civil service as an officer of customs at Freetown; transferred to British Sherbro, as harbour master and chief clerk of customs in 1869; transferred to the Gambia, as harbour-master, tide surveyor, and quarantine officer in 1870; promoted as registrar and clerk of the courts, and crown prosecutor, 1871; collector of ship rates in 1872; attorney and advocate, 1875; curator of intestate estates and escheater, 1875.

GILL, JOHN B.—Appointed, after examination

by civil service commissioners, clerk in emigration commissioners' office, June, 1864.

GILLARD, RICHARD.—Appointed clerk in the customs, Bridgwater, England, Jan. 1852; promoted to the third class in secretary's office, London, July, 1855; second class, Dec. 1858; promoted to first class, Jan. 1866; appointed surveyor-general of customs and inspector of invoices, Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 1868; and upon the amalgamation of the customs and internal revenue departments, appointed collector of customs, Kingston, 1st March, 1869.

GILMORE, GEORGE.—Appointed colonial secretary, Tasmania, April, 1876.

GLADSTONE, Privy Councillor (Gt. Brit.). Appointed 1841.—**RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, M.P.**—Was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he attained a double first class in 1831; graduated M.A. 1834; and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1848; was a lord of the treasury in Dec. 1834; under-secretary for the colonies from Jan. to April, 1835; vice-president of the board of trade, and master of the mint, from Sept. 1841, to May, 1843, when he became president of the board of trade, retaining the office of master of the mint; resigned both Feb. 1845; was secretary of state for the colonies from Dec. 1845, to July, 1846; chancellor of the exchequer from Jan. 1853, to Feb. 1855; lord high commissioner extraordinary to the Ionian Islands, Nov. 1858; reappointed chancellor of the exchequer, June, 1859; is author of 'The State in its relations with the Church,' 'Church Principles considered in their Results,' and other works; was M.P. for Newark from 1832 to Jan. 1846, and has sat for the university of Oxford from 1847; defeated 1865, and returned for South Lancashire; at the general election of 1868 was defeated for South Lancashire, and was returned as M.P. for Greenwich; First Lord of the Treasury, Dec. 9, 1868; chancellor of the exchequer and master of the mint, in conjunction with other appointments 1873—resigned Feb. 1874.

GLADWIN, HENRY JAMES.—Second clerk in the immigration department, British Guiana; 1 Aug., 1873; appointed third clerk, 1st Jan. 1873.

GLOVER, Sir J. H., R.N., G.C.M.G. (1874).—Entered the navy in 1841 on board the 'Queen,' bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Owen, in which ship he sailed to the Mediterranean; transferred in May, 1842, to the Mediterranean survey until 1850; for two years commanded the cutter 'Auxiliary'; in 1851 served on the West African station until promoted to lieutenant in October of that year; in 1852 served in the 'Winchester' frigate on the East Indian station; transferred to the steam sloop 'Sphinx,' shared in the attack and capture of Pegu, and in the action at Donibew, was especially mentioned in despatches on both occasions; senior lieutenant in the steam sloop 'Rosamond' in the Baltic in 1854; commanded the 'Otter,' steam, 3 guns, from 1st March, 1855, to March, 1857, and was employed in her on 'particular service' in the rivers Elbe and Weser in 1855; from March, 1857, to March, 1861, was employed on the service of the Niger expedition, surveyed the lagoons at Lagos, and that portion of the river Niger comprised between Boreassa and the sea; during 1861-2 he commanded the 'Handy' gunboat on the lagoons at Lagos, until promoted to the rank of commander; first commission as administrator of the government of Lagos, 21st April, 1863; colonial secretary, Lagos, 5th May, 1864; administrator of the government from 21st Feb., 1866, until the 9th of July, 1872; has received the thanks

of the secretary of state for foreign affairs, and of the secretary of state for war for services rendered on different occasions; has also received the thanks of the administrator and council of the government of the Gold Coast for his survey of the river Volta from the rapids to the sea; and for the assistance he rendered in destroying the pirates of the island of Duffoe on that river in 1870; special commissioner to friendly native chiefs in the eastern district of the protected territories on Gold Coast, 18th Aug. 1873; engaged and defeated the Ahoonah tribes, Dec. 1873, and having left Mr. Goldsworthy in command in that quarter, marched with about 700 Houssas into Ashanti, and made his way to Coomassie, through the ruins of which he passed on the 12th of February, 1874. Received the Grand Cross of Saint Michael and Saint George for these services. Governor of Newfoundland, 1875.

GOLDIE, CHARLES.—Inspector of invoices and chief landing surveyor, Kingston, Jamaica; entered the imperial customs service as examining officer at Greenock, Scotland, in 1863.

GOLDSWORTHY, R. T., C.M.G. (1874).—Served during the Indian mutiny in the volunteer cavalry of Havelock's forces; present in the actions of Conao, Bussurutgunj, and re-capture of Bussurutgunj; for these services he received a commission in the 17th Lancers; present at the taking of Bithoor, action of Boorbrakehowkee, and first relief of Lucknow; subsequently served as assistant field engineer in defence of the residency of Lucknow until its final relief (twice specially mentioned in despatches); was staff officer to a flying column in Central India; received medal with clasp; passed the required examination for the Staff College; appointed inspector-general of police, Sierra Leone, 1868; transferred to Lagos as inspector of Houssa police and district magistrate in 1870; appointed collector of customs, Gold Coast, 1873; appointed second in command to Sir John Glover's force on the Volta, 1873; was left by Sir John Glover, in command of a large native force, to finish the war with the Ahoonahs, in the Trans Volta country, whom he engaged and defeated on three occasions; received the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George for these services; president of Nevis, May, 1876; colonial secretary of Western Australia, 1877.

GOOD, CHARLES, graduated at Exeter College, Oxford, B.A., 1856.—Entered colonial service as chief clerk in office of colonial secretary of British Columbia, April, 1859; acted as private secretary to governor Douglas during 1859, 1860, 1861; was appointed clerk to the legislative council 19th June, 1864; appointed assistant colonial secretary, 1867, and first colonial secretary on the confederation of British Columbia with the dominion of Canada, 20th July, 1871, until a responsible ministry was formed, on 14th November, 1871, when he was appointed assistant provincial secretary.

GORDON, ARTHUR J. L.—Was private secretary to the governor of Trinidad, 1866 to 1870; acting colonial secretary, Trinidad, April, 1870; private secretary to governor of Mauritius, 1870; private secretary to the governor, Fiji, 1875.

GORDON, HON. SIR ARTHUR HAMILTON, K.C.M.G. (1871).—Was private secretary to his father, Earl of Aberdeen, when first lord of the treasury, 1852 to 1855; was M.P. for Beverley from July 29, 1854, till March, 1857; accompanied Mr. Gladstone on his special mission to the Ionian Islands, as lord high commissioner extraordinary, in November, 1858; was appointed a companion of the order of St. Michael and St. George in 1859,

captain commandant of the 1st Aberdeenshire rifle volunteers, Feb. 25, 1860, and appointed lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, Oct. 1861; appointed governor of Trinidad, Nov. 1866; governor of Mauritius, 1870; retired, 1874. Appointed governor of the new colony of Fiji, January, 1875.

GORE, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, F.R.G.S.—Colonial secretary of Barbados, *ex officio* a member of the executive and legislative councils; administered the government of St. Vincent from May to October, 1874; and of Grenada from March to May, 1876; was acting private secretary to Sir A. Oliphant, C.B., chief justice of Ceylon, 1850, private secretary to C. Temple, Esq., second puisne judge of Ceylon, 1851, and to Sir Philip E. Wodehouse, K.C.B., when superintendent of British Honduras in 1852, and again when governor of British Guiana in 1854; while in Honduras acted twice as colonial secretary, and was employed in the Bay Islands then under the British flag; appointed acting assistant government secretary, and acting circuit stipendiary magistrate of British Guiana, 1855; was confirmed in 1857 as assistant government secretary; acted as government secretary in 1865; appointed an inspector of prisons, 1865, and a director in 1866; was acting government secretary, chairman of the board of health, and member of the education committee, from October, 1866, until transferred to Barbados as colonial secretary, in March, 1867; is a J. P. for the island. Militia services.—Appointed captain in the militia of British Guiana in 1856; military secretary in 1865, and adjutant-general in 1866; when transferred to Barbados in 1867, received a commission as military secretary, and in 1868 acted as adjutant-general; present rank, lieutenant-colonel.

GORMAN, W. J.—Captain, late of the Ceylon Rifles; appointed assistant commissary-general, Ceylon 1858; acting deputy commissary-general, 1863, resumed duties 1864; acting deputy commissary-general, 1866; colonial storekeeper, September, 1867. Is a J. P. for the island.

GORRIE, JOHN.—Called to the bar of Scotland, 1856; Captain Q.E.R.V., 1859; one of the honorary advocate-deputies for Scotland, 1860; practised in London, 1862 to 1869; counsel for Jamaica Committee before Royal Commission in that colony, 1866; substitute-procureur and advocate-general, Mauritius, 10th Aug., 1869; 3rd puisne judge, supreme court, 5th Sept., 1870; 2nd puisne judge, 12th Sept., 1870; member of the police and old immigrants inquiry commission, 1872; president of the council of education, 1874-6; acting 1st puisne judge, April, 1875; chief justice of Fiji, March, 1876.

GOTTLIEB, FELIX HENRY, F.S.S., F.R.G.S.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, Nov. 1871; magistrate of police and chief commissioner of the court of requests, Singapore; entered the service of government of the Straits Settlements on the 1st April, 1846; transferred from Penang to the post office at Singapore on the 1st of October of the same year; appointed sworn clerk of the supreme court of judicature on the 9th of May, 1848; was nominated deputy at Singapore to the sheriff and marshal of the Incorporated Settlements; appointed official assignee and sealer of the insolvent court, 1857; on Sept. 20, 1859, nominated high sheriff and marshal of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca; on March 21, 1861, was appointed commissioner of the court of requests; on Sept. 20, 1862, reappointed sheriff and marshal of the Straits Settlements for the current year; on Nov. 21, 1863, was appointed a justice of the peace; coroner since April 22, 1864; appointed Nov. 19,

1863, magistrate of police, Singapore; chief commissioner of the court of requests, Dec. 17, 1866; and on April 8, 1867, was again appointed presiding magistrate in the police court. Appointed crown solicitor, Straits Settlements, 1st June, 1874.

GOULBURN, 1st BISHOP OF.—**RIGHT REV. MESAC THOMAS, D.D.**—Founded 1863.—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated B.A. 1840; M.A. 1843; ordained deacon, 1840; priest, 1844; vicar of Tuddenham St. Martin, Suffolk; was secretary to the colonial and continental church society. Goulburn formed part of the diocese of New South Wales until its separation in 1863.

GOULDSBURY, VALESIUS SKIPTON, M.D., C.M.G. (1876).—Surgeon-major in the army medical department, serving on the West Coast of Africa; has served in several capacities under the Gold Coast government, and been employed upon more than one special mission to native tribes.

GOYDER, G. WOODROFFE.—Chief clerk, land office, South Australia, 1853; deputy surveyor general, 1855; surveyor general, 1861; also inspector of mines and valuer of runs.

GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE.—(New South Wales) 2nd BISHOP OF, **RIGHT REV. JAMES FRANCIS TURNER, D.D.**—Educated Durham University, where he graduated B.A. 1851, M.A. 1854; ordained in 1851; formerly rector of North Tedworth, near Marlborough; for some time chaplain of Bishop Cosin's Hall, Durham University.

GRAHAM, CYRIL CLERKE.—Was honorarily attached to Lord Dufferin, British commissioner in Syria, from September 10, 1860, till June, 1861; private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, secretary of state for the colonies, 6th July, 1866 to 9th March, 1867; lieutenant-governor, Grenada, 1875.

GRAHAM, CAPT. D. D.—Provincial superintendent of police, Galle, Ceylon, 1868.

GRAHAM, FREDK.—Appointed clerk in the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, after a competitive examination, 30th May, 1870; appointed private secretary to Mr. Herbert, 1st October, 1872; 2nd class clerk, 30th Sept. 1872.

GRAHAM, JOHN.—Accountant clerk in treasury office, British Columbia, April, 1859; is now assistant receiver-general of Canadian British Columbia.

GRAHAM, R.—Collector of customs, Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 1868; civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Albany division, Cape Colony; Sept. 1852; governor's deputy in British Kaffraria from 1864 to 1868; civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Albany, 1866 to Nov., 1868.

GRAHAM, THOS.—Crown commissioner, colonial surveyor, and civil engineer, Turks Islands; appointed 1853; appointed treasurer of Honduras, 1863; is *ex-officio* member of the executive council; was commandant of the Belize volunteers; was acting colonial secretary from Oct., 1863, to Mar. 1864; June, 1866, to July, 1867; in August, 1868; from June, 1874, to November, 1875; and from March, 1876.

GRAHAM'S-TOWN (CAPE OF GOOD HOPE), 3rd BISHOP OF. Bishopric founded 1853. **RIGHT REV. N. J. MERRIMAN, M.A.** (1871).—Colonial chaplain, Graham's Town, and archdeacon, 1849; elected bishop of the Orange River Free State, 1869. This diocese (originally part of the see of Cape Town) comprises the eastern districts of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, together with the districts south of the Orange, and east of the Ongar Rivers, and also the territory of British Kaffraria.

GRANT, JOHN.—Keeper of the common gaol, Tobago.

GRANT, SIR JOHN PETER, G.C.M.G. (1874), K.C.B. (1862).—Educated at Eton, Edinboro' and Haileybury; entered the Bengal civil service, 1828; appointed secretary to the Indian law commission, 1837; commissioner for the debts of the Raja of Mysore, 1844; secretary to the government of Bengal, 1848; secretary to the governor-general of India in council (home department), 1852; subsequently transferred to the foreign department; a member of the council of India, May, 1854; was lieutenant-governor of Bengal from May 1859 to 1862; governor of Jamaica, June, 1866, until 1874.

GRANT, SIR PATRICK, G.C.B., and G.C.M.G. (1868).—Lieutenant-general; served with the army at Gwalior, 1843-4, Sutlej, 1845-6; Punjab, 1848-9; Afghanistan, 1849-50; governor of Malta, March, 1867, to June, 1872. Governor of Chelsea Hospital, March, 1874.

GAUNT, WILLIAM HENRY.—Barrister at law; police magistrate and resident warden for the gold-fields of Victoria; and a justice of the peace for New South Wales; is also a coroner and visiting justice of H.M.'s gaol at Ballarat; entered the gold fields department on 6th July, 1853, placed in charge on 26th July, 1855; appointed warden of gold fields, December, 1855, and police magistrate on 20th June, 1857; held the offices of Chinese protector and commissioner of crown lands, prior to their abolition; and while stationed on the border was a stipendiary and police magistrate for New South Wales; has served in all the gold fields of the colony, and since 1869 has been in charge of the Ballarat district.

GRANVILLE (RT. HON. GRANVILLE GEORGE LEVESON GOWER), EARL, K.G., D.C.L.—Educated at Christ Church, Oxford; was attached to the embassy at Paris from May, 1835, till Aug. 1836; was M.P. for Morpeth from Feb. 10, 1831, till Feb. 1840, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds; was under secretary of state for foreign affairs from March 7, 1840, till Sept. 3, 1841; was M.P. for Lichfield from Sept. 1841, till he succeeded to the peerage as 2nd earl, Jan. 8, 1846; was appointed master of the buckhounds, July 9, 1846; sworn a privy councillor, Aug. 1, 1846; appointed one of the commissioners of railways, Nov. 4, 1846; and a deputy lieutenant of Salop in the same year; appointed vice-president of the board of trade and paymaster-general, May 7, 1848; Jan. 3, 1850, one of the commissioners for the promotion of the exhibition of works of industry of all nations to be holden in the year 1851; was secretary of state for foreign affairs from Dec. 27, 1851, till Feb. 27, 1852; was appointed lord president of the council, Dec. 28, 1852; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, June 21, 1854; a member of the committee of education, July 3, 1854; lieutenant-colonel of the queen's own royal regiment of Staffordshire yeomanry cavalry, July 3, 1854, which he resigned, May 21, 1861; was again appointed lord president of the council, Feb. 8, 1855; ambassador extraordinary to the Emperor of all the Russias (Alexander II.), on the occasion of his imperial majesty's coronation, July 22, 1856; and chancellor of the University of London, Dec. 26, 1856; resigned office, Feb. 26, 1858; was again appointed lord president of the council, June 18, 1859; K.G., July 6, 1859; was appointed in 1861 to be one of the commissioners for the international exhibition of works of industry and art to be held in London in 1862; was in attendance on her majesty when she proceeded to Germany in the autumn of 1863; had the degree of D.C.L.

conferred upon him by the University of Oxford in 1863; resigned office, July 5, 1866; constable of Dover castle and lord warden of the cinque ports; secretary of state for the colonies in Mr. Gladstone's first administration, 9 Dec. 1868; succeeded the Earl of Clarendon as secretary of state, foreign affairs, July, 1870; resigned, Feb. 1874.

GRATTIEN, E.—Appointed assistant colonial surgeon, Ceylon, 1858.

GRATTAN, MAJOR H.—Gazetted ensign 80th regiment, on the 15th June, 1855; promoted lieutenant, 2nd Queen's Royals, in Feb. 1857; served with this regiment in South Africa, also throughout the campaign of 1860 in North China, for which he has a medal with two clasps for Taku Forts and Peking; exchanged in Feb. 1863 as a captain to the 35th Royal Sussex, and served with this regiment in India until its return to England in 1868, and for one year was attached to the Punjaub frontier force in command of the detachment of his regiment then holding Fort Akulghur, at Dera Ismail Khan; appointed in October, 1874, private secretary and aide-de-camp to Major-general Sir Arthur Purves Phayre, K.C.S.I. and C.B., governor of Mauritius.

GRAVES, T. N.—June, 1854, clerk, colonial secretary's office, Mauritius; Nov. 1, 1858, clerk, in treasury; May, 1864, joint district clerk.

GRAY, A.—Educated at Rugby; appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, Sept. 1871; acting assistant government agent, Anuradhapura, Sept. 1873.

GRAY, F.—Appointed commissioner of loan board, Ceylon, 1858; secretary to loan board, 1866.

GRAY, S. BROWNLOW.—Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1847; appointed attorney-general of Bermuda, June, 1861. Is also advocate of the vice-admiralty court of that colony.

GRAY, MAJOR W. R.—Entered the army as ensign in the 30th regt. in 1843, served in England and Ireland; promoted in 1847 to a lieutenancy in the Ceylon rifle regiment, served in Ceylon from 1847 to 1850, and again in 1854; during the Ceylon rebellion of 1848 commanded the outpost of Ambepusse; served in Hong Kong from 1850 to 1854; acted for a considerable time as paymaster, quartermaster, and adjutant of the detachment of his regiment at that station; promoted to an unattached company in 1856; accepted a troop in the military train on the formation of that corps in 1857; in 1859 went with his battalion to China; in 1860 was sent to Japan with his troop for horses; on his return, before the taking of the Taku forts, appointed captain-commandant of the mounted transport of the army (which was then declared to be in a state of collapse); at the end of the first march towards Peking, on arrival at Trien Tein, received the thanks of general (now) Lord Napier of Magdala; mentioned in despatches; promoted to rank of major in the army (medal and clasp); on the breaking up of the field force, remained with the army of occupation in command of the 1st battalion military train, with which he returned to England in 1862, again mentioned in despatches; in 1863 proceeded with the 4th battalion of the military train to New Zealand; in 1865 appointed to the staff of the governor of that colony up to the end of 1867, performed the duties of aide-de-camp and military secretary, and for six months the additional duties of private secretary, specially mentioned and recommended for promotion (medal); promoted to an unattached majority when the military train was broken up; and, on the assurance of the military secretary that there was

no prospect of employment for unattached majors, retired from the service; in 1875, appointed superintendent of prisons, Straits Settlements.

GREEN, H. W.—Educated at Marlborough College; junior "Brown" prizeman, 1867, and subsequently at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he obtained an open scholarship in classics; appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, Jan. 1870; acting assistant government agent, Batticaloa, Mar. 1871; police magistrate, Panwilla, Dec. 1871; to continue to act at Batticaloa; acting assistant government agent, Kurunigala, July, 1873.

GREENE, WILLIAM.—Clerk to procureur-general, Mauritius, 1863; acting crown solicitor, 1872.

GREGORY, AUGUSTUS CHARLES, C.M.G. (1875).—Surveyor-General of Queensland.

GREGORY, CHARLES HUTTON, C.E., C.M.G. (1876).—Past president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and consulting engineer for various works in the colonies.

GREGORY, RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM HENRY, K.C.M.G., (1875).—Was member of Parliament for Galway county, Ireland; governor of Ceylon, 1871 to 1877; and was sworn a member of the Privy Council for Ireland, in the same year; appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George on the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to the East.

GRESHAM, JOHN FOSTER.—Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A., 1849; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, June 7, 1852; special pleader, northern circuit; attended Hull, west riding, Manchester, Middlesex, and central criminal court sessions; appointed chief justice of Grenada, 1863.

GREY, SIR GEORGE, K.C.B. (Civil.) 1848.—Entered the army as ensign in the 83rd regiment, 1829; promoted to be lieutenant, 1833; and captain, 1839; left England in 1837 to explore the north-west part of Australia, the account of which will be found in a work published by him, entitled 'Journals of Two Expeditions of Discovery in North-west and Western Australia, during 1837-8-9;' was for some time resident magistrate at Albany, West Australia; appointed governor of South Australia, Dec. 1840; of New Zealand, 1846; of the Cape of Good Hope, 1854; specially re-appointed governor of New Zealand, June, 1861; is author of 'Polynesian Mythology.' Relieved of the government of New Zealand, end of 1867. Retired on a governor's pension in 1872; superintendent of the Province of Auckland, 1875.

GREY, RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE, 2nd Bart. (Utd. Kgd'm. creat. 1814); Privy Councillor, 1839; G.C.B. (Civil.) 1849.—Educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he was 1st class in classics, 1821; and graduated, M.A. 1824; was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1826; was under-secretary for the colonies from July to Nov. 1834, and from April, 1835 till 1839; was judge-advocate-general from 1839 to June, 1848; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster from June to Sept. 1841; secretary of state for the home department from July, 1846, to Feb. 1852; secretary of state for the colonies from June, 1854, to Feb. 1855; again home secretary from March, 1855, to Feb. 1858; reappointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, June, 1859; and again secretary of state for the home department, 1861; was M.P. for Devonport from 1832 to 1847; for Northumberland North from 1847 to 1852, and member for Morpeth, January, 1853.

GREY, 3rd EARL (Creat. 1806). VISC. HOWICK, 1801; BARON GREY. 1806 (Utd. Kgd'm); BART., 1746 (Gt. Brit.); Privy Councillor, 1835.—

HENRY GEORGE GREY.—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A. 1823); was under-secretary of state for the colonies from 1830 to 1833; under-secretary for the home department from Jan. till July, 1834; secretary at war from April, 1835, to Sept. 1839; secretary of state for the colonies from July, 1846, to Feb. 1852; appointed lord-lieut. of Northumberland, 1847; was M.P. for Winchilsea from 1826 to 1830, for Higham Ferrars in 1831, for North Northumberland from 1831 to 1851, and for Sunderland from Sept. 1841, till July, 1845.

GREY, Sir WILLIAM, K.C.S.I. (Creat. 1870).—Entered the Bengal Civil Service 1840; appointed 2nd Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, March 1863. Was Lieut.-Governor, Bengal; retired 1871. Governor of Jamaica, March 1874 to 1877.

GRIFFIN, Wm. Hy.—Appointed secretary to the general post-office, Canada, on the transfer of the department to the colonial authorities in 1851; deputy postmaster general of Canada, June, 1857; is now deputy postmaster-general of the dominion.

GRIFFITH, C. D.—Governor's agent, Basutoland; was civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Queen's Town, Cape of Good Hope; appointed, 1859. Was inspector of the armed mounted police, Nov. 1852.

GRIFFITH, FRANCIS BELL.—Inspector of Inland Revenue Officers, Barbados, March, 1874, J.P.; acted as auditor-general, March to September, 1874; December, 1875, to January, 1876, and April to September, 1876.

GRIFFITH, T. RISELY.—Auditor of public accounts, Grenada, 1872; private secretary to Governor Freeling during his administration of the Government of the Windward Islands in 1875; private secretary to lieut.-governor C. C. Graham, Grenada, April, 1876; formerly in the Colonial Bank service in London, Barbados, and St. Vincent.

GRIFFITH, WILLIAM BRANDFORD.—Auditor-general, Barbados, May 5th, 1863; acting colonial secretary, May to October, 1874, and March to June, 1876; was *ex officio* member of the executive council; member of assembly, St. Vincent, 1853-4; Barbados, 1861-7 and 1868-74; appointed captain of the St. George's troop of yeomanry cavalry on its organization in 1859; J.P., 1874; member of legislative council, 2nd June, 1876.

GRIFFITHS, M. J.—Surveyor of public works, British Honduras, 1873.

GUIANA, 1st BISHOP of (founded 1842).—**RIGHT REV. Wm. PIERCY AUSTIN, D.D.**—Educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1829, M.A. 1835, and was created D.D. 1842; was previously archdeacon of British Guiana, and on the erection of this bishopric under letters patent, in 1842, was consecrated the 1st Bishop of Guiana.

GUPPY, R. J. LECHMERE, F.L.S., F.G.S., C.M.Z.S.—Inspector of schools and superintendent of education, Trinidad, 1st June, 1868; appointed clerk in colonial secretary's department, 25th July, 1859; clerk of the council and confidential clerk, 24th March, 1861; secretary to the prison discipline commission in 1865; secretary and superintending inspector to the board of health, 31st August, 1866, to 31st May, 1867.

GWYNNE, E. CASTRES.—Nominee member of legislative council, S. Australia, from Aug. 1851 to 1856; elected and served as member of the legislative council Oct. 1856, to Oct. 1859; appointed attorney-general, 1857; third judge, March 1859; appointed second judge and primary judge in equity, 1867.

HACKETT, J.—Doctor of medicine of the Uni-

versity of Edinburgh; appointed resident surgeon, public hospital, Demerara, 1846, and physician to hospital in New Amsterdam, Berbice, 1848.

HACKETT, Sir WILLIAM, KNT. (Creat. 1866.)—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1846; is a member of the Irish bar, and joined the Munster circuit; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 1851; was a member of the northern circuit, but practised principally at the chancery bar; appointed queen's advocate on the Gold Coast, Aug. 1861; acted as chief justice from October, 1861; confirmed April, 1863; was lieut.-governor of the Gold Coast in 1864; appointed recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, by letters patent, in July, 1866, after the transfer of the Straits Settlements was styled judge of Penang; was knighted on his appointment as recorder of Prince of Wales' Island; acting chief justice, Straits Settlements, 1871; chief justice, Fiji, 1875, and member of legislative council; chief justice of Ceylon, 1876.

HAGAN, JOSEPH.—Appointed assistant landing waiter, Cape Coast Castle, 1859; and landing waiter, 1860.

HAGARTY, J. H., D.C.L.—Judge of the court of common pleas, Feb. 5, 1856; puisne judge of the court of queen's bench of the province of Ontario, March 19, 1862; chief justice of the court of common pleas, same province, July, 1873.

HAIGH, CHARLES.—Entered the English excise service as second-class assistant of excise, June, 1852; promoted to be first-class assistant, Nov. 1854; riding officer, April, 1855; division officer, April, 1858; examiner, March, 1865; supervisor, May, 1866; appointed supervisor of excise, and, general inspector of revenue, &c., Jamaica, April, 1869; acted as collector-general of internal revenue and excise from June to Oct. 1870.

HALES, JOHN, M.A.—Educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge; appointed a clerk, after competitive examination, in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, Sept. 1858; junior class, 1862; promoted to be an assistant clerk, 21st Jan. 1867; 1st class clerk, 30th Sept. 1872.

HALKSWORD, W.—Employed in the colonial office from 19th May, 1828; was private secretary to the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B., under secretary of state, from 30th April, 1831, to 30th September, 1832, and again, from 1st April, 1837, to 31st December, 1847; was acting private secretary to Lord Glenelg, secretary of state, from 28th November, 1838, to 19th February, 1839; appointed a clerk on the establishment 30th Aug. 1840, and librarian 24th Oct. 1859; retired 1870.

HALL, W. G.—Was employed on the establishment of the commissioner of roads department, Ceylon, from Jan. 1846, till appointed in Sept. 1856, an assistant civil engineer and commissioner of roads; in charge of Kandy Roads, 1866; acting financial assistant, Feb. 1869; acting provincial assistant, southern province, July, 1869; northern province, May, 1871; north-western province, Feb. 1872; provincial assistant, north-western province, Nov. 1872.

HALL, WILLIAM HENRY.—Clerk in office of colonial secretary and registrar of records, Bahamas, May, 1833; private secretary to Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, July, 1835; deputy secretary and registrar of records, June, 1836; master in chancery, Nov. 1836; assistant military secretary to the commander-in-chief, Nov. 1836; public notary and justice of the peace, July, 1837; acting colonial secretary and registrar of records, and clerk to the council, April, 1839; stipendiary justice

under the act for the abolition of slavery, Dec., 1839; cashier and book-keeper of the Nassau public bank, Sept., 1840; captain and paymaster New Providence militia, June, 1845; member of the house of Assembly, 1845; member of the legislative council, 1870.

HALLILEY, W.—Clerk ecclesiastical establishment, Ceylon, Feb. 1842; acting sub-collector, Barbervy, 1843; sub-collector, Manar, Sept. 1844; chief clerk and warehouse-keeper, Colombo, 1846; assistant collector and landing surveyor, Trincomalee, Dec. 1855; landing and tide surveyor, Point-de-Galle, Feb. 1861; collector of customs, southern province, Oct. 1862; deputy collector and landing surveyor, Colombo, Feb. 1871.

HAMBLIN, FRED. HARCOURT.—Served as private secretary to Mr. Longden during his administration of the Government of British Honduras from November 1857 to May 1870, and accompanied him in the same capacity to Trinidad, and served till March 1874, when he again accompanied Mr. Longden as private secretary, to British Guiana. Was private secretary to Lieut.-Governor Rennie during his administration of the Government of Trinidad in 1872-73; stipendiary magistrate, county Caroni, May, 1875.

HAMILTON, CHARLES BROUGHTON.—Entered the service, 1865; 2nd clerk receiver-general's office, British Guiana.

HAMILTON, GEORGE.—Entered royal navy, 1828; commissariat, Sydney, N.S. Wales, 1833; audit office, S. Australia, 1847; treasury, 1848, police inspector, 1853; chief inspector, 1860; also visiting justice, hard labour prison, Dry Creek.

HAMILTON, JAMES.—Appointed first revenue officer and warehouse-keeper in treasury department at Tobago, May, 1860; acted as deputy treasurer and controller of customs and navigation laws, from May to Dec. 1860: first entered the treasury department in 1858, as second revenue officer; postmaster, 1870.

HAMILTON, KER BAILLIE, C.B.—Educated for the army at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; entered the Indian military service in 1822; appointed a writer in the civil service of the Mauritius in 1826, and assistant private secretary to governor Sir Lowry Cole there, appointed clerk of the council, at the Cape of Good Hope, in 1829; afterwards acted there as colonial secretary; appointed lieut.-governor of Grenada, in 1846; administrator of the government of Barbados and the Windward Islands in 1851; governor of Newfoundland, in 1852; governor-in-chief of Antigua and the Leeward Islands, in 1855, to Jan. 1863; retired on pension, 1867.

HAMILTON, W. A. B.—Appointed a junior clerk in the colonial office, May, 1864, after competitive examination. Educated at Harrow. Sent on secret service to North America in 1867; 2nd class clerk, 30th Sept., and private secretary to Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P., 9th Oct. 1872; called to the bar (Inner Temple), 18th Nov. 1872; private secretary to Mr. James Lowther, M.P., 25th Feb. 1874.

HAMLEY, WYMOND.—Appointed collector of customs for the colony of British Columbia, Sept. 1858; was a member of the executive and legislative council; collector of customs of Victoria.

HAMPTON, (Unit. Kgd., 1874), Bart. (Unit. Kgd. 1846.) Sir John Somerset Pakington, 1st Baron, P.C., G.C.B. (1859). Was educated at Eton and at Oriel College, Oxford; was secretary of state for the colonies from Feb. to Dec. 1852, was first lord of the admiralty, Feb. 1858, to June 1859; became a deputy-lieut. of Worcestershire in 1832; major

Worcestershire yeomanry cavalry, 1856; was chairman of the quarter sessions of that county from 1834 to 1854. Was M.P. for Droitwich from 1837 to 1874; first lord of the admiralty, July, 1866; afterwards secretary of state for war till 9th Dec. 1868; civil service commissioner, Nov., 1875.

HAMPSHIRE, FREDERICK K., M.B., M.R.C.S., London.—Appointed a colonial surgeon, S.S., July 14th, 1868. On arrival in the straits, was appointed resident surgeon at Malacca with medical charge of native troops in garrison there. Was transferred to Singapore in May, 1872. Is in charge of general hospital, in medical charge of civil and criminal gaols. Police surgeon and deputy superintendent of vaccination. Is also government analyst for the Straits Settlements.

HANCOCK, HENRY JAMES BURFORD.—Educated at Eton; served in her Majesty's 45th regiment (Sherwood Foresters), and a captain in the Kent artillery militia; called to the bar, Inner Temple, January, 1866; received medal from H.I.M. Napoleon III., for "Treatise on International Fishery Laws," 1866; district judge in Jamaica, 1st May, 1876; appointed to Falmouth district, 10th August, 1876.

HANSARD, LIEUT. A.—Officer commanding pioneer force, public works department, Ceylon, 1868; superintendent of police, May, 1873.

HANSON, A. B.—Was appointed tide waiter, 1862; landing surveyor, Sierra Leone, 15th Oct., 1863.

HARE, GUSTAVUS EDWARD COCKBURN.—Was educated at Winchester College; served in the 7th regiment of Prussian Lancers; was appointed superintendent of land police in Western Australia in 1867; resident magistrate of Albany district, May, 1871.

HARECOURT, FREDERICK.—Appointed inspector of police, British Guiana, 1873.

HARGRAVE, JOHN FLETCHER.—Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, Jan. 1841, Q.C. and solicitor-general of New South Wales, M.L.C., representing the Cowper government in the legislative council, May 27th, 1862; attorney-general, New South Wales, 1864; 3rd puisne judge, 1865; senior puisne judge.

HARMAN, GEORGE C.—Was employed from May 1870, until March 1874, in the Receiver and Accountant General's Branch, General Post Office, London; appointed Assistant Postmaster Singapore Straits Settlements in July, 1874.

HARLEY, COLONEL ROBERT WILLIAM, C.B (1867), C.M.G. (1874).—Administered the government of Honduras from 21st June, 1871, to 9th June, 1872; administrator of the Gold Coast, September, 1872, until 1874; lieut.-governor, Tobago, September, 1875.

HARRAGIN, JOHN ARTHUR.—Entered the civil service of Trinidad in 1861, as supernumerary in the colonial secretary's office; in 1862, appointed assistant clerk of the peace for Port of Spain; in 1864, to act as sixth clerk in the receiver general's office; in the same year, clerk to the inspector commandant of police; end of 1865, chief clerk of the colonial hospital; in 1867, appointed landing waiter, customs department; in 1871, inspector of police, northern division; in 1873, acting inspector of police, southern division; in the same year, warder, &c., of the Couva Ward Union, and took over the duties on the 1st September, 1874; acting inspector of immigrants in 1875; and a justice of the peace for the district.

HARRISON, ROBERT ALEXANDER, D.C.L.—Born, 1833; called to the bar, Upper Canada, 1855; created a Q.C., 1867; chief clerk of the

crown law department for Upper Canada, from 1854 to 1859; sat in House of Commons from 1867 to 1872, and while there was chairman of the standing committee on miscellaneous and private bills; author of "Harrison and Robinson's Digest"; "The Municipal Manual," &c.; appointed chief justice of Ontario, 8th October, 1875.

HART, ANTHONY DE LLANO.—Entered the civil service at Trinidad as storekeeper, October 4th, 1866; office of the court of intendant, 1868; office of stipendiary magistrate, Port of Spain, 1868; marshal's office, June, 1869; clerk at Government House, 21st Sept., 1869; promoted to the customs department in 1871; appointed landing waiter, 1872, and inspector of Venezuelan vessels, in addition to other duties, 1876.

HART, DANIEL MAC DONNELL.—Entered the Trinidad civil service as clerk of police, 1st Jan., 1862; clerk, royal gaol, 22nd August, 1863; department of crown lands and maps and surveys, 28th Nov., 1864; immigration office, 17th Oct., 1865; second clerk of the peace, 10th March, 1866; clerk of the peace, Couva, 1st May, 1868; promoted as clerk of the peace for Cedros, La Brea, and Guapo, 1st Feb., 1870; secretary to the board of education, 1st July, 1871; clerk, colonial secretary's department, 7th August, 1871; is secretary to the council of the Queen's royal college; and secretary to the reformatory and industrial school committee.

HART, FREDERICK RALPH, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., &c.—Appointed, on the 1st October, 1873, clerk of the peace for the western district, county of St. Patrick (Cedros, La Brea, and Guapo), and clerk of the petty civil courts comprised in the above-mentioned places; is author of "India Bound to Indo-China," "London Bound," "Scrambles in Venezuela," "Notes on the Suez Canal," taken by him on the spot in February, 1872, and published in 1876, &c.; is a member of the geographical society of Paris. Appointed, on the 1st July, 1874, clerk of the peace for Savanna Grande, in the county of Victoria, also for Oropouche, La Brea, and Guapo (cirouit), in the western district of the county of St. Patrick, and clerk of the petty civil courts comprised in the above-mentioned districts; is author of a map of Venezuela on the largest scale yet produced, which was drawn by him after his survey in that country in 1872, and now at the geographical society's rooms, Paris; is a French and Spanish interpreter.

HARTSHORNE, B. F.—Educated at Charterhouse and Pembroke College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship, 1863; graduated with classical honours B.A. and S.C.L., 1868; appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, Jan., 1869; police magistrate, Galagadara, April, 1871; acting police magistrate, Dumbara, July, 1871; acting assistant government agent, Nuwera Eliya, June, 1872.

HARVEST, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD DOUGLAS.—Entered the army in 1842; served in the Mediterranean, North America, and India; appointed resident of Cerigo, Ionian Islands, July, 1860, relinquished the appointment November, 1861, in order to join his regiment in India; appointed commandant, Western Australia, 12th January, 1872; is a member of the executive council of that colony; holds her Majesty's commission to administer the government in the event of the governor's death or absence; administered the government of the colony from 12th January to 1st April, 1874, during Governor Weld's absence on leave.

HATCHELL, DAVID THOMPSON.—Captain Madras Staff Corps, educated at Rugby, entered the army as Ensign in the 2nd Madras European Light Infantry, June 12th, 1858, was attached to H.M.'s

44th Regiment from Sept., 1858, till June 1859; exchanged into the 34th Madras Light Infantry; Lieut. Sept., 1860; joined the Engineering College at Madras in Jan., 1863; obtained a certificate in surveying; rejoined the 34th Regiment at Singapore, June, 1863; appointed adjutant of the Regiment; joined the Madras Staff Corps 1865; appointed Supt. officer Wellesley, 1866; acted twice as Lieut. Governor of Penang, 1866, and 1871; Captain June, 1870; transferred to Penang as police magistrate, and Commissioner Court of Requests, 1873.

HAUGHTON, S.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, Sept., 1870; acting police magistrate, Panadura, June, 1872; police magistrate, Haldummulla, and acting assistant government agent, Kandy Sept., 1872; assistant government agent, Anuradhapura, Sept., 1873, to continue to act at Kandy.

HAVELOCK, ARTHUR ELIHANK.—Entered the army, 82nd Light Infantry, Jan. 1862; captain, 1873; private secretary and aide-de-camp to the officer administering the government of Mauritius from July to November, 1873; acting chief civil commissioner, Seychelles Islands, from April, 1874, until February, 1875; appointed member of the executive and legislative councils of Fiji, May, 1875; appointed (provisionally) colonial secretary and receiver-general, Fiji, 1st September, 1875; president of Nevis, 1877.

HAWKER, GEORGE C., M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.—Speaker of the house of assembly, South Australia, 1860; re-elected, ditto, 1863; chief secretary, 1876.

HAWKINS, A. CÆSAR.—Entered the army as ensign in the 1st royals, Feb., 1836, and retired after 12 years' service; appointed resident magistrate of the Weenen, Natal, Sept., 1852, and removed to resident magistracy of the Upper Umcomas division of that colony, Feb., 1855; was a major in the Natal carbiniers.

HAWTAYNE, GEORGE HAMMOND.—Police magistrate, Kingstown district, St. Vincent, Jan. 1, 1872; was private secretary to Mr. Eyre, when Lieut.-governor of St. Vincent, in 1854; appointed police and stipendiary magistrate of that colony, March, 1857; was a member of assembly; commanded from 1863 to 1869, the Queen's volunteer corps, which was raised by him; private secretary to the governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands from 1869 to Dec. 1871; acted as colonial secretary of St. Vincent in 1871 and in 1874.

HAY, SIR E. HAY DRUMMOND, KNT. BACH. (creat. 1859).—Entered the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, 1832; acted for some time as private secretary to Mr. Hay, under secretary of state; appointed president administering the government of the Virgin Islands, Feb. 1839; Lieut.-governor of St. Kitts, Sept. 1850; Lieut.-governor of the Leeward Islands, 1852; and governor and vice-admiral of St. Helena, March, 1855, to July, 1863; retired on pension, 1867.

HAY, CAPTAIN, J. S.—Assistant inspector Gold Coast constabulary; joined 89th Princess Victoria's regiment in 1858, served with that regiment in India during the latter part of the Mutiny; served as adjutant for some time, and afterwards as instructor of musketry; was acting adjutant to the provisional dépôt battalion at Dum Dum in 1859; appointed adjutant to the Glasgow Highland Volunteers in 1868 at their formation; and received special notice from the assistant adjutant-general of the reserve forces for the state of efficiency to which the corps had been brought; also received the thanks of the colonial and officers for the same;

- appointed assistant inspector Gold Coast armed native police, 1875.
- HAY, C. S.—Deputy Queen's advocate, Eastern Province, Ceylon, 1868.
- HAYNES, ROBERT.—Registrar in chancery, clerk of the crown; prothonotary and clerk of common pleas, Barbados.
- HAYWARD, JOHN.—Solicitor-general, Newfoundland; assistant-judge 1868.
- HAYWOOD, D. A.—Appointed clerk of courts, Cape Coast Castle, June, 1868.
- HAZELAND, F. J.—Crown solicitor, Hong Kong; appointed 1861.
- HEAGAN, R. S.—Excise officer, Antigua, 1868; clerk of vestries, secretary to board of health, &c.
- HECTOR, JAMES, M.D., C.M.G., (1875).—director of geological surveys and curator of the colonial museum, New Zealand.
- HELDEN, MAJOR WILLIAM AUGUSTUS TRYDEN C.M.G., (1874) 100th regiment of infantry.—Appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George for special service on the Gold Coast during the Ashantee War, 1873-4.
- HELMICH, A.—Postmaster-general, Western Australia; appointed 1847; was clerk to the auditor-general of the colony from 1843 to 1847.
- HELPS, E. A.—Appointed inspector of schools, Ceylon, November, 1870; inspector of schools in England, 1875.
- HEMMING, A. W. L.—Appointed, after competitive examination, a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, Feb. 1860; promoted Oct. 1864, 1st junior class; private secretary to Sir F. Rogers (now Lord Blachford), 20th May, 1867, till 20th May, 1871; private secretary to Mr. Herbert, 21st May, 1871, till 29th September, 1872; appointed a 2nd class clerk, 30th September, 1872; 1st class clerk November, 1874.
- HEMMING, JOHN.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Albert division, Cape Colony, appointed 30th May, 1868; was clerk to C. C. and R. M., Queenstown, from 1860 to 1868; ditto at Bathurst, 1858 to 1860; ditto at Oudtshoorn, 1858; clerk to R. M. Oudtshoorn, 1857; C. C. and R. M., King William's Town, 1873.
- HENDERSON, A.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Murraysburg division, Cape Colony; appointed 1859. Was magistrate's clerk for Victoria district, July 1848 to 1854; clerk to the civil commissioner at Albert, Aug. 1854; clerk to civil commissioner, Victoria, East, April 1856; and acting civil commissioner, 1857.
- HENNESSY, JOHN POPE, C.M.G. (1872), F.G.S., F.R.A.S., Knight of Malta.—Sat in the House of Commons from 1859 to 1865, as M.P. for the King's county; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple; is a county magistrate for Ireland; was appointed in April, 1867, governor of Labuan, and consul-general for Borneo; appointed, Dec. 1871, governor of the Bahamas; employed under the colonial office at the Hague respecting the transfer to the British crown of the Netherlands possessions in Africa; appointed, Jan. 1872, administrator-in-chief of the West Africa Settlements. Received the C.M.G. for services connected with the transfer of Elmina; governor of the Bahamas, May, 1873; governor of the Windward Islands, 1875; governor of Hong Kong, 1877.
- HENRY, W. A.—Called to the bar, Nova Scotia, 1841; Q.C., 1849; member of executive council, 1845, subsequently solicitor-general, attorney-general, and financial secretary; appointed a puisne judge of the supreme court of the Dominion, 8th October, 1875.
- HERBERT, ROBERT G. W., D.C.L. (Oxon).—Educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was elected Scholar in 1849; Hertford Scholar, 1851; Ireland Scholar, 1852; Latin Verse Prize, 1852; Eldon Scholar, 1854; elected Fellow of All Souls, 1854; private secretary to the chancellor of the exchequer (the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone), 1855; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1858; appointed in 1859, colonial secretary of Queensland; premier of Queensland and member of legislative assembly from 1860 to 1865; one of the assistant secretaries to the Board of Trade, from 1868 to Feb. 1870; when he was appointed assistant under-secretary of state for the colonies; appointed under-secretary of state for the colonies, 21 May, 1871; is a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the county of Cambridge.
- HERBERT, W. H.—Appointed assistant government printer, Ceylon, 1854; acting government printer, 1864; and government printer, March, 1872.
- HERCHENRODER, L.—Appointed first clerk in the registration and mortgage department, Mauritius, April, 1862.
- HERVEY, D. F. A.—Appointed, after competitive examination, to the civil service, Straits Settlements, 1868; acting sheriff of Singapore, 1870; acting police magistrate, 1871; senior sworn clerk, 1871.
- HEWARD, ROBERT, F.L.S.—Entered colonial office, May, 1852; appointed index compiler, Oct. 1859; clerk in the general department, July, 1870; retired, 29th September, 1876.
- HEWET, JOHN.—Appointed an engineer in the harbour-master's department at Mauritius, Sept., 1851.
- HICKSON, RICHARD MAHONEY.—Educated at Harrow; entered the army as ensign in the 79th regiment in 1844; served with the British forces in Monte Video in 1846-7, and in the Cape war 1847-8, for which latter service he received a medal, afterwards served in the Ceylon rifles and 40th regiment; was captain in the royal Glamorganshire light infantry regiment of militia; appointed president of the Virgin Islands, June, 1873.
- HIGGINSON, K.C.B. (Civil; creat. 1857).—SIR JAMES MACAULAY.—Was for some years private secretary to Lord Metcalfe, in Jamaica and Canada; was governor of Antigua and the Leeward Islands, also governor of Mauritius, 1850 to 1857.
- HILL, COL. SIR STEPHEN JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1874), C.B.—Entered the army, Nov. 10, 1825; was promoted lieutenant Feb. 13, 1828; a captain, April 15, 1842; commanded an expedition 80 miles up the Gambia in 1849; stormed and destroyed the fortified town of Keenung, May 7, and was present at the action and defeat of the enemy on the plains of Queenella; he also commanded a detachment of the 2nd and 3rd West India regiments in the combined attack of a British and French naval and land force under Commodore Fanshawe, in the attack and total defeat of pirates, at the island of Basis, Juba River, Western Africa, Dec. 12, 1849; received the thanks of the lords of the admiralty and was promoted to the brevet rank of major, Feb. 15, 1850; obtained his majority, Sept. 9, 1851; was appointed governor of the settlements, on the Gold Coast, April 1, 1851; was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy, Feb. 3, 1854; was appointed captain-general and governor-in-chief of Sierra Leone, November 6, 1854; and consul-general in the Sherbro country, on the west coast of Africa, November 11, 1854; which appointment he held till Sept. 1862, when he was appointed gover-

nor-in-chief of Antigua, and the Leeward Islands, Nov. 1862; became a colonel, April 6, 1867; exchanged into, and sold out of the 3rd light dragoon; (now hussars) in 1860; his commission of colonel was, Oct. 26, 1858, antedated to Nov. 28, 1854, in accordance with the 14th clause of the royal warrant of Oct. 14, 1858; was acting judge in the mixed commission court at Sierra Leone from Aug. 8, 1858, till Jan. 12, 1859; was appointed C.B., May 18, 1860; governor of Newfoundland, 1869; retired on pension, 1876.

HILL, P. H. R.—Appointed 16th Jan., 1867, clerk and book-keeper to the police establishment, British Guiana; senior inspector of police, 1st July, 1868; acting inspector-general of police from 26th July, 1872, to 26th April, 1873; acting stipendiary magistrate, 14th April 1875.

HIMSWORTH, WILLIAM ALFRED.—Served as clerk in the commissariat, 1838 to 1842; called to the bar in L. C., 1841; clerk in legislative assembly, Canada, 1842-48; appointed clerk in executive council office, 1843, and assistant clerk of the council, 1851; sworn as clerk of the Queen's privy council for Canada, on 1st July, 1872; was secretary to the Confederate Council on Commercial Treaties which sat at Quebec, 1864; is deputy governor for signing money warrants; a commissioner *Dedimus Potestatem*; a commissioner in the Queen's Bench for Ontario; and a J.P. for the county of Carleton.

HINCKS, SIR FRANCIS, K.C.M.G. (1869), C.B. (creat. 1862).—Was for several years a prominent member of the Canadian ministry, in which he held the office of inspector-general of accounts; appointed governor-in-chief of Barbados, and the Windward Islands, Oct. 1855; and governor and commander-in-chief, British Guiana, 1861, till commencement of 1869; finance minister for Canada Nov. 1869; resigned February, 1873.

HITCHCOCK, W.—Appointed assistant-refiner in the assay office of British Columbia, Sept. 1857; and since the reduction of the staff in Dec. 1863, has acted as chief melter.

HITCHIN, EDW. WM.—Appointed clerk in the registrar-general's department, South Australia, 1850; clerk in colonial secretary's department, 1851; second assistant colonial secretary, 1856; secretary to commissioner of crown lands and immigration, 1857; secretary to commissioner of public works, 1859; under treasurer, 1860; auditor general, 1868.

HOARE, FREDERICK PUREFOY.—Receiver-general, Trinidad, 1870; collector and receiver of H.M.'s revenue, Gibraltar, Jan., 1872; auditor-general, Malta, 1876.

HOBBSON, HENRY PEMBERTON.—Appointed clerk of the peace of Victoria county, Trinidad, Nov. 1860; acting clerk of the peace of Port of Spain, May, 1864; acting clerk of the income tax office, April, 1865; appointed in October, 1867, acting clerk of the peace of Port of Spain; acting stipendiary justice for the western district of the county of St. George, Jan. 1869; stipendiary justice of Oropouche and Moruga wards, June, 1869; is also warden of Moruga, commissioner of crown lands, and commissioner of affidavits.

HOCKING, HENRY HICKS.—Educated at St. John's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1864 and B.C.L. in 1867; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, Nov. 1867, and joined the Home circuit; appointed attorney-general for Western Australia, Dec., 1872.

HODGES, FREDERICK JAMES.—Civil Commissioner and resident magistrate of Robertson division, Cape Colony, appointed Sept., 1871; was

a clerk in the colonial office at the Cape, from August, 1859.

HODGSON, SIR ROBERT, Knt. (creat. 1869).—Admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia, 1819; to the bar of Prince Edward Island, 1819; appointed surrogate and judge of probate, Prince Edward Island, 1828; attorney-general and advocate-general, 1828; appointed to executive and legislative councils, 1829; president of legislative council, 1840; acting chief justice, 1841; resigned office of attorney-general, &c., on introduction of responsible government, 1851; appointed chief justice, 1852; confirmed in the appointment, 1853; judge of court of vice-admiralty, 1853; administered the government during the absence of lieutenant-governor Dundas, 1865; lieutenant-governor, 1873.

HOLDER, CECIL FREDERIC.—Entered the army as ensign, 62nd foot, May, 1855; lieutenant by purchase, 1855; exchanged to 1st royal dragoons, 1857; captain by purchase, 1859; exchanged to the carabiniers, 1860; transferred to 14th hussars, 1865; served in India and Canada; appointed private secretary and aide-de-camp to the governor of the Leeward Islands, 1873, with rank of lieutenant-colonel; clerk to the executive council; appointed private secretary to the governor of Trinidad, 1875.

HOLDSWORTH, E. W. H.—Appointed naturalist to Ceylon government, 1865.

HOLLAND, SIR HENRY THURSTAN, BART., M.P., C.M.G. (1875).—Succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in Oct. 1873. Educated at Harrow and Trinity Coll., Cambridge; was called to the bar of the Inner Temple 16th Nov., 1849; and went the Northern Circuit; was appointed legal adviser to the office of secretary of state for the colonies, January, 1867, and assistant under-secretary of state, March, 1870. Resigned, 3rd August, 1874, and elected member for Midhurst, 22 Sept., 1874; served as a member of the royal commission on the treatment of fugitive slaves, 1876.

HOMAGEE, JAMES FRANCIS.—Joined the judicial establishment of Saint Helena in April, 1859; has been clerk of the peace and registrar of the supreme court since 1867; in 1870 was appointed crown prosecutor and registrar of the vice admiralty court; and in 1875 judge of the summary court and police magistrate.

HORSFALL, J. F.—Officer commanding pioneer division, public works department, Ceylon, 1866; superintending officer, 1869; acting second financial assistant, 1870.

HORSFORD, REV. JOHN, D.D.—Eldest son of the late Hon. John Horsford, M.A. Oxford, for many years president of the legislative council of Antigua, where he temporarily administered the government; entered the civil service as a clerk in the treasury department, where he remained for a short period; in 1837 became a Wesleyan missionary, in which capacity he remained till the year 1869, and from 1848 till 1869 was superintendent of several circuits, comprised in the leeward and windward districts of the West Indies. Is the author of 'A Tour in Europe,' 'A Voice from the West Indies,' 'Philanthropy,' and several ordination charges, delivered by direction of the Wesleyan district meeting. Received in 1861 from the University of Jena the honorary degree of doctor of divinity, in recognition of literary pursuits and of missionary labours in the West Indies; took deacon's orders in June, 1869, and priest's orders in February, 1870, in the Church of England, from the Right Rev. H. H. Parry, D.D., coadjutor bishop; is now island curate of

St. John, and also of Christ Church parish, and is licensed by Bishop Parry to perform occasional duty in the parish of Holy Trinity, in the city of Port of Spain, Trinidad.

HOSE, REV. GEORGE FREDERICK, M.A.—Graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1861, M.A. 1867; curate of Roxton with Great Barford, Beds., 1861-1865; curate of Trinity, St. Marylebone, London, 1865-1867; appointed colonial chaplain of Malacca, November, 1867; colonial chaplain of Singapore, February, 1874; ecclesiastical registrar of the diocese of Labuan, April, 1874.

HOULTON, SIR EDWARD VICTOR LEWIS, M.A., G.C.M.G. (1868), (K.C.M.G., 1869)—Educated at Oriel and St. John's Colleges, Oxford, of which latter college he was elected fellow; graduated B.A. in 1845, M.A. in 1847; was private secretary to Sir Wm. Molesworth, when president of the board of works in 1853, and when secretary of state for the colonies in 1855; appointed chief secretary to the government of Malta, Sept. 1855; is *ex officio* member of the council of government.

HOWELL, JOHN SIMPSON.—Was employed in the colonial bank at Barbados, and appointed treasurer of that colony, 1860.

HOWLAND, WM. PEARCE, C.B.—Appointed minister of finance for the province of Canada, 24th May, 1862; receiver-general, 16th May, 1863; postmaster-general, Nov. 1864; minister of inland revenue, 1st July, 1867; lieutenant-governor of the province of Ontario, 14th July, 1868, to 5th November, 1873.

HOWSON, W. DANIEL.—Entered the civil service October, 1864. Appointed senior landing waiter in Her Majesty's customs, Sierra Leone, August, 1866; promoted chief clerk of customs, Gold Coast, April, 1867; acting postmaster, Oct. 1870; acting assistant collector of customs, March, 1874.

HOYLES, SIR H. W. Knt. (creat. 1869).—Attorney-general and premier of Newfoundland since the change of government in 1861; appointed chief justice, 1865.

HUBBARD, THOMAS.—First clerk, customs, British Guiana, 1875; entered colonial service, 1861.

HUDSON, GEORGE.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Bathurst division, Cape Colony; and sub-collector of customs, Port Alfred, appointed Jan. 1870; was clerk to R. M., Peddie, in 1864; and in customs department, Port Elizabeth, from 1854 to 1870.

HUDSON, HUGHAM.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Colesberg division, Cape of Good Hope; appointed June, 1871.

HUDSON, JOHN.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Aliwal (North) division, Cape Colony, appointed Jan., 1869; was clerk at Cradock, 1855 to 1858; ditto in H.M. customs; Port Elizabeth, 1858 to 1859; ditto at Cradock, and clerk of the peace, 1862 to 1864; C. C. and R. M., Victoria W., 1864 to 1869.

HUFFAM, FRED. SOWLEY.—Clerk of the supreme court of Hong Kong, appointed 1859; and registrar of companies, appointed 1865; entered the colonial service, Hong Kong, as 3rd clerk in the colonial secretary's office, in 1855; appointed judge's clerk in 1856; acting deputy registrar, 1860, 1861, 1862; acting registrar, from Nov. 1861, to May, 1862.

HUGESSEN, The Rt. Hon. EDWARD HUGESSEN KNATCHBULL, P.C. (1873).—Son of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., who represented East Kent for several years, by his second

wife, Fanny Catherine, daughter of Edward Knight, Esq., of Godmersham Park, and Chawton House, Hants. Born at Mersham Hatch, 1829; married, 1852, Anna Maria Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. Marens R. Southwell. Educated at Eton and at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated 1850. Assumed the name of Hugessen in addition to his patronymic. Is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Kent, and member of parliament for Sandwich, Deal, and Walmer; was a lord of the treasury from June, 1859, till May, 1866; appointed under secretary of state for the home department, May, 1866; resigned July in same year, and reappointed Dec., 1868; and under-secretary of state for the colonies, Jan. 1871, to Feb. 20, 1874. Author of 'Stories for my Children,' 'Crackers for Christmas,' 'Moonshine,' &c., &c.

HUGGINS, HASTINGS, C., LL.D.—Stipendiary magistrate at British Guiana; called to bar, Inner Temple, Jan. 1858; was Queen's counsel, solicitor-general, and speaker of the house of assembly, and member of the executive council at Nevis; and in 1861 completed a revised compilation of the laws of that island, from 1681 to 1861 inclusive; appointed in 1861 attorney-general of British Honduras, and became *ex officio* member of the executive council of that colony.

HUGGINS, HORATIO JAMES.—Queen's advocate of Sierra Leone from 9th May, 1863, and chairman of commissioners "for the settlement of claims to land," from 1st Sept. 1863. Is member of the executive and legislative councils; has acted as chief justice on three occasions; became judge *ad interim* of the mixed courts of justice under the slave trade treaties, on the death of Mr. Skelton, on 21st May, 1865, until the 19th March, 1866; was sent as chief commissioner, with Major Ireland, of the 3rd West India regiment, to the Moriah country, in June, 1865, to effect the release of British subjects seized and imprisoned during the war then raging in that territory between King Boharry and his nephew, Malaghi Baily, and to prevent further injury to life and property; and again as sole commissioner on a second commission to the same country in July, 1865, receiving on both occasions the thanks of the government for the readiness with which he undertook the duties and the "ability he displayed." He also acted as attorney-general in the island of St. Vincent in 1857 and 1858. He was educated at a military college in France, and called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Hilary Term, 1838; chief justice, Sierra Leone, 1876.

HULL, HENRY JOCELYN.—Clerk in civil service, Tasmania, August, 1847; finance clerk in lands and works department, February, 1852; deputy commissioner of crown lands, 1st July, 1873.

HULL, HUGH MUNRO.—Clerk to the governor of Tasmania, April, 1834; senior clerk, colonial secretary's office, July, 1841; statistician and secretary to committee of officers, 1844; police magistrate, J.P., coroner, and chairman of quarter sessions, 1856; clerk assistant in parliament, 1857; captain 2nd Volunteer Rifles, 1860; clerk of the house of assembly, April, 1864; was secretary to the reception committee of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and also to inter-colonial exhibition commission, and secretary to the Philadelphia exhibition commission; author of "Forty years in Tasmania," "Tasmania in 1871," "Hints to Emigrants," and "Tasmania as a field for British Emigration;" is a fellow of the royal colonial institute and corresponding secretary for Tasmania.

HULL, HUGH—Librarian to the parliamentary library, Tasmania, April, 1867.

HULL, W. WINSTANLEY.—Appointed clerk in the office of the governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, Barbados, November, 1872; promoted chief clerk, August, 1873.

HULM, V. B.—Appointed clerk in surveyor-general's department at Mauritius, Feb. 1844; promoted to be chief clerk, Jan., 1866.

HUME, W. W.—Appointed acting assistant to the government agent for the western province, Ceylon, 1848; deputy fiscal, and acting assistant agent for the central province, Oct. 1849, 1853; commissioner of requests, Jaffna, in that colony, 1854; temple land commissioner, 1859; senior temple land commissioner, 1860; assistant government agent and commissioner of requests, Matalle, 1865; fiscal, western province, 1867; acting government agent, eastern province, Nov. 1872; appointment confirmed, June, 1873.

HUMPHREYS, WM.—From 20th Aug., 1835, to March, 1837, in H.M.'s customs at Dominica, when he was appointed secretary to the commissioners of compensation; July, 1837, to June, 1838, private secretary to Governor Light, of Dominica; July, 1838, to Jan. 1841, private secretary to Governor Light, British Guiana, and also assistant government secretary; 1843, stipendiary magistrate, and immigration agent general; March, 1853, stipendiary magistrate; sheriff of Essequibo, March, 1863.

HUNT, CAPTAIN JOHN CALVIN.—Half-pay; joined Austrian army, 1844; served in 5th cuirassier regiment; served at siege of Vienna, 1848, and campaign in Hungary; was present at all actions during the campaign; captain, 1852; was with the army of observation on the Vistula and Bukovina, in Poland, 1854; received extra certificates and thanks from the Emperor of Austria for good service and bravery; in 1855 proceeded to England, and joined the cavalry of the British German Legion; in Nov. 1856, proceeded with German Legion to the Cape of Good Hope, where he was employed until disbanded, in 1860; appointed acting deputy-assistant commissary-general at East London, British Kaffraria, 1860; Sept. 1861, appointed acting special magistrate to the Ganobie district, British Kaffraria; Feb. 1870, appointed civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Peddie.

HUNT, R. F.—Was appointed clerk to the colonial secretary of Bermuda, Sept. 10th, 1875.

HUNTER, A.—Public medical officer, British Honduras.

HUXTABLE, HENRY ANTHONY.—Has been in the office of the procureur-general of Mauritius since the 1st of February, 1868; appointed in June, 1872, a clerk to the royal commissioners of inquiry into the treatment of immigrants in Mauritius.

HYDE, CHARLES TUNSTALL.—Was private secretary and aide-de-camp to Governor Hill at Antigua in 1863 was appointed inspector-general of police in that island, March, 1867, and auditor-general of the colony in May, 1867; administered the government of the Virgin Islands from July to end of Oct. 1869; appointed provost-marshal of Barbados, 1870.

IBBOTT, JOHN THOMAS.—Sub-controller of customs and sub-bookkeeper, Berbice, 16th March, 1875; acting tide waiter, Georgetown, Demerara, from the 9th July, 1869, to the 1st of Feb., 1860; clerk in charge of the colonial bonded warehouse, Georgetown, 1st Feb., 1860; acting sub-controller of customs and sub-bookkeeper, Berbice, from the 9th Sept., 1869, to the 23rd December, 1870; acting assistant government secretary, and acting re-

ceiver-general, Berbice, from the 24th Dec., 1870, to the 23rd March, 1872; appointed on the 16th Feb., 1870, 1st clerk to the customs, Georgetown, Demerara; assumed the duties on the 23rd March, 1872; acted as comptroller of customs in 1872, 1874, and 1876.

IMLACH, ROBERT WIGHT.—Crown solicitor, British Guiana.

INGLOTT, FERDINANDO V., C.M.G.—Was appointed a teacher of a government primary school at Malta, Nov. 1841; served in the naval department from 1843 to 1855; assistant superintendent of ports, 1858; comptroller of charitable institutions, Jan. 1859; is *ex officio* member of council.

INNES, SIR JOSEPH GEORGE LONG, KNIGHT BACHELOR (creat. 1875).—Eldest son of Captain Joseph Long Innes, late H.M. 39th regiment of foot. Born at Sydney, N.S.W., October 16th, 1834. Educated at the King's School, Paramatta. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Michaelmas term, 1859 (certificate of honour, Trinity term, 1859). Admitted to bar of New South Wales, February, 1862. Appointed district judge in Queensland, December, 1865; resigned that office and returned to practice at bar of N. S. W., July, 1869; elected member of legislative assembly, March, 1872; solicitor-general of N. S. W., 14th May, 1872; attorney-general 20th November, 1873, to 9th February, 1875. In Aug., 1872, was called to the upper house of parliament, in N. S. W., in which chamber he represented the government. In Sept.-Oct., 1874, accompanied Sir Hercules Robinson on his special mission in connection with the annexation of Fiji. For his services on that occasion received the honour of knighthood.

INNES, J. R.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Bedford division, Cape of Good Hope; appointed Oct. 1867; also inspector of roads; was teacher in government schools, 1842; clerk to superintendent-general of education, 1845; clerk in colonial secretary's office, 1847 to 1856; magistrate of Riversdale, 1856-1863; ditto of Urtenhage, 1863 to 1857.

INNISS, WILLIAM E.—Joined the civil service at Sierra Leone in the surveyor's department, December, 1866, as artizan till June, 1871; held the appointment of under goaler, June, 1871, to December, 1872, then transferred to the harbour works as artificer; appointed keeper of the gaol, August, 1874.

IRVING, CHARLES J.—Was in the colonial land and emigration office from June 1852 to Nov. 1853; clerk in the audit office, Somerset House, from Nov. 1853 to July 1864, when he was appointed special clerk, audit office, Mauritius; appointed auditor-general of the Straits Settlements and member of the executive and legislative councils of the colony, 1st April, 1867.

IRVING, EDWARD.—Was in the colonial land and emigration office from April, 1852, until 1st January, 1855, when he was appointed private secretary to Sir F. Elliot, assistant under-secretary of state for the colonies; appointed to establishment of the office, 1860; 1st junior class, 1st Oct. 1866; private secretary to Sir F. Sandford, December, 1868; assistant colonial secretary, Straits Settlements, 20th November, 1869; acting auditor-general, January to July, 1870, and again from March, 1874, to the end of the year.

IRVING, HENRY T., C.M.G. (1874).—Appointed clerk in colonial office, November, 1854; promoted to 3rd class, October, 1859; appointed private secretary to Sir F. Rogers, now Lord Blachford, under-secretary of state, 1862; promoted to 2nd class, April, 1863; appointed colonial secretary of

Jamaica, June, 1866; colonial secretary, Ceylon, May, 1869, and Governor of the Leeward Islands, 1873; Governor of Trinidad, July, 1874.

ISEMONGER, EDWIN EMPSON.—Appointed to the audit office, London, 7th February, 1856; chief clerk to auditor-general, Straits Settlements, 4th Sept. 1867; was acting colonial treasurer, commissioner of stamps, accountant-general to the supreme court, and member of both councils, Straits Settlements, from 3rd March, 1869, to 10th May, 1870; appointed assistant treasurer, Straits Settlements, Nov. 1869; is justice of the peace for the Settlements; placed in charge of Malacca treasury and stamp offices, September, 1872; duties of collector of land revenue added, February, 1874; appointed magistrate of police and commissioner of court of requests, Malacca, 1st June, 1874.

ISNARD, L.—Clerk in registrar's department, Mauritius, May, 1854; clerk to the second puisne judge of supreme court of that island, April, 1859; clerk to first puisne judge, 1863; appointed chief clerk to the registrar, 1st March, 1864.

JACKSON, CHARLES HAMILTON.—Appointed island secretary for Jamaica, and official member of the legislative council, 1873; island secretary and administrator general.

JACKSON, FRANCIS EDWARD.—M.B., University of Aberdeen; member of the royal college of surgeons of England; member and licentiate of the apothecaries' society of London; certificated by the Privy Council as a public vaccinator; studied at Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, the London Hospital, and University of Aberdeen; colonial surgeon, province Wellesley, Penang, 1874; magistrate and J.P. for the Settlement of Penang; superintendent of vaccination for province Wellesley.

JACKSON, MAXIMILIAN JAMES.—Special magistrate and inspector under Northern Border Protection Act, appointed October, 1868, Cape of Good Hope; was clerk at Victoria (East), 1858 to 1864; ditto at Richmond, 1864 to 1865; acting C. C. and R. M. Richmond, for four months during this period; clerk at Murraysburg, 1865 to 1868; C. C. and R. M., Richmond, 1873.

JACKSON, HARRY M., LIEUT., R.N.—Appointed A.D.C. to governor of Trinidad, Sept., 1874; private secretary, Nov., 1874.

JACKSON, THOMAS W.—Appointed magistrate at the Gambia, 1869; a puisne judge, Gold Coast, 1876.

JACOBS, SIMON.—Is attorney-general, Cape of Good Hope, appointed, 1874; obtained a licence from the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple to practise as a special pleader, November, 1851; called to the bar, 17th Nov., 1852; admitted as an advocate of the supreme court, Cape of Good Hope, Dec., 1860; appointed attorney-general of British Kaffraria, 4th April, 1861; solicitor-general, Cape of Good Hope, 1866.

JAMES, JOHN CHARLES HORSEY.—Born at Bome, 1841; educated at Rugby and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., 1864; called to the bar by the Inner Temple, Nov., 1866, and is a member of the Oxford circuit; appointed commissioner of titles in Western Australia, July 9th, 1875.

JANISCH, H. R.—Appointed police magistrate, St. Helena, from 1851; was acting queen's advocate 1856, 1857; and acting colonial secretary, 1861 and 1868; has been in colonial service since 1838; was colonial secretary and auditor-general; Governor of St. Helena, 1873.

JAUNCEY, FRANCIS HASTINGS.—Appointed 5th Nov., 1871; cashier in Treasury, Lagos, 1st January, 1872, private secretary to Sir John

Hawley Glover, G.C.M.G., and clerk of council same colony, 15th July, 1875; appointed Registrar of Titles, Western Australia, under the Transfer Land Act, 1874.

JEANS, JOSEPH HENRY.—Formerly colonial surgeon, Bathurst, Gambia, appointed Oct., 1867; licentiate royal college of physicians; member royal college of surgeons; licentiate apothecaries' company; staff assistant surgeon, Canterbury; surgeon to H.M.S. 'Adriatic'; hon. surgeon to 2nd Hampshire Light Horse; coroner; officer of health; quarantine officer of health; magistrate; commissioner of the court of requests for the above settlement. Commoner, Downing College, Cambridge; and Pensioner at Christ's College; now assistant surgeon at Lagos.

JEKYLL, HERBERT.—Received commission as lieutenant in royal engineers, 17th April, 1866; employed under War Office and Trinity House in submarine mining and destruction of sunken ships, from 1868 to 1870, and under G.P.O. in the telegraph department, from 1870 to 1873, and 1874 to 1876; served in the campaign of 1873-74 on the Gold Coast under Sir Garnet Wolseley; appointed private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, January, 1877.

JENKINS, J. W.—Colonial surveyor, superintendent of public works, commissioner of roads, &c., Sierra Leone, May, 1868.

JENNINGS, MATTHEW.—Sub-collector of customs, Port Elizabeth, appointed 1st July, 1870; appointed clerk in the customs departments, Cape Town, Sept., 1848; acting sub-collector at Port Beaufort, 1850; sub-collector, East London, 1851; controller of customs and navigation laws, 1852; shipping-master and justice of the peace for the port of East London, 1855; resident magistrate of the district of East London, 1857; immigration agent, 1858; collector of customs for British Kaffraria, 1859; civil commissioner, East London, Cape of Good Hope.

JERVOIS, COLONEL SIR WILLIAM FRANCIS DRUMMOND, K.C.M.G. (1874), C.B., R.E.—Served at the Cape of Good Hope from April, 1841, until September, 1848, of which time he was six years on the frontier and in Kaffraria. In 1842 he was appointed to the staff as brigade-major to a force of all arms sent on an expedition against the Dutch Boers; served during the Kaffir war of 1846-7, accompanying Sir Henry Pottinger and Lieutenant-general Sir George Berkeley to the scene of hostilities; was engaged during the war in active operations generally, and in making a military map of Kaffraria, which was subsequently engraved and published; in 1845-6 visited Natal, and returning overland to the Cape Colony, he laid down a map of the country between the two colonies. During the six years he served on the frontier, he was also engaged in making surveys, in constructing roads, building bridges, and improving the communications of the country. From 1852 to 1855 was specially employed at Alderney in designing and executing the fortifications of that island. From 1856 to 1875 was on the staff of the war office, first as assistant inspector-general of fortifications, and subsequently as deputy-director of fortifications. From 1857 to 1875 was secretary of the committee on the defence of the empire, and in 1859 he was secretary to the royal commission on national defences. During the time he was in the war office he was employed in the design and execution of, and on the business connected with the whole of the extensive works of fortifications now nearly completed in this country, and in the British foreign possessions; in 1863 was nominated

a civil C.B.; in 1863 was sent to Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Bermuda, to report on the defences of those provinces; and again in 1864 to confer with the Canadian government as to the defences of the dominion. His proposals were approved by the imperial and colonial authorities, and those for Bermuda and Quebec have been adopted and carried out; in 1865 was sent to Malta, and in 1866 to Gibraltar, to prepare projects for the improvement of the defences at those fortresses. He again visited Halifax and Bermuda in 1869, and made further reports on the defences; in 1871-2 was employed by the government of India to inspect and report upon the defences of Aden, Perim, Bombay, and the Hooghly; and submitted reports to the secretary of state for India in council respecting the defences of those places. By desire of the viceroy of India, and with the approval of the secretary of state for India, he also visited British Burmah, and subsequently submitted reports with regard to the defences of Rangoon and Moulmein. Appointed to the order of St. Michael and St. George for his colonial services; in April, 1875, appointed governor of the Straits Settlements.

JEVRS, R. W.—Educated at the Queen's University in Ireland, where he graduated in classics with honours; appointed writer in the Ceylon civil service, April, 1872.

JEWELL, R. R.—Clerk of the works in Western Australia; appointed 1853.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL OTIS.—Member of the Executive Council, Bahamas, 1875.

JOHNSON, THOMAS.—Appointed clerk to the government steamer 'Gambia,' 1847; third writer in the colonial secretary's office, Gambia, 1852; colonial registrar, 1855; registrar of deeds, 7th June, 1858, lieutenant of the British Combe militia, 12th April, 1862; served as second writer, 1852; and as postmaster, 1859 and 1860, and again in 1869; promoted second writer, and collector of rates for local improvements, Dec., 1862; acting as colonial engineer from Aug., 1866, to Dec., 1868; promoted to the office of first clerk and cashier in the collector and treasurer's office, Jan. 1, 1869.

JOHNSON, D. S.—Appointed dispenser in hospital at Sierra Leone, 17th Dec., 1858; promoted sanitary inspector, February, 1857.

JOHNSTON, W. W.—Lieutenant-colonel; entered the army, 1854; as a subaltern frequently employed on the staff in the West Indies and on the West Coast of Africa; promoted captain, 1862; commanded the troops in Honduras in 1864; aide-de-camp to major-general O'Connor, C.B., commanding the forces in Jamaica, &c., 1865; at the outbreak of the Jamaica disturbances same year, appointed deputy adjutant-general of volunteers, and as such served under the following governors: Mr. Eyre, Sir Henry Storks, and Sir J. P. Grant; appointed, by Sir H. Storks, commissioner to investigate and report on claims in connection with the late rebellion, to March, 1867; promoted to the rank of major, in the 1st West India regiment, 20th July, 1867; commanded the troops in the Gambia, 1868, 1869, during which time assisted the chief magistrate as a justice of the peace and commissioner of the court of requests; also acted as coroner; commanded the troops in British Honduras, and was a member of the executive and legislative councils, from 1871 to end of 1873; employed on the Frontier, on the occasion of the invasion of the Northern District by the Ycaiche Indians of Yucatan, 1872; received the thanks of the lieutenant-governor for this service; also received the thanks of the inhabitants in a memorial sent through the

governor, and on departure from British Honduras to join in the Ashanti expedition, was presented with a farewell address from the inhabitants of that colony; commanded the head-quarters of the 1st West India regiment during its advance across the Prah, with the advanced forces under major-general Sir Garnet Wolseley; promoted lieutenant-colonel, 24th December, 1873; on the withdrawal of the forces from the Gold Coast, succeeded to the command of the troops on the West Coast of Africa, and as such administered the government of the Gold Coast for a short time; member of the executive and legislative council of the Settlement of Sierra Leone.

JOHORE, MAHARAJAH OF.—His Highness Sir Datu Tummongong Abubakr Sri, K.C.S.I.; G.C.M.G. (1876).

JOLLIVET, ISIDORE.—District magistrate, Mauritius, February, 1862.

JONES, P.—Assistant treasurer, collector of stamps, and accountant-general supreme court, Penang; appointed clerk in treasury, March, 1861; promoted to be assistant treasurer, 1867.

JOSEPH, SIDNEY.—Appointed clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, July, 1843; was private secretary to Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. Stephen for seven years, and subsequently acted in the same capacity to Mr. Merivale for ten years; promoted assistant clerk, November, 1858; first class clerk, 30th September, 1872; Parliamentary clerk of the colonial office.

JUDGE, EDWARD ARTHUR.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Queenstown division, Cape Colony; appointed December, 1858; was magistrate's clerk, Simon's Town, 1856 to 1857; clerk in Colonial Office, 1857 to 1861; acting C. C. and R. M., Namaqualand, 1861 to 1864; C. C. and R. M., Namaqualand, 1864 to 1869; inspector-general of chests, &c., 1875.

JULYAN, SIR PENROSE G., K.C.M.G. (1874), C.B. (1869).—Served as a volunteer during the Canadian rebellion in 1837-8; special commissioner of roads and bridges in Lower Canada in 1839; appointed to the commissariat in 1845. During the great immigration into Canada, which followed the Irish famine in 1847, was selected by the commander of the forces to organize, for the colony, an extensive quarantine establishment on Grosse Isle, in the river St. Lawrence, with a view of checking the terrible epidemic brought to that country by the emigrants. For the successful manner in which this service was performed, he was promoted by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the rank of deputy-assistant commissary-general, and received the thanks of the colonial government. Was appointed assistant financial secretary to the board of works in Ireland in 1848; nominated director of a branch of the royal mint in Australia in 1852, and was employed on mint service until the war broke out with Russia, and was then recalled to the commissariat; was employed as an engineer during the early part of the war, and then designed and superintended the construction of a "Marine Steam Flour Mill" and a "Floating Bakery" for the supply of the army in the Crimea, which rendered valuable services throughout the war. For these and other inventions, which led to great economy and efficiency in army administration, received the special thanks of the Minister for War, and was promoted to the rank of assistant commissary-general, January 2, 1856; and created a C.B. in May, 1869. While in the commissariat, served in Great Britain, Ireland, North America, and the Mediterranean; was appointed crown agent for the colonies in 1858; sent on a special commission of

inquiry into the civil establishments and general expenditure of Mauritius, 1873.

JUMEAUX, ARTHUR.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, 1865; attached to Jaffna Katcheri, Feb. 1868; commissioner of requests, &c., Avisavila and Pasyala, 1871; acting police magistrate, Matara, May, 1873.

KEENS, JAMES HENRY.—Formerly president of the privy council; assistant justice of the court of common pleas; member of the legislative council, 1845; and a member of the executive committee, Tobago; was master in chancery from 1837 to 1853; police magistrate from 1838 to 1856; administered government of Tobago for ten months in 1856 and 1857.

KEITH, W. G.—Appointed assistant colonial surgeon to government of Ceylon, 1870.

KELLY, L. F.—Appointed deputy assistant commissary-general at Trincomalee, Ceylon, 1862; appointed writer, Ceylon civil service, 1868, and attached to Colombo Katcheri.

KELLY, REV. WM. FRED., M.A.—Was colonial chaplain of Matelle, Ceylon; appointed by the Bishop of Colombo to the chaplaincy of Nuwara Eliya, 1864; colonial chaplain, St. Peter's church, 1871.

KELLY, RIGHT REV. JAMES B.—Educated at Clare College, Cambridge, B.A., 1854, M.A. 1858, and D.D. 1867; was formerly vicar of Kirk-Michael, Isle of Man, and chaplain to the Bishop of Sodor and Man; appointed arch-deacon of Newfoundland and Labrador, 1865; consecrated coadjutor bishop of Newfoundland, 1867.

KENDALL, CAPT. J. J.—Entered Her Majesty's 44th regiment as ensign, 28th August, 1854; appointed lieutenant, 9th March, 1855; captain, 31st December, 1858; served with the 44th regiment; served in the Crimea from 1st June, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and attacks on the Redan on the 8th and 18th of June (medal and clasps, and Turkish medal); served with a wing of the 1st battalion, 6th regiment, throughout the operations against the Hill tribes in Sikim in 1861, and was in temporary command of the field force employed in that expedition during the absence of Lieut.-Col. Gawler, the brigadier; also held a command in the army of the late Emperor Maximilian in Mexico, from the year 1865, until the death of His Majesty, by whom he was decorated with the cross of "Guadalupe" for distinguished service in the field at the battle of "Las Cruces," on which occasion he had two horses shot under him; appointed colonial secretary of Sierra Leone, in Sept. 1868; appointed administrator-in-chief of the West Africa settlements by a commission, dated 22nd April, 1869, and administered the government-in-chief from 15th Aug. to 8th Dec. 1869; administered the government of Sierra Leone on several subsequent occasions during the temporary absence of the governor; acted as police magistrate of Sierra Leone from 8th Aug. 1870 to April, 1871; again administered the government-in-chief during portions of the months of May and June, 1871.

KENNEDY, KT. BACHEL (1867), K.C.M.G. (1871), C.B. (1862), SIR ARTHUR EDWARD.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Entered the army as ensign in the 11th regiment in 1827; lieutenant 1832; captain 68th light infantry, 1840; retired from the army in 1848 to accept civil employment; was selected (while serving in the army) in 1846 to fill the office of county inspector under the board of works; and served uninterruptedly during the Irish famine, as inspector under Sir John Burgoyne's relief commissioner; and sub-

sequently as inspector of poor laws, till the office was abolished in 1851; appointed governor of the "Gambia," and transferred to Sierra Leone in 1852; consul-general of the adjoining Sherbro County, in 1854; and removed in the same year to the government of Western Australia; administered the latter government without interruption till February, 1862; created Companion of the Bath in 1862; appointed governor of Vancouver's Island, November, 1863; governor of the West Africa Settlements, November, 1867; and governor of Hong Kong, 1872; governor of Queensland, 1877.

KENNY, KT. BACHEL (Created 1870), SIR EDWARD KENNY.—Born 1800; sat in legislative council of Nova Scotia for 26 years, during 12 of which he was president of that body; called to the Senate, 1867; receiver-general, July, 1867; president of privy council, Oct. 1869; administrator of the government of Nova Scotia for several months in 1870.

KER, ALAN.—Called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Nov. 1842; chief justice of Nevis, 1854; appointed chief justice of Dominica, 1856; and assistant judge of the supreme court of Jamaica, 1861; acted as attorney-general of Antigua, from August, 1851, to March, 1854; member of legislative council, May, 1876.

KERR, THOMAS.—Was employed in the colonial secretary's department, Barbados, in 1856. Appointed police magistrate for the parish of St. Andrew, April, 1860; promoted to the parish of Christchurch, October, 1861, and to the city of Bridgetown, June, 1866; judge of the petty debt court of Bridgetown, Sept. 1869. Major of the 11th or St. Joseph's regiment militia, 1854; commanding officer since 1858. Represented the parish of St. Joseph in the house of assembly from 1862 to 1866. Member of council 1876.

KEYT, F.—Licentiate of medicine, Bengal College; medical assistant, Ceylon, 1863; assistant colonial surgeon, 1867.

KIDD, RICHARD HAYWARD, M.A.—Educated privately, and at Christ's College, Cambridge; deacon, 1862; priest, 1863, by Bishop of Norwich; curate of All Saints with St. Pileau, Norwich, 1862, 1863; incumbent of St. Benedict's, Norwich, 1863—1865; secretary of the Irish Society, 1866, 1867; rector of St. Michael Coslany, Norwich, 1867—1871; appointed colonial chaplain, Hong Kong, May, 1871; author of various published sermons, reports, and tracts.

KILLIKELLY, WM. EDW.—Educated for the army at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Was private secretary and aide-de-camp to his father during his administration of the government of St. Kitts in 1833; entered the service of the imperial customs at Demerara in 1835; promoted in same department to St. Kitts in 1836; where he continued to serve until 1844, when he was promoted to be comptroller and landing surveyor at Grenada; specially appointed to be acting collector at Grenada in 1845, and comptroller of navigation laws in 1849; appointed comptroller of colonial customs in 1855; was private secretary to Lieut.-Governor Kortright from June, 1859, to Jan. 1864; held the same appointment under Lieut.-Governor Mundy; is a justice of the peace, a member of assembly; aide-de-camp to the lieut.-governor; appointed police magistrate of the northern district, Grenada, Aug. 1865.

KIMBERLEY, 1ST EARL OF (United Kingdom), created 1866; BARON WODEHOUSE (Great Britain), 1797; baronet, 1811; privy councillor, 1864.—JOHN WODEHOUSE, son of the late Hon. Henry Wode-

house (who died in 1834) by the only daughter of Theophilus Thomhagh Gurdon, Esq., of Letton, Norfolk; born in London, 1826; married, 1847, the eldest daughter of the 3rd Earl of Clare; succeeded his grandfather in 1846; educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was 1st class in classics, 1847; was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of Norfolk, 1847; was under-secretary for foreign affairs from Dec. 1852, to April, 1856; envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia from May, 1856, to March, 1858; again under-secretary for foreign affairs from June, 1859, to July, 1861; under-secretary of state for India, 1864; was lord privy seal, Dec. 1868, to July, 1870; secretary of state for the colonies, 6th July, 1870, to 20th Feb. 1874; has been a member of the senate of the University of London since 1859; sent on a special mission to Copenhagen, December, 1863; lord-lieutenant of Ireland from Oct. 1864, to June, 1866, when he was created an earl; is patron of eleven livings. The first baronet in this family had previously been knighted for his conduct at the siege of Cadiz; the 5th baronet represented Norfolk in five parliaments, and the 6th was the 1st Baron Wodehouse, and great grandfather of the present earl.

KING, CHARLES KEASLEY BERRY.—Educated at Stonyhurst College; matriculated at the London University, 1855; appointed 1st clerk and 3rd sub-immigration agent, British Guiana, 1st November, 1871; 2nd sub-immigration agent, 6th June, 1872; sub-immigration agent in charge of Berbice District, 1st January, 1875.

KING, Æ. A.—Appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, 1865, and in the same year acting police magistrate of Upper and Lower Doombura; acting assistant government agent, Kandy, 1866; commissioner of requests, &c., Harrispatu, 1866; acting assistant government agent, Nuwara Eliya, 1867; acting police magistrate, Gampola, Dec. 1867; district judge, &c., Badulla, 1868; acting assistant government agent, &c., Hambantota, 1870; district judge, Kegalla, Sept. 1872; assistant government agent, Kegalla, June, 1873; acting post-master-general, Oct. 1873.

KING, F. EUSTACE.—Clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Barbados, from May, 1866, to May, 1868; transferred from there to the government secretary's office, British Guiana, in June, 1868, and served there as clerk until December, 1870; inspector of police and justice of the peace, British Guiana, January, 1871; commissary of taxation, July, 1873, until 25th June, 1875, when he was appointed emigration agent at Barbados for British Guiana.

KING, FRANCIS OGLEBY.—Registrar of the county of Berbice, British Guiana; entered registrar's office of Demerara and Essequibo, British Guiana, as a clerk and copyist, on 1st April, 1858; appointed third assistant sworn clerk in said office on 28th January, 1860; second assistant sworn clerk on 21st July, 1860; and first assistant sworn clerk in June, 1862; acted as sworn clerk and notary public from 8th October, 1863, to 7th April, 1864; and again from 6th June to 29th August, 1867; appointed sworn clerk and notary public 12th February, 1868, after examination before the judges of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of said colony; registrar of the county of Berbice, 7th July, 1868; justice of peace, and also commissioner for administering oaths to affidavits, 18th July, 1868; acted as sub-comptroller of customs and sub-comptroller of duties, and sub-book-keeper for the said county of Berbice from 1st of August to 31st October, 1872; special justice of peace, 11th June, 1875.

KING, H.—Appointed acting commissary tax-

tion, British Guiana, 1st July, 1865, to 30th June, 1866; magistrates' clerk, 1st August, 1867.

KING, H. G.—Clerk to auditor-general; clerk to commissioners for rebuilding the town of Basseterre, St. Kitts; provincial treasurer; appointed cashier and bookkeeper treasury department, 1873.

KING, J. HAMPDEN.—Graduated at Oxford; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, May, 1843; was a member of the house of assembly in Barbados from 1847 to 1853, and again in 1862; appointed a judge of the court of appeal at Barbados, 1853; acted as colonial secretary from April, 1860, to March, 1862; acted as auditor-general from March to May, 1862; appointed to administer the government of St. Kitts during the absence of Sir B. C. C. Pine, 6th August, 1862; second puisne judge, British Guiana, 1868. Acting chief justice, 1875-76.

KING, T. N.—Appointed assistant commissary of taxation, British Guiana, 23rd June, 1874.

KINGSTON (JAMAICA), 1st BISHOP of. Founded 1856.—**RIGHT REV. REGINALD COURTENAY, D.D.**—Educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., 1835, M.A. 1838; appointed archdeacon of Middlesex in Jamaica in 1853; and coadjutor to the Bishop of Jamaica, under the title of Bishop of Kingston, Feb. 1856; a privy councillor in Jamaica, Sept. 1856.

KIRKE, HENRY.—Graduated at Oxford B.A. 1863, M.A. 1866, B.C.L. 1866. Called to the bar, Inner Temple, January, 1868; went the Midland circuit; Derby and Birmingham sessions; appointed stipendiary magistrate, British Guiana, Sept. 1872; acting puisne judge in the same colony, April 7th, 1874.

KIRKWALL, Viscount, K.C.M.G. (1875), (C.M.G. 1864).—Entered the army as an ensign in the 92nd Highlanders, Aug. 8, 1845; lieutenant, Nov. 9, 1846; captain, Nov. 1853; exchanged into the 71st Highland light infantry in 1854; served with that regiment in the trenches before Sebastopol; was at the taking of Kertch and Yanakale; received a medal and clasp for Sebastopol, and Turkish medal was granted March 2, 1858; Her Majesty's royal license and permission to accept and wear the insignia of the 5th class of the imperial order of the Medjidie, which his Imperial Majesty the Sultan was pleased to confer upon him, as a mark of his majesty's approbation of his distinguished services before the enemy in the late war. Served as aide-de-camp to Sir Henry Ward, G.C.M.G., then lord high commissioner in the Ionian Islands, from 1851 to 1854; appointed to the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1856; sold out of the army in 1857; is a deputy-lieutenant of Ayrshire, and a captain in the royal Bucks yeomanry cavalry; received the grand cross of St. Saviour from the king of the Hellenes, July, 1868.

KNIGHT, ARTHUR.—Appointed short-hand reporter to the legislative council of the Straits Settlements, 1st April, 1869; acting chief clerk, audit office, 6th September, 1869; chief clerk, same department, 21st October, 1873. Accompanied Governor Sir Harry Ord on his special mission to Labuan in 1873, and assisted in the investigation of the financial and commercial condition of that colony; acting assistant colonial secretary and clerk of councils, 14th May, 1875.

KNOLLYS, C. C.—Educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he gained an open scholarship in 1868; 1st class in mathematical moderations, 1870; 2nd class in the final schools, 1872; B.A., 1873; appointed sub-receiver and harbour master at San Fernando, Trinidad, 1874.

KOCH, Rev. C. A.—Appointed colonial chaplain, Jaffna, Ceylon, 1869.

KOCH, E. L.—Licentiate of medicine and surgeon, Bengal college; appointed medical assistant to Ceylon government, 1862; assistant colonial surgeon 1st class, 1867.

KORTRIGHT, CORNELIUS H.—Appointed a local magistrate at the Bahamas, 19 Feb., 1849; president administering the government of the Virgin Islands, 1854; lieutenant-governor of Grenada, Nov. 1856; appointed to be lieutenant-governor of Tobago, April, 1864; was acting governor, Trinidad, in 1868; appointed administrator of the government of the Gambia, 1873; governor of the West Africa Settlements, 1875; governor of British Guiana, 1877.

KRIEKENBEEK, C. A., M. D.—Appointed medical sub-assistant to the government of Ceylon; 3rd class, 1843; 2nd class, 1845; 1st class, 1854; assistant colonial surgeon, 1858; ditto, 1st class, 1867.

KRIEKENBEEK, C. I., M.B.C.M.—Appointed assistant colonial surgeon in the medical department, Ceylon, April, 1869.

KYNNERSLEY, C. W. SNEYD.—Appointed to the civil service, Straits Settlements, 1872; secretary assistant lieutenant-governor's office, Penang, 1873.

KYSHE, J. B., F.S.S.—Assistant district clerk, Mauritius, 10th August, 1857; clerk, colonial secretary's office, 15th August, 1859; acting registrar, 15th March, 1860; financial and statistical clerk, 10th December, 1860; financial clerk and president of the stamping committee, 1st September, 1866; government translator, 22nd November, 1866; secretary, civil service enquiry commission, 4th December, 1868; secretary, Duke of Edinburgh's reception committee, 14th December, 1869; secretary, census commission, 12th May, 1870; secretary, census commission, 1st February, 1871; acting registrar-general, 4th June, 1872; acting secretary to councils of government, 14th July, 1873; financial and statistical clerk, C.S.O., 25th November, 1873 acting; secretary to councils of government 1st October, 1874.

LABASTIDE, LOUIS AUGUSTUS DE JACQUES DE, C.E.—Entered the public service at Trinidad on the 1st of July, 1869, in the office of public works; was appointed chief draughtsman on 1st January, 1870; graduated at the University of Paris; is a bachelor of science; gained the prize in high mathematics at St. Louis College, Paris; was then admitted a member of "special mathematics" society in that college; was admitted into the government engineering school "Ecole Impériale Centrale des Arts et Manufactures"; was admitted a sworn land surveyor in March, 1872.

LABORDE, EDWARD.—Colonial secretary and registrar-general, St. Vincent, appointed 1861; entered the colonial service as clerk in the treasury of that island, 1850; deputy treasurer, 1852; acting colonial secretary, 1856; police magistrate, 1857; stipendiary magistrate and coroner, 1858; provost-marshal, 1860; commanded, until 1868, the St. George's volunteers, which were raised by him in 1863; administered the government of Grenada in 1871; and that of St. Vincent in 1872; administered the government of Grenada again in 1874.

LABORDE, REV. H. W.—Rector of St. George's and St. Andrew's parishes, and chaplain of the gao, St. Vincent, appointed 1852; M.A. Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., 1845; was ordained assistant curate in St. Vincent, 1845; was minister of All Saints' chapel and garrison, chaplain of the island of Trinidad, 1850 to 1852; is chaplain to the Bishop of Barbados; was appointed the rural dean of St. Vincent, 1864; and also a member of the legislative council.

LABUAN, 2nd BISHOP of. Consecrated, July 29th, 1869.—RIGHT REV. DR. CHAMBERS.—For many years archdeacon of Sarawak.

LAIRD, DAVID.—Born 1833; sat in Prince Edward Island Assembly from 1871 to 1873, when returned to the dominion house of commons, where he still sits. Was a member of the executive council, P. E. I., from Nov. 1872, to April, 1873, and whilst holding that position negotiated for the entrance of the colony into the dominion; sworn of the privy council, and appointed minister of the interior of the dominion, 7th Nov., 1873; lieutenant-governor of the north-west territories, 7th Oct., 1876.

LAKE, ALEXANDER.—A solicitor in Jamaica; clerk of the peace for St. Mary's, and clerk of the St. Ann's district court, Jamaica.

LAMOND, G.—Appointed clerk in the audit office, Natal, 1853; and second clerk in the office of colonial secretary of that colony, 1859; 1st clerk, 1864.

LAMOTHE, CHAS.—Appointed inspector of distilleries at Mauritius, Jan. 1856; acting superintendent of same, September, 1862; superintendent, July, 1868.

LANDOR, E. W.—Appointed police magistrate, Perth, W. Australia, 1865.

LANE, COLONEL CECIL NEWTON, C.M.G. (1864).—Was a resident at Cephalonia until the cession of the Ionian Islands to the Kingdom of Greece.

LANG, WM. M.D.—Health officer, Carriacou, Grenada, 1863; medical officer, St. Andrew's parish, 1867.

LANGEVIN, EDOUARD JOSEPH, N.P.—Admitted as a notary public, Lower Canada, 3rd Dec., 1858; a member of board of notaries of Lower Canada for several years; appointed clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada, 4th Jan., 1865; to same office for dominion, 5th July, 1867; deputy registrar-general, 1st July, 1868; under secretary of state of Canada, 9th July, 1873; was major 9th Batt. V.M., or Voltigeurs de Québec, and retired retaining rank, 1865.

LANGEVIN, HECTOR LOUIS, C.B. (1868), Q.C.—Born, 1826; called to the bar of Lower Canada, 1850; created a queen's counsel, 1864; mayor of Quebec from 1858 to 1861, and as such received H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on his landing in Canada, 1860; entered Canadian parliament, 1857, and has almost uninterruptedly held a seat up to the present time, first in the old legislative assembly, and since confederation, in the house of commons of the dominion; appointed a member of the executive council, Canada, and solicitor-general for Lower Canada, 30th March, 1864; postmaster-general, Nov., 1866; at confederation, 1st July, 1867, sworn of the queen's privy council and appointed secretary of state of Canada; minister of public works, 8th Dec., 1869, and whilst holding that office was elected as the successor of the late Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart., as leader of the liberal conservative party of Lower Canada; resigned office, 5th Nov., 1873; was one of the framers of the present Canadian constitution, and in furtherance of the cause of confederation attended the colonial conferences at Charlottetown and Quebec in 1864, and in London in 1866, when the Act of Union was carried through the imperial parliament; created a Knight Commander of the Roman Order of St. Gregory the Great, 1870; is the author of a prize essay on Canada, and of several other works.

LANGTON, JOHN, M.A.—Sat in Canadian parliament from 1851 to 1855, when appointed auditor

of public accounts for province; appointed auditor of the dominion, 30th May, 1868; and subsequently, deputy of the minister of finance, and secretary of the treasury board; declined the finance minister-ship, 1862; has been vice-chancellor of the University of Toronto.

LANYON, MAJOR W. OWEN, C.M.G., (1875).—Aide-de-camp to the major-general commanding the forces, Jamaica, Aug. 1865, till March, 1868; aide-de-camp to Sir J. P. Grant, K.C.B., governor of Jamaica, April, 1868; appointed private secretary, August, 1868; volunteered for service on Gold Coast 1873; for some time acted as colonial secretary; afterwards aide-de-camp to Sir G. Wolseley; despatched on special service to the Gold Coast to act as colonial secretary, November, 1874; sat in the executive and legislative councils; promoted to be a regimental major, April, 1874; administrator of the government, Grigualand West 1875.

LARKUM, H. A.—Foreman of government factory, Ceylon, 1857; acting office assistant, Nov. 1868; resumed duties at the factory, Nov. 1871.

LARTIGUE, R.—Appointed additional clerk in treasury St. Lucia, 1873.

LAUDER, CHARLES R.—Clerk, President's office. Dominica, December, 1872; fourth revenue office, November, 1874.

LAURENCE, E. H.—Resident magistrate, Greenough, Western Australia, March, 1870; was clerk of councils, and private secretary to the acting governor, Nov. 1868, to Sept. 1869; clerk in governor's office and various departments from March, 1863.

LAURIE, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.—Appointed district judge of Kandy, July, 1873; is a member of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland; called in 1860.

LAVERS, JAMES.—Appointed clerk in the customs at Mauritius, Oct. 1857; promoted, Feb. 1859; senior clerk, Sept. 1865.

LAWSON, W. T. G., C.E., &c., M.S.A., Assoc. G.N.A., &c., London.—Entered the service of colonial surveyors department, Sierra Leone, January, 1867; appointed assistant colonial surveyor for and one of the commissioners for crown land in British Sherbro, April, 1867; acting colonial surveyor for Sierra Leone, May to August, 1868; assistant colonial surveyor, 1869; appointed surveyor in charge of Cape Coast works, during the Ashanti expedition, 1873 to 1874; was nominated to survey and relay out the town of Elmina, bombarded during the disturbance, consequent upon the transfer in 1873; engaged in works connected with the transfer of the head-quarters from Cape Coast to Accra.

LAYARD, C. H.—Deputy assistant commissary, Galle, Ceylon, Nov. 1863; assistant colonial storekeeper, 1867; acted as superintendent of police, southern province, from July to Dec. 1872.

LAYARD, SIR C. P., K.C.M.G. (1876), (C.M.G., 1871).—Was formerly at St. John's College, Cambridge; appointed extra-assistant in the colonial secretary's office in Ceylon, 1830; fiscal and magistrate at Jaffna, 1831; assistant to the collector of Colombo, 1832; assistant government agent and district judge, at Kalutara, 1836; assistant government agent and district judge, Negombo, 1837; district judge, Galle, 1839; district judge of Trincomalee, 1840; district judge of Galle, 1850; government agent, western province, 1851; held acting appointment of colonial secretary in conjunction with his own office of government agent for the western province from April to 30th June, 1869, and again from 6th April to 5th Sept. 1871.

LAYARD, EDGAR LEOPOLD, C.M.G., (1875).—Whilst Her Majesty's consul in Fiji, was concerned in the negotiations which resulted in the cession of the islands to Great Britain; administered the government from the cession, in 1874, until the arrival of Sir A. Gordon, in 1875.

LEAKE, SIR LUKE SAMUEL, KNT. BACH. (1876).—Speaker of the legislative council, Western Australia.

LEARY, SAMUEL.—New Amsterdam, British Guiana; diploma of the College of Physicians, Dublin, 1860; diploma of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, 1855; diploma in Midwifery, Andersonian University, 1852, and Faculty Hall, Glasgow, 1855; J.P. and coroner, British Guiana; medical officer East Canje District, Berbice; surgeon, New Amsterdam jail and police health officer, Port of New Amsterdam; entered government service, 1st July, 1873; late medical officer, Skeldon District, Coventyne, Co., Berbice, 1867 to 1873; Philadelphia District, West Coast, Demerara, 1873 to 1875; surgeon, ship, "Caroline Coventry," Africa, East Indies and China, 1855 to 1857; Pettijo and Clonnelly Dispensary Districts, Co. Donegal, Ireland, 1857 to 1867.

LECKIE, PETER.—Member of the legislative council, British Honduras, 1873.

LEE, L. F.—Appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, June, 1864; commissioner of requests, Panadura, 1866; assistant government agent, Colombo, Feb. 1871; district judge, Kégalla, Dec. 1871; district judge, Badulla, Sept. 1872; acting as police magistrate, Galle.

LEE, PERCY, M.R.C.S.E.—Appointed assistant colonial surgeon, Ceylon, 1868.

LEES, C. C., C.M.G. (1876).—Was private secretary and aide-de-camp to the governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, had local rank of lieutenant-colonel, and brigade-major to the militia; entered the army in June, 1854; appointed adjutant to the 2nd battalion Royal Welch Fusiliers on its formation in 1858; sold out in Jan. 1866; and was appointed to the adjutancy of the 3rd administrative battalion Derbyshire rifle volunteers; resigned in May, 1867; appointed collector of customs, Lagos, Nov. 1872; administrator of the government of Lagos, July, 1874, and also lieutenant-governor of the Gold Coast Colony, Nov. 1874; administered the general government, 1876.

LEFEVRE, K.C.B. (Civil). (Creat. 1857.) SIR JOHN GEORGE SHAW LEFEVRE.—Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Camb., where he was senior wrangler, 1818; fellow of Trinity, 1819; graduated M.A. 1821; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1824; elected a bencher, 1855; appointed under-secretary of state for the colonies, 1833; poor-law commissioner, 1834; joint-assistant secretary to the board of trade, 1841; deputy-clerk of the parliaments, 1848; clerk of the parliaments, 1858; is an ecclesiastical commissioner, and vice-chancellor of the university of London; was a civil service commissioner, but resigned 1862.

LE FEUVRE, W. S.—Ensign Hampshire militia, 1853; lieutenant Hampshire militia (embodied), 1854; ensign 77th regiment, 1854; lieutenant 77th regiment, 1855; assistant instructor, Hythe School of Musketry, 1855; instructor of musketry to 2nd brigade light division, Crimea, 1855-6; thanked in general orders; adjutant 77th regiment, 1856; resigned 1857; captain 2nd Hants volunteer rifles, 1860; secretary municipal council Kandy, Ceylon, 1866-73; acting superintendent of police, central province, Ceylon, 1871-1873; superintendent of police, head-quarters, Colombo; northern, eastern

and north-western provinces, Ceylon; also in charge of police stores, and pay departments, 1873.

LEFROY, A. O'GRADY.—Appointed treasurer of Western Australia, 1856; was private secretary to Governor Fitzgerald, 1849 to 1855; acting colonial secretary, 1875.

LEFROY, MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN HENRY, R.A., C.B. (Civil, 1870), F.R.S., &c.—Entered the Royal Artillery, 1834; director of the magnetical and meteorological observatory at St. Helena, 1840-1; at Toronto, 1842-1853; made a magnetic survey of the interior of the continent of North America from Montreal to the Arctic Circle, 1843-4; appointed to the War office as scientific adviser to the Duke of Newcastle on subjects of artillery and inventions, Dec. 1854; sent on special mission to the seat of war, Oct. 1855; and to the Mediterranean fortresses, March, 1859; inspector-general of army schools, 1857-9; secretary ordnance select committee, 1859-63; president, 1864-8; director-general of ordnance, 1868-70; honorary secretary royal commission of the Patriotic Fund, 1854-68; commissioner, 1868; was also a member of the royal commission on national defences, 1859; and on military education, 1868; appointed governor of Bermuda, 1871.

LEGGE, E.—Appointed clerk to hospital at San Fernando, Trinidad, 1873.

LEICESTER, S.—Appointed 2nd clerk magistrate's office, Penang, 1857; promoted in 1862 to be 2nd clerk, Singapore, and again promoted to be chief clerk, Penang, magistrate's office.

LEITCH, W.—Employed on the unfixed establishment of the surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, from March, 1859; assistant surveyor, January, 1871.

LESAGE, NAPOLEON.—Was clerk in the colonial secretary's office, at Mauritius, May, 1845; clerk in the audit office, Nov. 1847; clerk in the registration and mortgage office, January, 1858; and chief clerk of that department, March, 1860.

LETOURNEUR, ADOLPHE.—Clerk in the treasury, Mauritius, July 1, 1862; landing waiter, 1867.

LEWES, JOHN S.—Was employed in the admiralty department, June, 1837; clerk to the agent-general for emigration, February, 1839; and clerk to the colonial land and emigration commissioners, Jan. 1840; transferred to colonial office, March, 1868, as accountant and examiner; first-class clerk and financial clerk, Sept. 30, 1872.

LEWIS, ALBERT, barrister-at-law.—Called to the bar Middle Temple; police and stipendiary magistrate and coroner, Grenadines, St. Vincent; appointed 1856; first appointment as deputy-provost marshal in 1849; left the service in 1869; temporarily re-entered it in May, 1870, and acted as police and stipendiary magistrate and coroner for the Kingstown police district, St. Vincent, until November, 1870, when he resumed practice at the bar; acted for the attorney-general of St. Vincent during his vacation leave at the end of 1873.

LEWIS, ALLAN.—Was clerk in the colonial secretary's office, St. Vincent, 1845; immigration agent, 1848 to 1857; deputy registrar of deeds, 1854; appointed police and stipendiary magistrate and coroner in that colony, 1860; colonial registrar, 1872; acting police magistrate, Kingstown district, 1874.

LEWIS, J. W.—Collector of customs, South Australia.

LEWIS, JACOB WILLIAM.—Served in the customs' department of Sierra Leone from 1st January, 1868; assistant landing waiter of the

out-door branch of the customs, 3rd February, 1869; promoted extra clerk to colonial office, 17th February, 1869; transferred to the governor-in-chief's department as assistant private secretary, 1st May, 1870; appointed clerk of legislative council, 1st March, 1872; acted as confidential clerk and clerk of the council at the Gold Coast during Colonel Harley's administration of the government of the West Africa settlements in 1873; appointed (on the severance of the Gold Coast and Lagos from the general government of the West Africa Settlements), governor's clerk, 15th February, 1875.

LIESCHING, C. F. H. L.—Commissioner of requests, &c., of Ballapitaymodara, Ceylon, April, 1859; assistant agent at Jaffna, June, 1864; assistant agent at Galle, May, 1865; assistant government agent, Nuwara Eliya, 1867; district judge, Tangalla, 1871.

LIESCHING, L. F.—Appointed sub-collector and landing waiter at Trincomalee, Ceylon, June, 1855; commissioner of requests, &c., Point Pedro, 1855; assistant government agent, Jaffna, 1862; district judge, Tangalla, June, 1864; assistant government agent, Anuradhapura, June 1, 1867; assistant government agent, Puttalam, July, 1872; acting fiscal for the western province, Nov. 1872; appointment confirmed, June, 1873; acting superintendent of convict establishment, in addition to duties as fiscal, September, 1873.

LINDO, S. D.—Appointed assistant to attorney-general, Jamaica, 1875.

LINLEY, RICHARD PHILIP.—Harbour master, St. Vincent, 1865.

LISTER, ALFRED.—Graduated at University of London, 1863; appointed civil service cadet in Hong Kong, 1865; interpreter, 1867; acting registrar-general, 1868; acting assistant harbour-master, 1869; sheriff, 1870; deputy marine magistrate, 1870; coroner, 1871; secretary to police inquiry commission, 1872; acting assistant harbour-master, 1872; superintendent of Victoria Gaol, 1874; assistant colonial secretary and clerk of councils, 1875; superintendent of Chinese studies, 1875; postmaster-general and collector of stamp revenue, 1875; secretary to board of examiners in Chinese, with seat at the board, 1876.

LIVINGSTON, HENRY WILLIAM.—Served as a temporary clerk in the royal engineer department in Jamaica in 1850; entered the postal service in Jamaica, October, 1852; transferred to the internal revenue department, as a third class collector of taxes, June, 1869; appointed chief clerk in the postal department, June, 1870; appointed treasurer, 28th December, 1874.

LIVINGSTON, ROSS, J.—Entered the public service, Jamaica, in February, 1862, as clerk in the post-office; appointed cashier, treasury, in August, 1865; appointed chief clerk, audit office, February, 1868; has acted as auditor-general during the absence on leave of that officer.

LLEWELYN, ROBT. B.—Was employed in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies as an extra clerk from May, 1868, to October, 1869; appointed registrar in colonial secretary's office, Jamaica, November, 1869; was nominated as one of a commission appointed to inquire into prison discipline in Jamaica, 1873; appointed private secretary to Sir J. P. Grant, July, 1873.

LLOYD, JOHN.—Appointed member of the legislative council, Virgin Islands, 1874.

LOCKHART, CHARLES S.—Excise officer, Dominica, 1859.

LOCKHART, J. F.—Appointed police magistrate, Dominica, 1862; and is member of the

executive and legislative councils, and non-elective member of general council, Leeward Islands, 1873.

LOFTUS, R. F.—Appointed assistant colonial surgeon to the government of Ceylon, 1872.

LOGGIE, J. C., C.M.G. (1873).—Superintendent of police, Sierra Leone; appointed 1866. Created a C.M.G. for conspicuous gallantry during the attack of the Ashantees on Elmina in June, 1873.

LONGDEN, SIR JAMES R., K.C.M.G. (1876), (C.M.G. 1871).—Was appointed government clerk at the Falkland Islands, 1844, and acting colonial secretary, 1845, confirmed in that appointment, June, 1857; appointed president of the Virgin Islands, Oct., 1861; and lieutenant-governor of Dominica, August, 1865; lieutenant-governor of British Honduras, October, 1867; governor of Trinidad, 1870; governor, British Guiana, 1874; governor of Ceylon, 1877.

LOOS, J.—L.R.C.S. Eng., M.D., F.R. College Phys., Edin.—Appointed medical sub-assistant to the government of Ceylon; 3rd class, Jan., 1843; 2nd class, 1845; 1st class, 1853; assistant colonial surgeon, 1858; acting colonial surgeon, Galle, 1862; colonial surgeon, 1867.

LOOS, J. R.—Second deputy registrar, superior court, Ceylon, 1866.

LORDING, W. S.—2nd clerk, harbour-master and marine magistrate's department, Hong Kong; March 5, 1858; 1st clerk, 1870.

LOVELL, FRANCIS HENRY.—Appointed colonial surgeon of Sierra Leone, in December, 1873.

LOVESY, CONWAY WHITHORNE, of Queen's College, Oxford, M.A.—Was called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1845; editor of "Archbold's Practice of Quarter Sessions," and "Jervis on the Law of Coroners," and author of "The Churchwarden's Guide," "The Law of Arbitration between Masters and Workmen," and other legal works. Appointed police magistrate of Port of Spain and Western district, county St. George, Trinidad, 1871; and was registrar of the diocese; puisne judge, British Guiana, August, 1873.

LOVETT, WILLIAM.—Auditor, Tasmania; appointed to post-office, February, 1841; accountant to colonial treasury, 1860; deputy auditor, April, 1863; assistant colonial treasurer, January, 1867.

LOW, HUGH.—Entered the colonial service as secretary to government of Labuan in 1848; police magistrate, 1850; administered the government of Labuan in 1855 and in 1863, and from Oct. to Dec., 1865; again from Nov. 1866, to Dec., 1867, and also from Dec., 1874, until April, 1876; British resident, Perak, 1877.

LOW, WILLIAM.—Acting private secretary to Lieut.-Governor Longden at Dominica, June, 1866, to March, 1867; private secretary to Lieutenant-Governor Bulwer and clerk of the patents, April, 1867, to January, 1869; and to Lieut.-Governor Freeling from February to July, 1869, acted as colonial secretary of Dominica, 1868; police magistrate in St. Vincent, May, 1874.

LOWCOCK, HENRY.—Member of the legislative council, Hong Kong, 1875.

LOWE, ALEX. C.—Private secretary to the president of Turks Islands 1849; was also a member of the board of education, and honorary secretary and treasurer of the same; was a justice of the peace, and captain and adjutant in the Turks Islands volunteer corps; colonial secretary, April, 1865, and a member of executive council, March, 1867; appointed receiver-general and treasurer, Bahamas, 1873.

LOWTHER, JAMES, M.P.—Born 1840. Educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cam-

bridge, where he graduated B.A., 1862, and M.A., 1866; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1864; is a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the North Riding of York; was parliamentary secretary to the poor law board from August to December 1868; appointed parliamentary under-secretary for the colonies, February, 1874. First elected for the city of York, July, 1865.

LUCAS, G. A.—Was a captain in the 73rd regiment; appointed resident magistrate, Lower Umcomas, Natal, 1859; magistrate Klip River in that colony, 1860, and at Alexandra, 1875.

LUDLOW, HENRY.—Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, January, 1862; attained studentship, 1861. Employed in Friendly Society's commission, and also under the parliamentary counsel; attorney-general, Trinidad, May, 1874.

MAARTENSZ, A. G.—Medical practitioner, 1860; medical assistant to government of Ceylon, 1861; assistant colonial surgeon, 1867.

MACALISTER, ARTHUR, C.M.G. (1876).—Formerly colonial secretary and premier of Queensland, now agent-general for the colony in London.

MACARTHUR, KNT. BACHEL (creat. 1856).—SIR WILLIAM MACARTHUR.—Was an elective member of the legislative council of New South Wales from 1848 to 1855; resigned his seat to proceed as special commissioner from New South Wales to attend the universal exhibition at Paris; received the decoration of the legion of honour; is author of a treatise on the Cultivation of Vineyards and the Art of making Wine.

MCCLINTOCK, WM. C. H.—Superintendent of river and creeks, Pomeroun, British Guiana.

MACBRIDE, R.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1866.

MACDONALD, SIR JOHN ALEXANDER, K.C.B., D.C.L. (Oxon); LL.D., Q.C., Kingston, P.C.—A member of the ex-council of Canada from May 1847 to March 1848; from September 1854 to July 1858, and from August same year to May 1862, and from March 1864 until the Union, was during these periods receiver-general; from May to December, 1847, commissioner of crown lands; 1847 to March, 1848, attorney-general; from September 1854 to July 1858, when, as prime minister, he and his cabinet resigned on being defeated on the seat of government question; returned to office on 6th August same year; resigned on the following day on his re-appointment as attorney-general, which he continued to hold until the defeat of the administration on the Militia Bill in May, 1862; again attorney-general in 1864, and led the assembly from that time until the union of the British American provinces, 1867; was chairman of the London colonial conference, 1866, 1867; when the act of Union was passed by the imperial parliament on the introduction of the new constitution in July 1867, was called upon to form the first government for the new Dominion; was sworn a privy councillor, and appointed minister of justice and attorney-general of Canada; in 1871 was appointed one of H.M. joint high commissioners, together with Earl de Grey, Sir S. Northcote, Sir E. Thornton, and Mr. Bernard, for the settlement of the Alabama claims, and all matters in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, resulting in the Treaty of Washington of 1871. Eldest son of the late Hugh Macdonald, Esq., of Kingston, Ontario, and formerly of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, born in 1815; educated at the royal grammar school, Kingston, under Dr. Wilson, a Fellow of Oxford University; married (1st) Isabella, daughter of the late Alexander Clark, Esq., of Dalnaveir, Inverness-

shire, Scotland, she died in 1850; (2nd) 1867, Susan Agnes, daughter of the late Mr. T. T. Bernard, a member of H.M. privy council of the island of Jamaica; called to the bar, in Hilary term, 1838; created queen's councillor in 1846.

MAC-DONNELL, K.C.M.G. (1871), KNIGHT BACHEL. (1855), C.B. (Civil 1852), SIR RICHARD GRAVES MAC-DONNELL.—Entered Trinity College, Dublin, 1830; gained several honours both in classics and science when an undergraduate; obtained a scholarship in 1833; graduated B.A. 1835, M.A. 1838, hon. LL.D. 1844; called to the bar in Ireland, 1838, and at Lincoln's Inn, 1840; was chief justice of the Gambia from 1843 to 1847; governor of that colony from 1847 to 1851; conducted several exploring expeditions up the Gambia, and in the interior of Africa between that river and the Senegal; appointed governor of St. Lucia, 1852, and transferred to St. Vincent same year; governor of South Australia, 1855, until March, 1862; governor of Nova Scotia, April, 1864; governor of Hong Kong, 14th Oct., 1865. Retired on pension, 1872.

MCLOSKEY, JAMES HUGH, J.P.—Colonial Surgeon, Labuan, 1871; member of legislative council; entered the colonial service in 1859 late assistant-surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian army; served in the Indian campaign during mutiny in India, 1857-58 (medal).

MACCLURE, DR. W. M. G.—Appointed physician to prison and police, and health officer, Bahamas, 1873.

MCULLOCH, KNT. BACHEL. (United Kingdom, creat. 1870), K.C.M.G. (1874).—SIR JAMES McCULLOCH.—Was chief secretary to the executive government of Victoria, and in that capacity was premier of the ministry; resigned, 1872.

MC EWEN, E. JAMES.—Appointed clerk to provost marshal, Grenada, January, 1868; colonial revenue officer, June, 1871.

MC EWEN, J. P.—Entered the royal navy, 1855; served in the Baltic campaign of that year in H.M.S. 'Hastings,' 60 guns, and was present at the attack on the Sandham forts at the bombardment of Helsingfors; served on the East and West Coasts of Africa in the suppression of the slave trade; was in the Niger expedition of 1864, and succeeded in ascending the Tchenechegga River in H.M.S. 'Investigator,' to within 9 miles of Bida; received a letter of thanks from the Admiralty, and one from the hydrographer, for services rendered on that occasion, and was also promoted to navigating lieutenant; was appointed to command H.M. colonial steamer 'Corra Linne,' on the West Coast of Africa, September, 1866, and afterwards to H.M. coast steamer 'Sherbro'; was appointed a commissioner under the foreign office for the settlement of the Liberian boundary question; served on the Gold Coast during a part of the Ashantee campaign, and on a mission to the Gambia in search of troops; on the return of the 'Sherbro' to England, was appointed to the command of H.M. colonial steamer 'Pluto,' in the Straits Settlement; resigned, April, 1875; assistant harbour-master, Hong Kong.

MAC GEE, W. J.—Extra clerk, colonial office, April, 1863; clerk in the registry department, Mar. 1864; clerk in the general department, July, 1870.

MACKGLASHAN, JOHN CHAS.—Chief clerk in the office of the colonial secretary, Jamaica; is also clerk of the privy council; was appointed clerk in executive committee office, in June, 1856; was, in April, 1866, on the death of the secretary to the executive committee and clerk, privy council, appointed provisionally to those offices, pending the change in the constitution of the island, under

which it became a crown colony; held those appointments until the inauguration of the new form of government; then appointed chief clerk in the financial secretary's office; and in the amalgamation of that office in February, 1870, with the colonial secretariat, appointed chief clerk in the latter office; acted as assistant colonial secretary from April to October, 1870, and again from June to December in 1871; acting auditor-general from September 1872, to January 1873; acting assistant colonial secretary, January, 1873 acting colonial secretary, February, 1873; acting assistant, June, 1873; acting colonial secretary, 28th August, 1873; January, 1874; and acting assistant, July, 1874; auditor-general, 1875.

MCDUGALL, W., C.B.—Born 1822; admitted as an attorney of Upper Canada, 1847; called to the bar, 1862; for many years on the daily political press of Toronto; sat in Canadian parliament from 1858 up to 1872; is now a member of the Ontario assembly; appointed commissioner of crown lands, 24th May, 1862; provincial secretary, 31st June, 1864; minister of public works of the dominion, 1st July, 1867; lieutenant-governor of Rupert's land and the north-west territories, October, 1869; was a special commissioner to England on several occasions, most notably in connection with confederation, the acquisition of the north-west territories, immigration, and on the subject of defence.

M'GILL, E. F.—Appointed clerk in the surveyor-general's office, Natal, 1845, and clerk and draughtsman in the civil engineers' department of that colony, 1860; chief clerk and accountant, 1865.

MCHATTIE, A. G., M.D., M.R.C.S., ENGLAND.—Medical officer district No. 2, Antigua.

MACKENZIE, HON. ALEXANDER.—Born near Dunkeld, Perthshire, 28th January, 1822. Educated at the public schools of Moulin, Dunkeld, and Perth. Married, 1st, Helen, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Neil, of Irvine, Scotland (she died 2nd January, 1852); 2ndly, 17th June, 1853, Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Sym, of Perthshire, Scotland. In youth learned the business of a builder and architect, and after arrival in Canada, became a contractor. For some years edited the 'Lambton Shield,' a reform journal. Is president of the Isolated risk and fire insurance company; and a commissioner *ex officio* to assist Mr. Speaker in the management of the interior economy of the house of commons. Was major 27th Lambton battalion of volunteer infantry, for some years up to October, 1874, when he resigned. Was a member of executive council, and treasurer of Ontario (in Mr. Blake's administration), from 21st December, 1871, until October, 1872, when he retired with Mr. Blake for the purpose of devoting themselves entirely to Dominion politics. Declined a seat in the Canadian cabinet, on the occasion of the retirement of Mr. Brown, 1865. Was leader of Ontario reform opposition in house of commons from the union until 1873, when chosen leader of the whole opposition party, and continued in that position until 5th November, 1873, when, owing to the resignation of Sir John Macdonald, he was called upon to form a new administration, a duty he succeeded in accomplishing on 7th of the same month, when he and his colleagues were sworn of the privy council, he (Mr. Mackenzie) taking the office of minister of public works. Proceeded to the mother country on public business, June, 1875, and while there was presented with the freedom of Irvine, Dundee, and Perth. Sat for Lambton in Canada assembly from 1861 until the union. Returned to house of commons at general election, 1867; and at general election, 1872, re-elected by acclamation

on his appointment to office, and again at last general election. Represented West Middlesex in Ontario assembly from general election, 1871, until October, 1872, when he resigned. Several important public measures owe their existence to Mr. Mackenzie, as a private member, viz.: the act amending the assessment act of Upper Canada (1863); that consolidating and amending the acts relating to the assessment of property, Upper Canada (1866); and the highly useful measure for providing means of egress from public buildings (1866). As chairman of committee on municipal and assessment laws (1866), wrote and framed the greater part of the general act on municipal corporations, &c. All the measures of his government, including the enactment of a stringent election law, with the trial of election petitions by judges, and vote by ballot; the abolition of the real estate qualification of members; the inspection of produce and weights and measures; the better administration of penitentiaries; the enactment of the marine telegraph law, which virtually abolishes the monopoly of the cable company; the establishment of a Dominion military college, and the improvement of the militia system; the enlargement of the canals; the permanent organization of the civil service; the establishment of a supreme court for the Dominion; the reduction of postage to and from the United States; the free delivery of postal matter in cities and towns; the opening of direct mail communication with the West Indies; the construction of a transcontinental telegraph line; the better administration of Government railways; an improved copyright law; a new insolvent law; and the establishment of a territorial government for the great North-West, have all been more or less his work. In addition, two very important questions, which for some time agitated the public mind and threatened the gravest complications—the Manitoba amnesty and the New Brunswick school questions—have been satisfactorily adjusted during Mr. Mackenzie's administration.

MACKENZIE, REV. D. C.—Chaplain, Kandian District, Ceylon.

MCKINNEY, W. J.—Postmaster of British Honduras; appointed 1859; is secretary to the council for education; served as an ensign in the Belize volunteers, under Captain Edmunds, late 4th W.L. regt. on the northern frontier of the colony in 1866-67, against the hostile Indians of Yucatan; was mentioned in despatches, and received the thanks of the legislative assembly for his services acting police magistrate, 1875.

MACKINNON, WILLIAM F.—Entered the service as a 3rd class clerk in the financial secretary's office, August, 1867; 2nd class clerk, April, 1875; travelling supervisor of post offices, 1876.

MCKINSTRY, T. W.—Chief Clerk, colonial secretary's office, Barbados, appointed 1872; served many years in the commissariat department in British North America and in the West Indian islands; retired from the army as assistant commissary-general in 1870, receiving the commutation allowance.

MACLEAN, C. R.—Acting stipendiary magistrate of the 4th judicial district, from 20th June, 1862, to 23rd June, 1863, St. Lucia. In Dec., 1863, again acted as special justice of the 4th district, in which appointment he was afterwards confirmed; in Nov., 1867, removed from the 4th to the 1st judicial district; performed also the duties of coroner, visiting justice of the Royal gaol, and district road commissioner, until the latter office was abolished in 1871; in March, 1868, was appointed official member of the legislative council, and in March,

1871, appointed chairman of the poor law committee of the 1st district.

MACLEAN, SIR DONALD, K.C.M.G. (1874).—Minister for native affairs, New Zealand; appointed to be a companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1870, and promoted to be a Knight commander of that Order in 1874.

MACLEAR, KNT. BACHEL. (Creat. 1860).—**SIR THOS.**—Astronomer-royal at the Cape.

MACLEAY, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G. (1875), (C.M.G. 1869).—Eldest surviving son of the late Alexander Macleay, Esq., for many years secretary to the transport board, and subsequently colonial secretary and first speaker of the legislative assembly of New South Wales; was educated at Westminster; went at an early age to New South Wales; accompanied in 1829-30, Captain Sturt on his expedition down the river Murrumbidgee and Murray, and was for several years a member of the legislature of New South Wales.

MACLURE, DR. WM. M. G.—Coroner, Nassau, N.P., Bahamas, 1865; appointed physician to prison, police force and health officer, 1873; member of legislative assembly since 1866.

MACMAHON, SIR CHARLES, KNT. BACH. (1875).—Speaker of the legislative assembly, Victoria.

MADAR, A. R.—Clerk in the treasury, Hong Kong, 1867.

MC NAIR, J. F. A., MAJOR, R.A. (late Madras).—Is a cadet of 1845; served with his battery in India until 1850, and in the Straits Settlements, and Labuan from 1853 to 1857; appointed private secretary to the governor Straits Settlements, and subsequently executive engineer and superintendent of convicts; returned to Europe in 1865; employed under surveyor-general of prisons in the erection of the Woking female prison; appointed chief engineer and controller of convicts, Straits Settlements, on their transfer to the crown in 1867; acted as colonial secretary in 1868; appointed surveyor-general, 1872; is a member of both executive and legislative councils; Associate Institution of Civil Engineers, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., F.A.S.

MCEILL, COLONEL JOHN CARSTAIRS, C.B., (1874), C.M.G. (1870), V.C.—Served during the campaign of 1857-58 in India as aide-de-camp to Sir E. Lugard during the siege and capture of Lucknow; in 1861, proceeded with Sir D. Cameron to New Zealand as his aide-de-camp, and served there until 1865; commanded the Tipperary flying column during the Fenian disturbances in the winter of 1866-67; served on the staff of the Red River expedition from Canada under Sir Garnet Wolseley, in 1870, and again under that officer in the Ashanti war, 1873-4; appointed an equerry in ordinary to Her Majesty, 1 Aug., 1874.

MAC VICAR, H. J.—Employed on the unfixed establishment of the surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, from June, 1870; assistant surveyor, October, 1871.

MAGALHAENS, JOZE MARIA RODRIGUES.—Appointed in 1848 as overseer to superintend the preparing of the granite stones for the construction of the Horsburgh Lighthouse; in 1850 was transferred to convict department up to 1854, during which time had charge of the House of Correction, superintended all the works both civil and military, and was transferred again to the Horsburgh Lighthouse; about 1854 was recalled and promoted to be head overseer, had charge of the town and country roads divisions; assisted to superintend all the military works in town, Mount Faber, and Mount Palmer, and was posted at the Rabbit and Coney, during the construction of the Raffles Lighthouse; about 1858 was promoted again to be assistant

supervisor, and ordered to take charge of the works during the construction of the Field Fortress, Port Canning; after completion, returned to the town division and assisted in preparing the granite courses for the Alguada Lighthouse; in 1863 was transferred to Penang to take charge of Province Wellesley, and after eight months, recalled to take charge of the Singapore town division; in 1864 was promoted to be supervisor, in 1866 transferred to take charge of the Penang Division of Province Wellesley; in 1867 promoted to be assistant engineer.

MAINWARING, A.—Writer in the Ceylon civil service, Dec., 1865; acting commissioner of requests, and police magistrate, Harispattu; joint police magistrate, Kurunégalla, 1866; commissioner of requests, Harispattu, 1867; landing and tide surveyor, Galle, 1868; district judge, &c., Negombo, May, 1870; acting district judge, Kégalla, January, 1872.

MAIS, C. HENRY.—Appointed engineer-in-chief, South Australia, 1867. In addition to above, general manager of railways, 1867 to June, 1869; manager of railways from June, 1870.

MALCOLM, WILLIAM ROLLE.—Educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; first class moderations, 1860, first class final classical examination, 1862; elected fellow of All Souls, 1864; called to the bar, L.L., 1865; secretary public schools commission, 1868; assistant secretary Board of Trade, 1870; appointed an assistant under secretary colonial office, 24 July, 1874.

MANN, MAJOR-GENERAL J. R., R.E.—Director of roads and surveyor-general of Jamaica; entered the corps of royal engineers on the 18th of Dec. 1840; surveyor-general of Mauritius from 23rd Dec., 1856, to 3rd May, 1861; appointed director of roads and surveyor-general of Jamaica, January, 1867; resigned 1873, and re-appointed in Feb., 1874; appointed an official member of the legislative council, Feb., 1874.

MAXN, W. AITON.—Appointed clerk of works at Mauritius, Sept., 1856; government engineer and architect, 22nd September, 1876.

MANNING, JOHN.—Chief clerk in prothonotary's office, Barbados, 1869-71; was a clerk in the office of governor-in-chief, Barbados; appointed postmaster of St. Vincent, 1872; acting colonial registrar, 1874.

MANNING, KNT. BACHEL. (Creat. 1858).—**SIR WILLIAM MONTAGU MANNING, LL.D.**—Educated at Tavistock, at Southampton, and at University College, London; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1832; was chairman of quarter sessions in New South Wales from Oct., 1837 to Oct., 1844; solicitor-general from Oct. 1844 to Jan. 1848; acting judge of the supreme court from Jan. 1848 to Nov. 1849; again solicitor-general from Nov. 1849 to May, 1856; attorney-general from May, 1856, to May, 1858; is a member of the executive council of New South Wales, and one of the queen's counsel there; author of 'Notes of Proceedings in Electoral Revision Courts,' 'Neville and Manning's Reports in Court of King's Bench,' 1832 to 1837.

MANTELL, D. G.—Employed on the unfixed establishment of the surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, from March, 1850; assistant-surveyor, January, 1871.

MANTELL, J.—Employed on the unfixed establishment of the surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, from July, 1866; assistant surveyor, January, 1871.

MANTELL, SIR JOHN ILES.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, June, 1847; appointed chief justice Gambia, Oct. 1847; having previously been queen's

advocate, 1841 to 1847; on several occasions performed the duties of colonial secretary, and in 1844 administered the government of the settlement; knighted, 1868; stipendiary magistrate, Manchester, 1869.

MANTHORP, HORACE.—Appointed clerk in the government secretary's office, British Guiana, Jan., 1867; record clerk, Sept., 1868; inspector of police and commissary of taxation, June, 1869; inspector of police for county of Berbice, Nov., 1873; is a justice of the peace for the colony.

MANUEL, ROBERT BYRON.—Resident magistrate and sub-collector of customs, Hondeklip Bay, July, 1870; clerk to R. M., Richmond, 1855 to 1857; customs department, Cape Town, 1857 to 1870.

MARGENOUT, J. W.—Licentiate of medical and surgical college, Bengal; appointed medical sub-assistant to governor of Ceylon, third class, 1850; second class, 1855; medical assistant, 1858; acting assistant colonial surgeon, 1862; appointed assistant colonial surgeon, 1865; ditto, first class, 1867.

MARRYATT, THE VERY REV. C., M.A.—Colonial chaplain, South Australia, and archdeacon of Adelaide.

MARSH, J. A.—Appointed 2nd Master of Queen's College and Colombo Academy, Ceylon, May, 1857; exchanged duties, temporarily, with the inspector of schools, 1860; resumed own duty 1862; acted as principal of the Colombo academy in 1870; now inspector of schools, Ceylon.

MARSH, W. H.—Clerk to procureur-general, Mauritius, Feb. 1848; crown solicitor, April, 1854; chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, Oct. 1859; acting assistant colonial secretary, Sept. 1863; special immigration commissioner to India, May, 1865; junior assistant colonial secretary, April, 1869; senior assistant colonial secretary, 1867; sole assistant, 1870; acting colonial secretary, 1875-6; auditor-general, April, 1876.

MARSHALL, JAMES.—Called to the bar, 1868; went the northern circuit; appointed chief magistrate of the Gold Coast, 1873; rendered valuable service during the Ashantee war, for which he has been granted the medal; appointed puisne judge of the supreme court of the Gold Coast Colony, 1876.

MARTIN, KNT. BACHEL. (Creat. 1869).—**Q.C., SIR JAMES MARTIN.** Born 1820; educated at Sydney College, New South Wales; was called to the bar of New South Wales 1856 (having been for some time previously an attorney of the supreme court); appointed a queen's counsel there in 1857. Was five times attorney-general of New South Wales between 1856 and 1872, during four years of which time he filled the office of premier. Elected a member of the Senate of Sydney University Aug., 1858. Appointed chief justice of New South Wales, 1873.

MARTIN, HENRY D.—Harbour-master, Grenada; appointed 1860.

MARTIN, LOUIS.—Was volunteer in surveyor-general's department at Mauritius, Dec. 1859; appointed clerk in the audit office, Jan. 1860; junior examiner, March, 1862; senior examiner, 1869.

MARTINDALE, EDWARD H.—Was clerk to the stipendiary court, Mauritius, July 1848; district clerk, Moka, July, 1854; appointed stipendiary magistrate, Plaines Wilhems, Sept., 1858.

MARTINDALE, FELIX.—Was clerk in the Mauritius currency bank, June, 1848; clerk to marine court, Feb. 1849; clerk to stipendiary magistrate, Plaines Wilhems, March, 1850; district clerk, Moka, May, 1862.

MASON, C. W. Appointed to be senior professor (mathematics) in the Royal College at Mau-

ritius, 1868; was 34 wrangler, Cantab., and college prizeman.

MASON, J. D.—Educated at "The College," Llandovery, and the London University; appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, 1872; acting police magistrate, Panadura, Sep. 1872; acting assistant government agent, Galle, Nov. 1872; police magistrate, Balapitmodara, June, 1873, to continue to act at Galle.

MASSIE, ROBERT.—Appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, 1865; acting assistant government agent, Trincomalee, Jan. 1866; police magistrate, Kalpitya, Feb. 1867; assistant collector and landing surveyor, Jaffna, Oct., 1867; has acted as assistant government agent at Kuruegalla, Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Colombo and Matala, police magistrate, Galle, Oct. 1872, acting at Matala also.

MATHEWS, THOMAS MARTIN.—Entered the Bahamas service as clerk in the police office, and held that appointment for upwards of twelve years; was admitted to the bar in Easter term, 1833; held for many years the appointment of assistant clerk to the house of assembly, and afterwards that of chief clerk was appointed a lieutenant of militia in 1834, and in the year 1836 became military secretary to the commander-in-chief; was a member of the house of assembly for many years; was appointed judge advocate of militia in the year 1840; held the appointment of acting attorney-general in 1850; and in the same year was appointed member of the executive council. In 1852 was appointed on two occasions judge of the general court; in 1853, again acted as attorney-general and advocate and procurator-general in admiralty; again held those appointments in the years 1856 and 1860; held the appointment of acting judge of the court of common pleas on three occasions in the years 1874 and 1875; in the latter year was appointed queen's counsel and acting chief justice; legislative councillor, 1876.

MAURITIUS, 4th BISHOP of, PETER SORENSON, ROYSTON.—Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. in classical and mathematical honours, 1853; M.A., 1860; D.D., 1872; resident tutor of Church Missionary College, 1853-55; corresponding secretary of South India mission, 1855-71, except from 1864-66, when incumbent of Plaines Wilhems, Mauritius; consecrated 1872.

MAXSE, LIEUT.-COLONEL H. F. BERKELEY, C.M.G. (1874).—Appointed lieutenant-governor of Heligoland in 1863; and governor on the 6th Feb. 1864; entered the army in 1849, and served in the Eastern campaign of 1854 as aide-de-camp to Lord Cardigan, including the battles of Alma and Balaklava (wounded), siege of Sebastopol; medal and clasps, 5th class of the Medjidie and Turkish medals.

MAXWELL, KNT. BACH. (Creat. 1866).—SIR PETER BENSON MAXWELL.—Son of the rev. Peter Benson Maxwell, of Birdstown, co. Donegal; born 1815; married, 1842, daughter of Francis Synge, Esq., of Glanmore castle, co. Wicklow; educated in Paris, and at Trinity College, Dublin; was called to the bar of the Middle Temple, 1841, and went the home circuit; appointed recorder of Penang, Straits Settlements, February, 1856 appointed recorder of Singapore, June, 1866. Retired 1871.

MAXWELL, PETER BENSON.—Stipendiary magistrate, British Guiana, August, 1869.

MAXWELL, ROBERT WALTER.—Was clerk to the chief justice of the Straits Settlements from January, 1869, till February, 1871; during the absence of the chief justice in Europe in 1867-1868 acted as secretary to the lieutenant-governor at Penang; acting superintendent of police and

justice of the peace, Singapore in 1871 and 1872; was appointed superintendent of police Straits Settlements in December, 1873.

MAXWELL, WILLIAM EDWARD.—Entered the service as clerk to the recorder of Penang, Jan. 1, 1865; appointed acting senior sworn clerk to the registrar of the court of judicature, Penang division, March, 1865; confirmed in the same appointment, September, 1866; passed as a law-agent of the local bar, January, 1868; acting registrar, supreme court, Penang, November, 1868; senior sworn clerk, supreme court, Singapore, February, 1869; police magistrate, and commissioner of the court of requests, Penang, September, 1869; transferred in the same capacities to Malacca, February, 1870; administered the government at Malacca, in Aug. and Sept. in the same year during the absence of the lieutenant-governor; transferred to Singapore, August, 1871, and acted as police magistrate there until April, 1872, gazetted as police magistrate and commissioner of the court of requests, province Wellesley, April, 1872. Admitted a student at the Inner Temple, Nov. 1872; passed the general examination at Lincoln's Inn, May, 1887, and went the Oxford and Midland Circuits in the same year as marshal to Mr. Justice Honyman. Resumed charge in province Wellesley, Dec., 1873; temporary judge of the supreme court, Penang, May, 1874. Assistant government agent, province Wellesley, Sep. 1874.

MAY, CHARLES.—Superintendent of police, Hong Kong; appointed 1844; promoted first police magistrate, 1862; sheriff of Hong Kong, Jan. 1864; acting treasurer, Feb. 1872.

MAYER, G. C.—Acting district magistrate, Seychelles, Jan. 1865; district magistrate, Mauritius, Oct., 1865.

MAYNE, ROBERT DAWSON.—Appointed chief magistrate, Lagos, 1872; stipendiary magistrate, Trinidad, 1874.

MAYO, CHARLES, M.D.—Government medical officer for Vanua Levu and the Eastern Islands, Fiji, appointed Feb., 1873; educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford; fellow of New College, B.A., 1859; M.A., 1862; M.B., 1865; M.D., 1871; formerly house physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; M.R.C.S., 1861; M.R.C.P., 1869; volunteered for medical service in the American war, 1862-3 (staff surgeon-major); was director of the Alice Hospital at Darmstadt in the Franco-German war, 1870-1; and served with the Dutch expedition to Atchin, 1873-4, with the same rank in both cases; late senior physician to the Royal General Dispensary, London.

MEADE, HONORABLE ROBERT HENRY.—Is an M.A. of Exeter College, Oxford; passed an examination before the civil service commissioners, May 9th, 1859; was appointed a junior clerk in the foreign office, June 1st, 1859; was attached to Lord Dufferin's special mission to Syria, from July 31, 1860, till Sept. 1861; accompanied the Prince of Wales during His Royal Highness's tour in the East, Germany, and Italy, in 1862; accompanied Earl Russell to Germany when his lordship was in attendance on Her Majesty, in the autumn of 1862; and accompanied Earl Granville to Germany on a similar occasion, in 1863, and again in 1865; was appointed groom of the bedchamber to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Nov. 27th, 1862; and was private secretary to Earl Granville, from June, 1864, till July, 1866; private secretary to Lord Granville when secretary of state for the colonies, from 9th Dec. 1868, till July, 1870, and when secretary of state for foreign

affairs, 1870; assistant under secretary, colonial office, May, 1871.

MEADE, JAMES.—Acted as puisne justice, Montserrat, in 1852; appointed a justice of peace and provost-marshal in 1853; a member of the executive and legislative councils in 1861; promoted to the offices of colonial secretary and treasurer in March, 1865; appointed a member of the legislative council, 1867; is registrar of deeds; registrar of the courts; comptroller of customs; and registrar of shipping.

MEAGHER, JAMES J.—Superintendent of public works, Trinidad; appointed Aug. 1863; colonial engineer, St. Lucia, 1875.

MEERES, Rev. H. W.—Colonial chaplain, Trinity Church, Colombo, Ceylon, 1872.

MEHEUX, J.—Was appointed ensign and paymaster of the Sierra Leone Militia in 1840; went same year on an expedition to Cobolo; promoted lieutenant, 1842, and captain 1846; appointed clerk of the crown and recorder, 1847; acting marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court, 1848; proctor, 1848; postmaster, 1848; admitted attorney and notary public, 1855; sheriff and provost-marshal, 1855; official assignee and registrar of the Insolvent Court, 1864; marshal Vice-Admiralty Court, 1865; acting colonial treasurer, from 24th October to 22nd November, 1873; acting inspector general of police, from 12th December, 1873, to 4th January, 1874; acting colonial treasurer, jointly with the auditor general, from 1st October to 31st December, 1874; acting collector of customs, from 12th December, 1873, to 31st May, 1875.

MELBOURNE (AUSTRALIA), 2nd BISHOP OF. RIGHT REV. JAMES MOORHOUSE, D.D.—Formerly Vicar of Paddington, London; consecrated 22nd October, 1876.

MELDRUM, C.—Professor of mathematics, Royal College, Mauritius, 1861; director of the Port Louis Observatory, 1873; director of the Royal Alfred Observatory.

MELVILLE, GEORGE.—Late lieutenant, Kent Artillery Militia; entered the imperial civil service in June, 1862, and continued in that service until 25th November, 1874, when he was appointed first clerk and cashier of the treasury, Sierra Leone; acted as colonial treasurer from the 13th December, 1874, to the 12th February, 1876, during which period also acted as colonial secretary from the 17th July to the 17th September, 1876, and as coroner in April, 1875, and from 7th July to November, of the same year, and acted as collector of customs from the 19th June to the 12th September, 1876, and as colonial surveyor, from the 27th July to the 15th September, 1876; holds commissions as deputy coroner and justice of the peace.

MENDIS, Rev. A.—Appointed colonial chaplain, Morottoo and Coralawella, Ceylon, Jan. 1861.

MENZIES, W., LIUT. R.M.—Appointed inspector of police, Antigua, 1870; inspector-general of Leeward Island police, 1874.

MEREDITH, EDMUND A., LL.D.—Was provincial secretary for Upper Canada from 1847 until 1st July, 1867, when appointed under secretary of state for the province; appointed deputy of the minister of the interior, 1st July, 1873; has been chairman of the board of prison inspectors; and now is chairman of the civil service board.

MEREDITH, W. C.—Puisne judge of superior court, 26th Dec. 1849; puisne judge of the court of queen's bench, 12th March, 1859; chief justice of superior court, Lower Canada, 17th Aug. 1866.

MERRIMAN, T. R.—Appointed clerk to the senior judge of the court of the eastern districts of

the Cape Colony, in February, 1865. 2nd class clerk in the Cape Civil Service, August, 1869; transferred to Griqualand West, as clerk to the recorder, January, 1872. Appointed chief clerk in the office of the secretary to government, Griqualand West, March, 1873.

MESSERVY, CHARLES.—Educated at Victoria College, Jersey; appointed assistant colonial engineer, Lagos, November, 1870; assistant to superintendent of public works, Trinidad, Nov. 1871; acting superintendent of public works, November, 1873, to November, 1874.

MESSITER, EDWARD STEVENS.—Appointed police officer, Mauritius, Aug. 1847; police magistrate at Rodrigues, Nov. 1856; stipendiary magistrate at Grand Port, Mauritius, June, 1862.

METZGER, JOSEPH M.—Educated at the Free-town Grammar School, and the Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone; entered the civil service as junior clerk in the police office, Freetown, August, 1865; acted as clerk in February, 1866; became clerk of police in April, 1866; transferred to the colonial secretary's office as second clerk in June, 1875.

MEURANT, G. G.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Fort Beaufort division, Cape of Good Hope; appointed July, 1859; was magistrate's clerk at Stockenstrom, July, 1853 to 1859; C.C. and R.M. Clan William.

MICALLEF, SIR ANTHONY, K.C.M.G. and LL.D.—Was appointed crown advocate, Malta, Oct. 1842; one of Her Majesty's judges, Jan. 1854, and president of the court of appeal, July, 1859.

MILES, W.—Appointed principal of Queen's College, Trinidad, 1873.

MILLER, W.—Appointed engineer of the harbour steam tug, Natal, Nov. 1860.

MILLET, J. C.—Employed as assistant clerk in colonial treasury department, Trinidad, 1839; copyist in registrar general's department, 1858; registrar of births, deaths, &c., Feb. 1859; registrar of vaccination, April, 1864.

MILLNER, JAMES STOKES.—Educated at Marischal College, University of Aberdeen; licentiate of faculty of physicians and surgeons, and licentiate in midwifery, Glasgow. Settled in South Australia, 1855; appointed justice of the peace and coroner, 1861; medical officer and protector of aborigines in the Northern Territory of South Australia, 1865; returned to Adelaide on the recall of the party, 1867; appointed acting government resident, special magistrate, medical officer, and protector of aborigines on the re-establishment of the Northern Territory, 1869, which offices, except the first, he now holds.

MILLS, CAPT., served in the 98th foot, and on the staff of Her Majesty's army in China, India and Turkey, from Jan. 1843, of Dec., 1856; received medal for Punjab, and Medjidie; served as staff officer German military settlers at the Cape of Good Hope from Jan. 1857, served as sheriff and subsequently as secretary to government and auditor in British Kaffraria until the annexation of that territory to the Cape colony; was appointed finance clerk, colonial office, Cape of Good Hope, Oct. 1857; chief clerk in the same office, Aug. 1871, and under colonial secretary in the colonial secretary's office, on the 1st of Dec. 1872.

MILNE, SIR WILLIAM, KNT. BACHEL. (1876).—President of the legislative council of South Australia.

MISSO, W. E., M.R.C.S.—Appointed assistant colonial surgeon, Ceylon, 1869.

MISSO, M. B.—Appointed medical sub-assistant, Ceylon, 1837; 3rd class, 1842; 2nd class, 1847;

medical assistant, 1858; assist. colonial surgeon, 1867.

MITCHELL, CHARLES A. W.—Third clerk in the immigration office, Trinidad, 1859; 2nd clerk, 1868; chief clerk, 1864; in 1867 magistrate and warden to Toco ward union; in 1870, appointed, in conjunction with Sir George Young and W. E. Frere, Esq., commissioner to inquire into the treatment of Indian immigrants in Demerara; superintendent of crown lands, Fiji, 1875.

MITCHELL, CAPTAIN C. B. H., R.M. (seconded.)—Colonial secretary of British Honduras, July 29, 1868.

MITCHELL, H.—Agent-general of immigrants, Trinidad; appointed 1853. Was assistant-superintendent from 1852 to 1853.

MITCHELL, REV. H. L.—Appointed Scotch chaplain, Kandiyar province, Ceylon, 1862; and colonial chaplain Presbyterian church, Galle, 1870.

MITCHELL, P.—Born 1824, called to the bar of New Brunswick, 1848; sat in New Brunswick legislative assembly from 1856 to 1860, when appointed to the legislative council; in 1867, called to the senate of the dominion, where he remained until 1872, when he resigned and was elected to the house of commons; a member of the executive council of New Brunswick from 1858 to 1865, and from April, 1866 to the union in 1867 (in his own administration); was minister of marine and fisheries for the dominion from 1st July, 1867, until 5th November, 1873.

MITCHELL, ROBERT W. S.—Appointed in 1867 warden of the district of Montserrat, in the island of Trinidad, and commissioner of crown lands; in 1869 appointed sub-intendant of crown lands, charged with the general management of all crown lands in the colony; justice of the peace for the county of Caroni, 1868; for the counties of St. George and St. Patrick, 1870. Acted as assistant protector of immigrants in Mauritius, in 1872, and as agent general of immigrants in Trinidad in 1873; appointed immigration agent for Trinidad, at Calcutta, 1873.

MITCHELL, SAMUEL.—Colonial secretary, registrar, and clerk of the executive council, Grenada; appointed 1857. Entered the colonial service, 1845; was chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1854.

MITCHELL, SIR WILLIAM HENRY FAN COURT, Knight Bach. (1875).—President of the Legislative Council, Victoria.

MITCHINSON, RIGHT REV. JOHN, D.C.L.—Bishop Barbados, 1873; was head master, King's School, Canterbury.

MODESTE, WILLIAM.—Appointed assistant clerk, colonial secretary's office, Dominica, 1868; clerk, president's office, 1872.

MOIR, ALEXANDER WILSON.—Entered the service in the customs department in Jamaica in Feb. 1843; appointed presiding magistrate of the (late) colony of Bay Islands in Dec. 1855; public treasurer of Honduras, July, 1860, but at the urgent request of the Spanish Honduras government, was continued at his post in the Bay Islands, until the cession of the colony to the republic on the 1st June, 1861; acting colonial secretary with a dormant commission as superintendent at the same place in June, 1862; president of the Turks and Caicos Island in Aug. 1862; president of the Virgin Islands, Oct., 1869; president of Dominica, June, 1871; president of St. Kitts, Feb. 1872; a member of the executive council of the Leeward Islands (1871), and a nominated member of the general council.

MOIR, R. W. D.—Was appointed acting assist-

ant government agent, commissioner of requests, and police magistrate, at Mulaitivu, Ceylon, 1856; commissioner of requests at Calpentyne, 1861; assistant government agent at Mulaitivu, 1861; acting landing surveyor, Colombo, April, 1865; appointment confirmed, September, 1865; acting collector of customs, Galle, 1866; assistant government agent and district judge, &c., Trincomalee, 1870.

MOLLAN, LT.-COL. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, C.B.—Served in the Indian campaign 1857-59; commanded the 75th regiment with Outram's force at Alumbagh from Dec. 1857 to Feb. 1858, including repulse of attacks on 11th and 16th of January, and minor affairs; served as brigade major with the rifle brigade at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and actions of Koorsee, Baree, Simree, Nawabgunge (horse killed by round shot), and Sultampore, operations terminating in the passage of the Goomtee on 28th August; action at Dood-pore and capture of the enemy's guns, surrender of the forts of Amethie and Shankapore (frequently mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp); is a graduate of the Dublin University, and a justice of the peace for the county Kilkenny; a district magistrate of St. Vincent, 1873; police magistrate, Bahamas, 1874; police magistrate, Gibraltar, 1875.

MOLONEY, CAPTAIN C. ALFRED.—Entered the military college, Sandhurst, February, 1866; ensign, February, 1867; lieutenant, December, 1868; captain, November, 1874. Acted as civil commandant of the Quiah district, Sierra Leone, 1867-8; aide-de-camp to Sir James Walker, C.B., governor of the Bahamas, Feb., 1871; private secretary to Capt. G. C. Strahan, administrator of the government of the Bahamas, from April, 1871, to May, 1873; acted in the same capacity under administrator J. S. Dumaresq; private secretary and aide-de-camp to governor Hennessy, C.M.G., from June, 1873, to 10th November, 1873, when he embarked for service on the Gold Coast. Served in the Ashantee campaign, 1873-4 (medal); private secretary and aide-de-camp to governor Strahan, C.M.G., July, 1874. Acted as paymaster, Gold Coast constabulary, from July, 1874, to February, 1875. Commanded the troops on the Gold Coast on the occasion of the abolition of slavery, 4th November, 1874 (mentioned in the governor's despatches). Member of executive and legislative councils of the Gold Coast colony, 8th January, 1875. Appointed acting auditor of the Gold Coast colony, 1st February, 1875. Took over command as acting inspector-general of the constabulary of the Gold Coast colony, 29th March, 1875.

MONCK, 4th Viscount (Creat. 1800); BARON MONCK, 1797 (Ire.); BARON MONCK (United Kingdom), 1866, by which title he holds his seat in the House of Lords; privy councillor, 1869; G.C.M.G., 1869.—**CHARLES STANLEY MONCK.**—Succeeded his father in 1849; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; called to the bar in Ireland, 1841; was a lord of the treasury from 1855 to 1858; is a deputy-lieut. of Wicklow; was an unsuccessful candidate at the Wicklow election, May, 1848; was M.P. for Portsmouth from 1852 to 1857; was appointed a commissioner of charitable donations and bequests (Ire.) 1851; governor-general of Canada, Oct. 1861, and reappointed in 1867 governor-general of the dominion of Canada. Resigned 1868; commissioner of national education in Ireland, Dec. 1871; one of the lords justices, Ireland, 1873.

MONTREAL, 3rd Bishop of. Founded 1836.—**RIGHT REV. ASHTON OXENDEN, D.D.**—Educated at University College, Oxford, where he graduated

B.A. 1831; ordained deacon, 1833; priest, 1834; appointed rector of Pluckley-with-Povington, Ashford, Kent, in 1848; was proctor in convocation for the diocese of Canterbury; consecrated 3rd Bishop of Montreal, 1869, in succession to the late Bishop Fulford; is also metropolitan of Canada. This diocese is situated in Lower Canada, and was formerly a portion of the diocese of Quebec. Annual value 800*l.* from the colonial bishoprics' fund, &c.

MOODIE, W. J. D.—Was employed in the office of the colonial secretary of the Cape of Good Hope, 1843; in that of the colonial secretary of Natal from 1846 to 1859, in which he became chief clerk; was appointed resident magistrate.

MOODY, HARRY, M.A., and late fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Captain in the Oxfordshire militia.—A.D.C. and private secretary to lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, Oct. 1861, to March, 1867; private secretary to governor of Trinidad, and acting auditor-general of that colony, April, 1867; resigned on account of ill-health, July, 1867; private secretary to lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, Oct. 1867; was secretary to governor-general of Canada, March to Oct., 1875.

MOORE, W. D. F.—Appointed deputy inspector of police, Singapore, 20th October, 1865; joined the office of commissioner of police, Straits Settlements, as chief clerk on 1st February, 1868; appointed chief clerk to magistrate of police, Singapore, 4th August, 1869; and on 18th August, 1871, appointed acting chief clerk to the lieutenant-governor, Penang; promoted to be chief clerk Colonial Secretary's office, Singapore, on the 1st September, 1872; senior sworn clerk, supreme court, 15th August, 1875.

MORGAN, HENRY JAMES.—Entered Canadian civil service, 1853; called to the bar of the province of Quebec, 1873; to that of Ontario same year; appointed keeper of state records for the dominion, Oct., 1873; promoted to be a chief clerk in the civil service, Dec., 1875; is a commissioner for taking affidavits in all the courts in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Manitoba. Author of "The Tour of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales through British America and the United States" (1860); "Sketches of Celebrated Canadians and persons connected with Canada" (1862); "Bibliotheca Canadensis, or a Manual of Canadian Literature" (1837); and is editor of the "Canadian Parliamentary Companion," an annual publication, first established in 1862.

MORGAN, JOHN.—Assistant harbour-master, Port Louis, Mauritius; appointed March, 1860. Entered the colonial service in October, 1852, as mate of the colonial steamer; was promoted to the office of pilot in March, 1854.

MORGAN, J. T., M.R.C.S., England.—Appointed medical assistant to government of Ceylon, 1861; assistant colonial surgeon, 1st class, 1867.

MORGAN, O. W. C.—Was appointed acting deputy Queen's advocate for the southern circuit, Ceylon, Jan. 1857; acting deputy Queen's advocate, Kurunégalla, Oct. 15, 1858; deputy Queen's advocate, southern circuit, 1863; acted as deputy Queen's advocate, Midland circuit from January to November, 1863; confirmed 1867.

MORRIS, R. W. T.—Appointed a writer to the government of Ceylon, 1853; assistant government agent, Jaffna, 1855; commissioner of requests, Dambulla, 1858; assistant government, &c., Kelgalla, Oct. 1862; assistant government agent, Batticaloa, 1865; assistant government agent and district judge, &c., Mannár, March, 1870; government agent for the eastern province, May, 1870;

government agent for the north-western province July, 1872; acting government agent for the southern province, Nov. 1872.

MOSELEY, FRANCIS ARNOLD.—Is a member of the colonial bar; entered the public service as acting clerk in the colonial secretary's department, Nassau, Bahamas, in April, 1872; appointed private secretary to Governor Pope Hennessy, November, 1873.

MOSELEY, HENRY EDWARD.—Was second clerk in the receiver-general and treasurer's department, Bahamas, from 8th August, 1863, to 30th June, 1865; appointed librarian to the Nassau public library and clerk to the board of public works, 1st July, 1865; acting clerk in the colonial secretary's office, 17th April, 1871; acted as registrar of records from 1st April to 19th November, 1872; appointed clerk, colonial secretary's department, 1st April, 1873.

MOSS, THOMAS.—Born, 1836; called to the bar of Upper Canada in Michaelmas term, 1861; created a queen's counsel, 1872; a member of the law reform commission of Ontario, 1872; declined the vice-chancellorship of Ontario, 1873; sat in house of commons from Nov., 1873, until Oct., 1875, when appointed a puisne judge of the court of error and appeal of Ontario; is vice-chancellor of Toronto university.

MOSSE, CHARLES BENJAMIN, C.B. (1874), A.M., T.C.D., M.R.C.S., L.R. and Q.C., Ph. and L.M., F.R.Z.S., Deputy Surgeon-General, A.M.D.—Served in medical charge of expeditionary force up the river Gambia, West Africa, June, 1866; present at the assault and capture of the stockaded Mandingo town of Tubarolong (mentioned in despatches); specially promoted staff surgeon (1867) for "valuable services" during epidemic of yellow fever at Bathurst, Gambia; held the acting appointments of queen's advocate (member of council), chief magistrate, colonial surgeon, and inspector of prisons, when serving at Gambia and on the Gold Coast, West Africa; served throughout the Ashantee war, 1873-74; present at the action of Essaman (mentioned in despatches); also at the battles of Amoaful and Ordahsu, and the capture of Coomassie (mentioned in despatches, C.B., and medal with clasp); appointed, June, 1876, superintending medical officer for Jamaica.

MOSSE, J. R., C.E.—Appointed assistant engineer of Nova Scotia provincial railways, April 15, 1854; manager, Jan. 11, 1860; chief engineer, Jan. 14, 1860; assistant engineer, Mauritius government railway, April 11, 1862; assistant manager, May 1, 1864; general manager, Feb. 19, 1868; director of public works and director general of the railway, Ceylon, April 18, 1871.

MOYSEY, H. L.—Educated at Cheltenham school; appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, Sept. 1870; police magistrate, Kays, Oct. 1872; acting assistant government agent, Kurunégalla, April, 1873; acting assistant government agent, Batticaloa, July, 1873.

MUELLER, FERDINAND, M.D., C.M.G. (1869)—Government botanist, Victoria.

MUIR, W. H.—Appointed assistant colonial surgeon to government of Ceylon, 1872.

MULDER, J. H.—Registrar of Springfield cemetery, St. Kitts, 16th March, 1869; clerk to colonial secretary, Nevis, from March, 1869, to March, 1872; assistant clerk in president's office, St. Kitts, April, 1872.

MULLEN, J. J.—Appointed government medical officer, Jamaica, 1873.

MUNDY, ROBERT MILLER, C.M.G. (1874).—Cadet Royal military academy, Woolwich, Feb.

1828; lieutenant royal artillery, June, 1833; lieutenant royal horse artillery, March, 1841, to April, 1844; 2nd captain, 1844; brevet major, Oct. 1846; invalidated on half-pay, Oct. 1847; appointed magistrate for county of Hants, June, 1851; served as lieutenant-colonel Osmanli horse artillery, in Turkey, March, 1855, to Aug. 1856; is lieutenant-colonel in the Turkish service, and has received 3rd class Medjidie; appointed lieutenant-governor of Grenada, Sept. 1863; administered the general government of the Windward Islands, April to Dec. 1865; administered government of British Guiana, May, 1866 to Sept. 1867; an expression of Her Majesty's approbation of his services, conveyed by the secretary of state in despatch of 6th Nov. 1867; administered general government of Windward Islands, from June, 1868, to April, 1869; and selected to administer the general government of the Leeward Isles during Sir B. Pine's leave of absence, 1871. Appointed lieutenant-governor, British Honduras, Feb. 1874.

MURDOCH, Sir T. W. CLINTON, K.C.M.G. (1872).—Appointed junior clerk in the colonial office, Aug. 1826; acting senior clerk, March, 1835; proceeded to Canada as chief secretary, Sept. 1839; appointed acting provincial secretary for Lower Canada, April, 1841; returned to the colonial office, Sept. 1842; granted special allowance for services by order in council of 20th Nov. 1845; appointed supernumerary senior clerk by order in council, 19th May, 1846; *présis* writer, Sept. 1846; chairman of colonial land and emigration Board, Nov. 1847; employed on special mission to Canada and the United States, March, 1870; retired on pension, December, 1876.

MURRAIN, URIEL.—Appointed acting clerk to water commissioners, Antigua, May 13, 1867; second clerk, treasury department, Nov. 13, 1867; clerk in the marshal's office, Dec. 1, 1868; acted as first clerk in registrar's office June, 1870; second revenue officer, Dominica, February, 1871; first revenue officer, November, 1874.

MURRAY, C. A.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, 1866; acting police magistrate, Dumbura, in the same year; commissioner of requests, Balapitmodara, Oct. 1867; assistant government agent, Kurunégalla, and acting landing surveyor, Galle, 1870.

MUSGRAVE, Sir ANTHONY, K.C.M.G. (1875), (C.M.G. 1871).—Was private secretary to Mr. Mackintosh when governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, 1850-51; entered as student at the Inner Temple, 1851; appointed treasury accountant at Antigua, 1852; resumed legal studies at the Temple in 1853; appointed colonial secretary of Antigua, Feb. 1854; administrator of the colony of Nevis, Oct. 1860; administrator of government of St. Vincent, April, 1861; appointed lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent, May, 1862; governor of Newfoundland, April, 1864; governor of British Columbia, June 1869; lieutenant-governor of Natal, May, 1872; governor South Australia, 1873; governor of Jamaica, 1877.

MUSGRAVE, ANTHONY, (Junn.).—Appointed Private Secretary to Governor Musgrave, in Newfoundland, from July, 1868, to July, 1869. Served in same capacity in British Columbia from August, 1869 to April, 1872. Private secretary and clerk of executive council in Natal, July, 1872 to 1873. Appointed private secretary and clerk of executive council in South Australia, June, 1873.

MUSSON, EDWARD H., St. Vincent.—Immigration agent and clerk of executive council and administrative committee, 1859; *ex officio* auditor of public accounts, 1863; auditor of public accounts,

permanent establishment, 1864; selected *ex officio* member of the legislative assembly from its inauguration, January, 1868, to its abolition at end of 1875; member of H. M. Executive Council, July, 1868; resigned July, 1875; captain and garrison adjutant of militia, 1863.

MUSSON, SAMUEL PAYNTER.—Appointed a clerk in the governor's private secretary's office, Jamaica, 1st April, 1866. On change of constitution, appointed a second-class clerk in the office of the financial secretary, 16th September, 1866; promoted to be a first class clerk in the colonial secretariat, Jamaica, 1st October, 1872.

NAPIER OF MAGDALA, 1st BARON (Great Britain), created, 1868.—G.C.B., 1868; G.C.S.I., 1867.—ROBERT CORNELIUS NAPIER.—Educated at the Royal Military College at Addiscombe; entered the Bengal engineers, 1826; was brigade-major in the Sutlej campaigns of 1845-6, where he was severely wounded; was acting chief engineer during part of the siege of Moulton, where he was again wounded; promoted to lieutenant-colonel for his services at Goojerat, 1849; commanded the engineers during the operations which ended in the capture of Lucknow, 1858; commanded a brigade at the capture of Gwalior same year, and defeated a large body of rebels at the battle of Pawsee; was made K.C.B. for his services in 1858, and received the thanks of Parliament, 1859; appointed major-general in 1861, having previously held local rank in China; colonel, royal engineers, 1862; colonel commandant and to the brevet of general, March, 1874; received the thanks of parliament, 1861, for the "skill, zeal, and intrepidity," shown in the operations which terminated in the capture of Pekin; was a member of the supreme council of India from 1861 till 1865, when he was appointed commander-in-chief of the Bombay army, with the local rank of general, 1865; made a lieutenant-general in the army, and placed on the fixed establishment of general officers, May, 1867; appointed to conduct the expedition to Abyssinia, October following, on the successful conclusion of which, and capture of Magdala, he received the thanks of parliament; was created a peer; was granted a provision of 2,000*l.* per annum for himself and his next heir; he was also presented with the freedom of the city of London, and a sword of the value of 200 guineas; the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, &c.; appointed to the command in chief of the forces in India, with the local rank of general, Jan., 1870; and 5th ordinary member of the council of the governor-general of India, May following; appointed governor of Gibraltar, June, 1876; assumed the government, October, 1876.

NARRAWAY, J. J.—Employed in the Colonial office since January, 1831. For some years in the library, engaged in making analytical indexes to official correspondence; employed with the *présis* writer from Nov. 1859, until the abolition of that office in 1870; clerk in general department (copying branch), July, 1870.

NATAL, 1st BISHOP OF. (Founded 1853).—Rt. REV. JOHN WILLIAM COLENSO, D.D.—Educated at the Devonport proprietary school and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship; graduated B.A. 1836 (when he was 2nd wrangler and Smith's prizeman); M.A., 1839; D.D., 1853; was fellow of St. John's College from 1837 to 1846; mathematical master at Harrow school from 1838 to 1842; rector of Fornett St. Mary, Norfolk, from 1846 to 1853; consecrated 1st Bishop of this see, 1853. Is author of 'Elements of Algebra,' and other works.

NAUDI, SALVATORE, LL.D.—Appointed a judge of the court of appeal, Malta, July, 1859.

NAZ VIGILE, C.M.G. (1874).—Member of the council of government of Mauritius.

NEDHAM, SIR JOSEPH, KNT. (created 1878).—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, May, 1846; appointed chief justice of Vancouver Island, 1865; and chief justice of Trinidad, 1870.

NELL, G. M., M.D.—Appointed assistant colonial surgeon to the governor of Ceylon, 1871.

NELL, LOUIS.—Advocate of the supreme court of Ceylon; appointed acting deputy Queen's advocate for the southern circuit at Galle, in January, 1863; then appointed to the northern circuit in April, 1863; acting again at Galle from November, 1865; appointed deputy Queen's advocate for the eastern province, the 16th July, 1867; deputy Queen's advocate, north-western provinces, Jan. 1st, and deputy Queen's advocate, southern province, June, 1868; is author of a treatise on the 'Ceylon Courts of Requests,' used in the local civil service examinations, and of other publications connected with the legal profession; acting deputy queen's advocate for the midland circuit at Kandy, 16th November, 1873; acting deputy and queen's advocate for the midland circuit at Kandy, 16th Nov., 1873. Acting deputy queen's advocate for the island and law officer of the crown, 8th August, 1874; resumed duties at Kandy on the 19th October, 1874.

NELSON, 2nd BISHOP OF.—RIGHT REV. ANDREW BURN SUTER, D.D.—Of Trinity College, Cambridge; was curate of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet-street, London, 1856-7; was incumbent of All Saints, Mile End New Town; consecrated 1866.

NELSON, NICHOLAS MERVYN.—Clerk on the establishment of the general post office at Sydney, New South Wales, Feb. 1, 1850; secretary to R. R. Smith and Edward James, Esqs., who arrived at Sydney as commissioners from the general post office, London, under instructions from the Home Government to inquire into and report upon the postal arrangements of the Australasian colonies, 1844; retired from the position of senior clerk on a pension, 1865.

NEUBRONNER, THOMAS.—In March, 1825, when the settlement of Malacca was transferred from the Dutch to the British Government, was appointed head clerk to the Resident, as well as coroner, Malacca. Was the interpreter of the Dutch, Portuguese and Malay languages in Her Majesty's court of judicature in 1840. Collector of assessment under the municipality in 1848. Deputy-sheriff in 1855. Acted as police magistrate and commissioner court of requests in 1858. In 1865; was appointed secretary of the municipality, and in conjunction with this, acted for nine months, in 1871, as police magistrate and commissioner of the court of requests.

NEVILL, HUGH.—Was at Magdalen College, Cambridge. Writer, Ceylon civil service, Sept. 1869; police magistrate, Point Pedro and Chavakacheri, July, 1871; acting colonial magistrate, Galagedara, Dec. 1871; acting colonial magistrate, Gampola, June, 1872.

NEWCASTLE (AUSTRALIA), 2nd BISHOP OF. Founded 1847.—RIGHT REV. WILLIAM TYRKELL, D.D.—Educated at Charterhouse school, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship and was 4th senior optime; graduated B.A. 1831, and M.A. 1834; ordained 1832; appointed 1st Bishop of Newcastle in 1847 on the division of the bishopric of Australia.

NEWFOUNDLAND, 3rd Bishop of. Founded

1839.—RIGHT REV. J. B. KELLY, D.D.—Appointed, June, 1876.

NEWSAM, WILLIAM FORBES, M.D.—Medical officer, No. 5 district. St. Vincent.

NEWTON, EDWARD, C.M.G. (1875).—Appointed assistant colonial secretary of Mauritius, May, 1859; acting auditor-general, September, 1863; auditor-general, April, 1866; colonial secretary, 1868; has on several occasions administered the government of Mauritius.

NEW ZEALAND (Auckland), 2nd BISHOP OF.—RIGHT REV. W. G. COWIE, D.D. Consecrated June, 1869.

NICHOLAS, REV. S.—Portuguese colonial chaplain, Colombo, Ceylon, 1864.

NICHOLSON, 1st BART. (Creat. 1859), KNT. BACHEL. 1852.—SIR CHAS. NICHOLSON, D.C.L.—Emigrated to Australia in 1834, and practised there as a physician; was elected a member of the first legislative council of New South Wales in 1843, and was three times chosen for the office of speaker (1845 to 1856); is provost of the university of Sydney.

NICOL, REV. GEORGE.—Ordained deacon at St. Paul's cathedral in 1849, by Dr. Bloomfield, late bishop of London; priest, the same year; appointed mathematical tutor at the Fourah Bay Institution, Sierra Leone, under the C.M.S., 1850 to 1856; appointed to the parish of St. Charles's, Regent, in the mountain district, 1856, and St. Patrick, Rissay, and Wellington, 1857; re-appointed to Regent, 1859; disconnected with nine other pastors from the C.M.S., and form the native pastorate under the superintendence of the bishop of Sierra Leone; appointed chaplain to the bishop in 1862; preferred to the chaplaincy of the Gambia, 1869; appointed colonial registrar, 1872; acting colonial chaplain of Sierra Leone, from July to Dec., 1874.

NIGHTINGALE, PERCY.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of the Victoria east division of the Cape colony, Aug. 1871; served as a volunteer in the Kafir war of 1850-1; clerk in H. M. dockyard, Simon's Town, 1853; appointed in March 1854, acting clerk in colonial secretary's department, and was employed in the governor's private office; September, 1854, clerk to resident magistrate, Port Elizabeth; June, 1857, clerk to civil commissioner, Bedford district; acted as civil commissioner and resident magistrate from January, 1860, to June, 1861; May, 1863, first clerk to civil commissioner, Swellendam district; July, 1864, civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Bedford district; June, 1867, civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Robertson district.

NOAD, W. R.—Was acting surveyor-general, Newfoundland, 1847; appointed assistant surveyor, Ceylon, Oct. 1852; acting surveyor-general from June, 1865, to Feb. 1866.

NOONAN, JAMES LYONS.—Elected member of assembly for the district of Bonavista, Newfoundland, Nov. 1869; first appointed under government as commissioner of fisheries, 1870; colonial secretary and member of executive council, May, 1870.

NORMAN, GEORGE W.—Educated at the high school and college of Edinburgh; entered the colonial service in June, 1854, as landing waiter in the treasury department, Antigua; appointed harbour-master, June, 1856; coroner, August, 1865; re-appointed harbour-master, Sept. 1865; acted as provost-marshal from Oct. 1865, to May, 1866, and appointed a notary public in June, 1867; acting auditor and excise officer, Antigua, 1869.

NORMANBY, (GEORGE AUGUSTUS CONSTANTINE PHIPPS), MARQUIS OF.—Succeeded to the title in 1863.—Privy councillor (1851), K.C.M.G. (1874),

appointed ensign and lieutenant, Scots fusileer guards, 1838; deputy lieutenant of Yorkshire, 1844; major, North York militia, 1841; resigned 1853; was treasurer of the Queen's household from Jan. 1853, to Feb. 1858, having been comptroller from July, 1851, to Feb. 1852; was added to the privy council on becoming controller; was M.P. for Scarborough from 1847 to 1851, when he was defeated after accepting office; regained his seat in July, 1852; appointed lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, Jan. 1858; and resigned that appointment in Sept. 1863; appointed governor of Queensland, 1871 governor, New Zealand, Oct. 1874.

NORRIS, HENRY C.—Appointed clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, April, 1841; promoted assistant clerk, Oct. 1849; was private secretary to Lord Carnarvon from Feb. 1858 to May, 1859; held the same appointment with Mr. C. Fortescue from June till Oct. 1859; 1st class clerk, 30th September, 1871; principal clerk, Nov. 1874.

NORRIS, WILLIAM.—appointed third clerk to police magistrate's office, Straits Settlements, Jan. 1858; promoted to the second clerkship, April of the same year, promoted to the chief clerkship to the court of requests on the 22nd Sept. 1860.

NORTHCOTE, 8th BART. (Eng.), created 1641. —Privy councillor, appointed 1866; C.B., civil 1851.—**RT. HON. SIR STAFFORD HENRY NORTHCOTE.**—Educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he was first-class in classics and third-class mathematics, 1839; graduated M.A. 1842; created D.C.L. 1863; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1847; was one of the secretaries to the royal commission for the Industrial Exhibition of 1851; immediately after which he was made C.B.; was private secretary to Mr. Gladstone when President of the Board of Trade; financial secretary to the treasury from Jan. to June, 1859; president of the Board of Trade from July, 1866, to March, 1867; secretary of state for India, and president of the council for India from the last date to Dec. 1868; elected governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, Jan. 1869; captain 1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry, 1852; a deputy-lieutenant of that county, 1854; was M.P. for Dudley from March, 1855, to April, 1857; for Stamford, from July, 1858, to May, 1866; when he was elected for North Devon; an elder brother of Trinity House. Chancellor of the exchequer in Mr. Disraeli's second administration, Feb., 1874.

NORVILL, GEORGE.—Master, government schools, Mauritius, 4th July, 1862; superintendent of Orphan Asylum, Powder Mills, 1st July, 1869.

NOVA SCOTIA, 4th BISHOP of. Founded 1787. —**RIGHT REV. HIBBERT BINNEY, D.D.**—Educated at King's College, London; was afterwards successively scholar and fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated 1st class mathematics, and 2nd class classics, 1842, M.A. 1844; appointed tutor of that college in 1846, and bursar in 1848; ordained a deacon, 1842, a priest, 1843, and consecrated 4th Bishop of Nova Scotia, 1851; is an honorary fellow of King's College, London; patron of the archdeaconries of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and visitor of King's College, Nova Scotia. This was the first colonial see founded by Great Britain; the diocese includes Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward Island.

NOWELL, EDWIN CRADOCK (Tasmania).—Appointed clerk to the governor (Sir H. E. F. Young), 1st Oct. 1857; acting clerk of executive and legislative councils, 1st April, 1862; clerk of same, 15th May, 1864; government statistician, 1st Jan. 1867. Previously employed, from 1852, as

temporary clerk in commissariat department Tasmania.

O'BRIEN, G. T. M.—Educated at Westminster and Trin. Coll. Cambridge; writer Ceylon civil service; attached to colonial secretary's office, 1867; additional police magistrate, Kurunegalla, June, 1867; police magistrate, Harris-patta, Jan. 1869; acting second assistant colonial secretary, Feb. 1870; acting police magistrate, Colombo, Oct. 1870; assistant government agent, &c., Nuwara Eliya, April, 1871; acting assistant government agent, Hambantota, June, 1871; acting second assistant colonial secretary, Dec. 1871.

O'BRIEN, LIEUT.-COL. J. T. N.—Obtained his commission without purchase from Royal Military College, Sandhurst, May, 1847; gazetted ensign 67th regiment, 11th Sept. 1847; transferred to 70th foot, March, 1848; lieutenant 70th regiment, 5th May, 1850; captain 5th fusiliers, 2nd Feb. 1858; transferred to 20th regiment, 12th Feb. 1858; brevet-major, 26th April, 1859; major, unattached, 19th May, 1868; brevet lieutenant-colonel, 3rd June, 1870; served during the troubles in the south of Ireland in 1848; embarked with his regiment for India in 1849, in which country he passed in the native languages, and also as a surveyor and a civil engineer, and where he held the following appointments:—Interpreter to a wing of the 70th regiment; adjutant and staff-officer of the Darjeeling Convalescent Depot and Station; interpreter to the 27th foot; assistant in the revenue survey, from which he was transferred to the public works, in which he rose, during his six years' service, to be executive engineer; served during the whole of the Indian mutiny; was, in 1857, at Peshawar, during the Ensouzaier expedition; disarmament of the native troops, destruction of the 55th, and outbreak and annihilation of the 51st native infantry, served throughout the Oude campaign of 1858-59, was deputy-assistant quartermaster-general to a column in the field; present, under the late Sir E. Wetherall, K.S.I. and C.B., at the storm and capture of Rampore Kussia; took part in the operations under Lord Clyde, leading to the surrender of Ameethie, evacuation of Shunkanpore and flight of Bein Malhoo; proceeded with the column under Brigadier Taylor, C.B., and Sir Hope Grant to Fyzabad; present at the crossing of the Gozra Afains of Muchleegawn and Kundatoti, and pursuit of the rebels into Nepaul (mentioned and thanked in despatches, medal and brevet-major); in 1860 proceeded to Ceylon as assistant military secretary to the late Major-Gen. T. O'Brien, commanding the forces, and for two years governor of that colony, remaining there for three and a half years, when he returned to India, and was appointed to the staff of the Bengal army as brigade-major, Gwalior district, from which post he was invalided home in May, 1866, after a continuous service in the East of seventeen and a-half years; appointed in May, 1867, inspector-general of police, Mauritius; mentioned in despatches from the governor to the secretary of state, especially for his exertions during the dreadful hurricane of March, 1868, &c.; appointed poor-law commissioner and director of the Orphan Asylum, 7th February, 1870; in May, 1870, was selected by Sir Henry Barkly to be his extra A.D.C., and in this capacity was attached to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, during his stay in the Island.

O'BRIEN, JAMES W.—Appointed clerk and sorter in the imperial post-office, Trinidad, in 1842; held that appointment till 1851; in charge of entire department from 1851 to 1858; and was also employed during that period as clerk in the colo-

nial post-office; acted as Her Majesty's packet agent in 1838; in Jan. 1860, on the amalgamation of the imperial and colonial post-offices, was appointed chief clerk of the general post-office; promoted to chief clerk in auditor-general's department 17th April, 1862; was acting postmaster-general from July to Sept. 1862; acting auditor-general from 4th October to 31st December, 1865; acting auditor-general, 1867; appointed to act as auditor-general in 1872; was secretary to the central road board, June, 1869, to March, 1875; acting warden of Couva ward union, and supervisor of the county of Carvin for the purpose of investigating the accounts of the late warden, from Oct. to June, 1873; again acted as auditor-general in 1874; acted as clerk of the legislative council, July to October, 1875.

O'CONNOR, JAMES LYNCH.—Appointed justice of the peace for the county of Caroni, Trinidad, 23rd July, 1863; appointed stipendiary magistrate for the county of St. David and the ward of Blanchisseuse, in the county of St. George, and warden of the Toco ward union, 1st July, 1868.

O'CONNOR, LEON D.—Crown solicitor, Trinidad.

O'CONNOR, W. A.—Appointed government medical officer, Jamaica, 1873.

OFFICER, SIR ROBERT, M.A., Kt. (1869).—Entered the service as colonial surgeon, 1826; speaker of the house of assembly of Tasmania.

O'HALLORAN, JOS. SYLVESTER.—Appointed clerk in audit office, South Australia, 1859; clerk of executive council, and clerk to the court of appeals, 1869; acted also as private secretary to the Right Hon. Sir Jas. Fergusson, Bt., Governor of South Australia from 23rd February, to 18th May, 1870.

O'MAHONY, J.—Appointed third tide-waiter, customs' department, Natal, 1860; second landing-waiter in that department, 1863.

O'MALLEY, EDWARD LOUGHLIN.—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduated; B.A., 1864; M.A., 1868; called to the bar (Middle Temple), 1866; joined the Norfolk circuit; unsuccessfully contested Bedford, 1868; attorney-general of Jamaica, 1876.

OMMANNEY, M. F.—Lieutenant R.E., educated at Cheltenham and R.M.A., Woolwich; entered the royal engineers, Jan., 1864; employed under the War Office and Admiralty, and at the royal military academy, from 1867 to 1874; private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, secretary of state for the Colonies, 4th March, 1874, to 1st January, 1877, when he was appointed a crown agent for the colonies.

ONDAATJE, REV. S. D. J.—Appointed colonial chaplain of Jaffna, Ceylon, Dec. 1840; resigned that appointment, September, 1842; appointed colonial chaplain of St. Thomas' Church, Colombo, in that colony, Dec. 1861.

ONDAATJE, W. C.—Lic. Med. and Surg., Bengal College; appointed medical sub-assistant to the government of Ceylon; 3rd class, 1846; 2nd class, 1851; 1st class, 1856 and assistant colonial surgeon, 1858; assistant colonial surgeon, 1st class, 1867.

ONTARIO, 1st BISHOP of, 1861.—Dr. J. T. LEWIS, LL.D.—The diocese of Ontario comprises that part of West Canada which is bounded on the north by the Ottawa river, on the south by the Lake of Ontario; eastward from and including Prince Edward Island; on the south-east by the St. Lawrence river and the district of Vandreuil. It is a subdivision of the old diocese of Toronto. Its population is 370,000.

ORANGE RIVER, 2nd Bishop. RIGHT REV. D. MERRIMAN.

ORD, SIR HARRY ST. GEORGE, C.B. (1865), KNT., (1867).—Entered the royal engineers, 1837; promoted to be lieutenant, 1839; captain, 1846; brevet-major, 1854; lieutenant-col., 1859; major-gen., 1869; served principally in the West Indies and coast of Africa; served as brigade-major in the combined French and English expedition to the Baltic in 1854; and was at the siege and capture of Bomarsund, for which he received brevet rank; was employed under the colonial office in 1855-6 as commissioner to the Gold Coast; and in 1856-57 and 1860 at the courts of Paris and the Hague, to assist the ambassador and minister in carrying out negotiations with respect to the French and Netherlands possessions on the coast of Africa; appointed lieutenant-governor of Dominica, Aug. 1857; and governor and commander-in-chief of Bernuda, Feb. 1861; sent on a special mission to the settlements on the West Coast of Africa, Oct. 1864; governor of Straits Settlements, 1867 to Nov. 1873.

ORD, A. R.—Entered the 54th regiment, Dec., 1851; promoted lieutenant 86th regiment, 1855, and to a company, without purchase, in the 65th regiment, 1862; served during the Indian mutiny of 1857-8-9; was present at the action of Rota-kil-Lerai, at the battle and siege and capture of the town and fortress of Gwalior; commanded two companies 86th regiment at the siege and capture of the fort of Powrie; medal and clasp for Central India; served in the New Zealand war of 1863; medal for New Zealand, also medal for Bhootan; was present and commanded a detachment 65th regiment at the attack near the Williamson's clearing; commanded the Fort Alexander, and repulsed two attacks on that post; retired from the army in 1867; and appointed police magistrate, Malacca, Straits Settlements, 10th Jan., 1867; administered the lieutenant-governor Malacca, from 3rd July to 12th September, 1868; from 19th Dec. 1868 to 3rd February, 1869; from 25th May, 1872 to 22nd March, 1873; from 29th March to 19th April, 1874.

O'REILLY, PETER.—Formerly a lieutenant in the revenue police in Ireland; appointed assistant gold commissioner and stipendiary magistrate of British Columbia, April, 1859; high sheriff, 1859; legislative councillor, 1863; and chief commissioner, Jan. 1864; magistrate of Yale, and visiting commissioner of the Kootenay gold district, May, 1867.

ORGIAS, PAULIN, M.D., M.R.C.S., London.—Medical officer of St. Andrew's parish, Grenada, 1858; surgeon of colony hospital and medical officer of the town of St. George, 1867; health officer and surgeon of royal gaol, 1870; has been a member of the legislative assemblies since 1868; is a J.P.

ORMSBY, R. D.—Superintending office, public works department, Ceylon, 1866; acting provincial assistant north-western province from July, 1870, to May, 1871.

ORPEN, A. R.—Civil commissioner, resident magistrate and sub-collector of customs, East London, appointed July 1, 1870; was resident magistrate and sub-collector of customs, Honderklip Bay, 1862 to 1870; has served in the customs department since 1858.

ORPEN, FRANCIS HENRY SAMUEL, F.R.G.S.—Surveyor-general of the province of Griqualand West, 1872; one of the commission appointed June, 1850, for surveying the Orange River sovereignty; entered the service of the Griqua Chief, N. Waterboer, March, 1867, as civil commissioner, resident

magistrate, and surveyor-general of the Settlement of Albania, and, on the cession of Griqualand West to the British Government, was appointed civil commissioner of the division of Hay (then Griqualand) Nov. 1871.

ORPEN, HENRY MARTYN HERBERT.—Served as captain commanding Colesbey native levies, from January, 1851, to August, 1853, during the Kafir war of those years; also as district adjutant of North Victoria from April, 1852, to March, 1853; held several other military appointments during the same period; received a Kafir war medal for services in the field; appointed to the customs' department at Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, Dec. 1853; measuring surveyor under merchant shipping Act, Jan. 1856; landing surveyor, August, 1857; sub-collector and surveyor and comptroller of H.M. customs and navigation laws, Cape Town, October, 1867; appointed to temporary charge of customs' department, April, 1868, upon retirement of collector and principal comptroller until appointment of his successor.

ORTEZ, MANUEL M.D.—Educated at the University of Caracas, in Venezuela; surgeon of the Civil Hospital, Bolivar, 1854; principal medical director of the National College of Guiana, 1855; health officer and physician of the Military Hospital of Bolivar, 1860; dresser in Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich, England, 1863; resident surgeon Birmingham Lying-in Hospital, 1864; L.F.P.S.G. and L.M. Glasgow, 1865; honorary member of the Society of Arts and Industry, London, 1866; fellow of the Obstetrical Society, London, 1866; member of the Medical Congress, Madrid, 1867; appointed acting house surgeon, Colonial Hospital, Trinidad, 25th Feb. 1867.

OSBORN, M.—Clerk to resident magistrate at Ladismith, Natal; appointed Sept. 1865, resident magistrate of Newcastle in that colony.

O'SHANASSY, SIR JOHN K.C.M.G. (1874), (C.M.G. 1869).—Emigrated from Ireland to Australia soon after the first settlement of Port Phillip; he took a part in the municipal government of the city of Melbourne, and was elected a member of the first legislative council of the district; became chief secretary upon the 11th March, 1867, but retired from office at the end of the following month; held the same position from March, 1858, until Oct. 1859, and again from Nov. 1861, to June, 1863. Upon the eve of his departure for England, in 1866, a service of plate, worth more than £1,500, was presented to him by general subscription, in recognition of his public services.

OTWAY, LORTUS B.—Postmaster, Grenada, December, 1874; member of the legislative assembly since 1866.

ODDKERK, G., JUN.—Fifth clerk in the office of the colonial book-keeper, British Guiana, 1866.

ODTSHOORN, G. Van R. Van.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Stellenbosch division of the Cape of Good Hope, appointed Dec. 1867; was clerk to the magistrate at Wynberg from 1841 to 1849; clerk to civil commissioner of Swellendam, Feb. 1849 to 1859; civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Swellendam, 1859 to 1867.

OWEN, A. DOUGLAS.—Acting clerk, immigration office, Trinidad, 14th May, 1872; temporary clerk, colonial secretary's office, 11th June, 1872; fourth clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1st January, 1873; acting inspector of police, 10th June, 1873; acting private secretary to Governor Longden, C.M.G., from 1st September, 1873, to February, 1874; appointed inspector of police, 24th December, 1878.

PACK, H.—Appointed assistant surveyor, Ceylon, Nov. 1860.

PACKER, CHARLES.—Graduated B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge, 1839; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1841; appointed solicitor-general, Barbados, Jan. 1847; escheator-general, 1859; elected member of the general assembly for the parish of St. Andrew's, 1846; and has continued to represent the same constituency to the present time; elected speaker of house of assembly, 1861; member of legislative council, 1868; chief justice of Barbados, 1874.

PADMORE, W.—Clerk in customs, Jamaica, 1839; clerk and warehouse keeper, St. Christopher, 1842; acted as collector of customs, 1845 and 1848; clerk and assistant comptroller of customs and navigation laws, Barbados, 1853; acted as comptroller, 1854; pensioned, Jan. 1855, on abolition of customs in West Indies; notary public, St. Christopher, 1858; superintendent of immigrants, 1858; private secretary to Sir B. C. C. Pine; clerk to executive council and administrative committee, 17th June, 1865; clerk to office of auditor-general, 1866; provost-marshal, 1868. Resigned office of superintendent of immigrants, 1870.

PAKENHAM, T. C.—Was appointed district clerk at Port Louis, Mauritius, Feb. 1857; clerk to the chief judge, June, 1857; and appointed curator of vacant estates, Jan. 1859; consul at Madagascar.

PALMER, EDWARD.—Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island; has been attorney- and solicitor-general, and has sat in the local parliament.

PALMER, T. C., M.R.C.S.—Medical officer of district St. Kitts.

PARGITER, R. S.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, 1867; commissioner of requests, &c., Point Pedro, 1868; acting commissioner of requests, &c., Chavakachchéri, 1868; police magistrate, Kalpitaya, 1869, to continue to act at Chavakachchéri; acting assistant government agent, Jaffna, 1870; assistant government agent, Galle, Dec. 1871, continuing to act at Jaffna; acting assistant government agent Nuwera Eliya, May, 1872; acting landing surveyor, Colombo, June, 1872.

PARKEE, C. S.—Educated at Eton and University College, Oxford; first-class in classics, M.A., fellow of University College; public examiner, 1859, 1860, and 1863; examiner in modern languages, 1862-3; curator of the university galleries; appointed private secretary to Mr. Cardwell, May, 1864, to July, 1866; M.P. for Perthshire, 1868; a special commissioner for public schools, 1868; and a commissioner for military education, 1869.

PARKER, KNT. BACHEL. (Creat. 1858). SIR HENRY WATSON PARKER.—Was private secretary to Sir George Gipps when governor of New South Wales; was for many years a member and chairman of committee of the legislative council; was first minister and principal secretary and a member of the executive council of New South Wales. Unsuccessfully contested Greenwich, Dec. 1868.

PARKER, WILLIAM ALEXANDER.—Of the Scottish bar; is a member of the general council of the University of Edinburgh; in 1839 he was appointed assistant extractor of judicial records in her Majesty's general register house, Edinburgh; was honorary secretary of the architectural institute of Scotland; and corresponding associate for Scotland of the society of antiquaries of London, and of the genealogical and historical society of Great Britain; in 1853 was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates of Scotland; in 1859 was appointed captain of No. 1 battery, Midlothian

coast artillery volunteers; in 1866 was appointed chief magistrate and member of the legislative council of her Majesty's forts and settlements on the Gold Coast, and judicial assessor to the native chiefs of the Gold Coast protectorate, Western Africa; in 1869 was appointed chief justice and judge of the Vice-admiralty court of St. Helena; member of executive council, 1871; chief justice, British Honduras, 1875.

PARSONS, J.—Held office of deputy fiscal at Kandy, in Ceylon, 1846; commissioner of requests, &c., Matara, 1851; assistant to the government agent, Kandy, 1851; commissioner of requests, Puttalam, 1854; acting district judge, Tangalle, 1855; assistant government agent, &c., &c. Hambantota, 1856; acting principal collector of customs, 1866; acting government agent, southern province, 1868; government agent, north-western province, and acting principal collector of customs, 1869; assumed duties as government agent for the north-western provinces March, 1870; acting government agent, southern province, April, 1872; government agent, central province, July, 1872.

PATERSON, Dr. A. S.—Colonial surgeon, South Australia.

PATERSON, G. W.—Educated at the University of Glasgow, where he graduated M.A. 1857, being first in the order of merit in mathematics and natural philosophy; appointed a writer to the government of Ceylon, Feb. 1859, having obtained the writership presented to the Glasgow University by the lord rector, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, then secretary of state for the colonies; acting police magistrate, Point Pedro, March, 1862, in which appointment he was confirmed, May, 1862; assistant government agent, Colombo, Jan. 1865; district judge, Tangalla, June, 1867; assistant government agent, Puttalam, June, 1873.

PATEY, VICE-ADMIRAL CHARLES GEORGE EDWARD, C.M.G. (1874).—Entered the navy, 1824; lieutenant, 1836; served in the operations on the coast of Syria; commander, 1840; captain, 1846; appointed emigration officer at Glasgow, 1850; removed to Liverpool on the occasion of the great Australian emigration, 1851; received severe injuries whilst in command of H.M.S. 'Amphion,' 1853; appointed emigration officer at Londonderry, 1854; Glasgow, Oct. 1854; Plymouth, 1855 to 1857; was captain superintendent of the packet service, Southampton, from 1857 to 1864; rear-admiral, 1864; appointed administrator of the government of Lagos, 1866; administrator of the Gambia, Oct. 1866; governor, St. Helena, 1869 to 1873; vice-admiral, 1871; retired on pension, 1873.

PATMAN, F. SHABAEI.—Appointed colonial surveyor, superintendent of public works, &c., &c., Sierra Leone, 14th July, 1868.

PATTERSON, P.—Civil engineer, Natal, 1860; was previously in the service of the colony of Grenada. R. M. Inanda Division, 22nd Nov., 1872.

PATRICK, JOHN BROOKE, B.A.—Of Wadham College, Oxford, appointed a civil chaplain in Mauritius, in March, 1869.

PAUL, W. F. B.—Educated at Eton; accompanied the late Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, to Borneo in 1860. Appointed civil commandant at Accra, West Coast of Africa, in 1873.

PAUNCEFOTE, SIR JULIAN, Knight Bach. (Created 1874).—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, May, 1852, and joined the Oxford circuit; appointed attorney-general of Hong Kong, May, 1865; was *ex officio* member of the executive and legislative councils of the colony; appointed acting chief justice of the supreme court in 1869 and again in 1872; prepared "The Hong Kong Code of Civil Procedure,"

and other important ordinances now in force in the colony relating to law reform and the constitution of the courts, and to emigration, extradition, and other subjects; received the thanks of the legislative council of Hong Kong and the honour of knighthood for his public services to the colony; appointed chief justice of the Leeward Islands in 1873, and an assistant under-secretary of state for the colonies, 28 September, 1874, to 29th June, 1876; an assistant under-secretary of state, foreign office, 30th June, 1876.

PAYNE, JOHN AUGUSTUS.—Appointed commissioner of the petty debt court of Lagos, 28th August, 1863; clerk of police court, Jan., 1866; registrar of births, marriages, and deaths, 1st July, 1867; promoted to be clerk of court, civil and criminal justice, and performing the duties of sheriff, 13th Nov., 1869; clerk of court of requests, 1st Jan., 1871; appointed clerk of courts on the amalgamation of the two offices of the police court and clerk of the superior court, 7th Nov., 1872; author of "Payne's Lagos Almanack."

PEACHEY, JOHN JAMES.—Acting third clerk treasury, Singapore, October, 1872; chief clerk, treasury, Malacca, November, 1872.

PEARCE, G. H.—Employed as clerk in penitentiary, Jamaica, 1860 to 1864; clerk in private secretary's office, 1864-5, when he was appointed to post-office; chief clerk, post-office, 1875.

PEARSE, BENJAMIN W.—Assistant surveyor-general, Vancouver Island, appointed 1861; previously employed in same capacity by Hudson Bay Company during their tenure of the island, 1868; now resident engineer for Dominion Public Works, in Victoria.

PEARSON, ARTHUR A.—Appointed 1867, after a competitive examination, to be a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies; second class clerk, 30th Sept. 1872; appointed assistant private secretary to the Earl of Carnarvon, 9 March, 1874.

PEARSON, CHARLES W.—Sub-collector of customs at Port Alfred, Cape of Good Hope, April, 1869.

PEEL, Privy Councillor (1857), K. C. M. G. (1869).—RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR FREDERICK PEEL, 2nd son of the late Sir Robert Peel, 2nd Bart.—Educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was 1st class in classics, 1845; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1849; was under-secretary for the colonies from Nov. 1851 to March, 1852, and from Dec. 1852 to Feb. 1855; under-secretary for war from 1855 to 1857; is a deputy-lieut. of Warwickshire; was M.P. for Leominster from Feb. 1849 to July, 1852, and for Bury, Lancashire, from July, 1852 to April, 1857; re-elected for Bury, May, 1859, and appointed secretary to the treasury, 1860, railway commissioner, 1873.

PEEL, JOHN BARDSLEY.—Entered the survey department in February, 1861; appointed assistant-surveyor of Singapore, April, 1863; acting assistant-surveyor of Malacca, January, 1868; assistant-surveyor of Penang, November, 1868.

PEMBERTON, AUGUSTUS.—Commissioner of police and stipendiary magistrate at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, appointed 1858.

PEMBERTON, MORUAUNT.—Called to the bar of Nevis, 1864; appointed Queen's counsel, 1869; called to the bar of St. Christopher, 1869; acting solicitor-general of Nevis, July, 1870; member of the legislative assembly and executive council of the same island.

PEMBERTON, SHOLTO THOS.—Chief justice of Dominica, appointed 1861; was previously soli-

citor-general of the island of Nevis, 1850; second puisne judge, Leeward Islands, 1873; chief justice, Bahamas, 1876.

PENNELL, E. B.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, April, 1859; promoted to the 3rd class, April, 1863; private secretary to Mr. Forster, under-secretary of state for the colonies, until July 6th, 1866; also to Sir C. Adelerley, from that date to October 1, and to Lord Blachford from 1 Oct. 1866; promoted to be an assistant clerk, 20th May, 1867; 1st class clerk, 30th Sept. 1872; proceeded to Paris on special service, 1874.

PENNY, W.—Educated at Trinity College, Glenalmond; appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, April, 1871; acting police magistrate, Gampola, Aug. 1873; police magistrate, Panadura, Sept. 1873, to continue to act at Gampola; acting police magistrate, Matali, Oct. 1873.

PENNYCUICK, C. E. D.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, Nov. 1866; acting landing surveyor, Galle, March, 1867; police magistrate, &c., Panvalla, Feb. 1868; assistant government agent, Batticaloa, March, 1871; acting district judge, &c., Badulla, May, 1871.

PERKIS, A. E.—Consular clerk, Hong Kong; appointed 1862. Transferred to Peking, under foreign office.

PERTH (WESTERN AUSTRALIA), 2nd BISHOP of. Founded 1856.—RIGHT REV. HENRY HUTTON PARRY, D.D.—Appointed, 1876; consecrated, 1868.

PHAYRE, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR PURVES, K.C.S.I. (1867), C.B. (1863).—Served in the 7th Bengal native infantry, and became lieutenant-col. Bengal staff corps; made major-general in the army in 1871; was British commissioner for Arracan, and afterwards for many years chief commissioner at British Burmah; was created a knight of the Star of India for his long and efficient services in Burmah, where he concluded several important treaties; retired, and returned to England, 1867; appointed governor of Mauritius, Oct. 1874.

PHILIP, M. M.—Solicitor-general, Trinidad, March, 1871; acted as attorney-general, June, 1873, to July, 1874.

PHILLIPPO, GEORGE.—Admitted to the honourable society of the Inner Temple, April, 1859; obtained a certificate of honour of the first class, Jan., 1862; called to the bar, Hilary term, 1862; admitted to the Jamaica bar, June, 1862; practised at the Jamaica bar until Feb., 1868; during that time was professionally engaged before the royal and special commissioners appointed in consequence of the serious disturbances in that island, and of the measures of repression taken by the Government; was detained in England for some months by the Jamaica committee in order to give evidence as to the laws of Jamaica in the various prosecutions instituted by that body; appointed queen's advocate, Sierra Leone, March, 1868, and acting judge of the court of summary jurisdiction during the absence on leave of Mr. Justice Huggins, August, 1868; appointed attorney-general of British Columbia, March, 1870; appointed on a commission to collect, revise, and publish a complete edition of the laws of that colony, 1871; prepared the proclamation necessary for bringing the new constitution of that colony into operation under the order in council, 1870, whereby representative institutions were to some extent conceded; nominated a non-elective member of the legislative council under the new constitution, Dec., 1870; prepared the address from the legislature of British Columbia to Her Majesty for union with Canada, and pre-

pared and passed through the legislative council, under the direction of the government, "The Constitution Act, 1871," and the several other measures necessary to enable British Columbia to enter into confederation with Canada, with full representative institutions and under "responsible government;" puisne judge of the supreme court of British Guiana, May, 1871; went to Gibraltar on special service, Sept., 1873; appointed acting attorney-general and judge of the court of requests, Gibraltar, during the absence on leave of F. Solly Flood, Esq.; remained in Gibraltar after the return of Mr. Flood, on special service from Dec., 1873, to Feb., 1874; appointed junior puisne judge, Straits Settlements, Dec., 1873; and senior puisne judge, Straits Settlements, March, 1874; attorney-general, Hong Kong, August, 1876.

PHILLIPS, C. H.—Acting chief clerk, registrar-general's department, Trinidad, Oct., 1870, and April, 1871, and May, 1872; acting superintendent registrar, births and deaths, Oct., 1870, and April, 1871; and May, 1872; was for many years chief clerk in the marshal's department; chief clerk in registrar-general's department, and superintendent registrar of births and deaths, July, 1873.

PHILPOTT, EDWARD.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Uitenhage division, Cape of Good Hope; appointed 1867. Was clerk to the magistrate at Port Elizabeth, 1837 to 1842; resigned on account of ill-health; re-appointed clerk to civil commissioner of Port Elizabeth, March, 1848; appointed civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Alexandria, August, 1857; ditto Cradock, 1866 to 1867.

PICKEL, W. A.—Appointed 2nd clerk in police magistrate's office, British Guiana, 1873.

PICKWOOD, ROBERT WILLIAMS.—Appointed private secretary to W. W. Cairns, Esq., when lieutenant-governor of British Honduras, 28th July, 1870; continued in that capacity from June, 1871, to June, 1872, to Colonel Harley, who administered the government during Mr. Cairns' leave of absence; appointed clerk to the colonial secretary and clerk to the legislative council of British Honduras, 28th March, 1872; continued as private secretary to Mr. Cairns on His Excellency's return from leave in June, 1872, to March, 1874; private secretary to Captain Mitchell, R.M., during his administration of the government, to Major Mundy on his arrival in May, 1874, to September of the same year, and again subsequently to Captain Mitchell. Appointed keeper of cemeteries, 16th November, 1874.

PIERRE, LOUIS PHILIP.—Appointed clerk of the peace of the county of Caroni, Trinidad, November, 1860; clerk of the peace of the county of Victoria, with the town of San Fernando, in 1869; clerk of the peace of Port of Spain and the western district of the county of St. George in June, 1869; appointed acting stipendiary magistrate of the county of St. David, and ward of Blanchisseuse in the county of St. George, and warden of the Toco Ward Union, in June, 1872; and on the 14th of January, 1874, stipendiary magistrate of the county of St. David and ward of Blanchisseuse, warden of the Toco Ward Union, and acting stipendiary magistrate of Arouca and Arima in the eastern district of the county of St. George.

PIGUENT, JAMES GEORGE.—Acting assistant master at grammar school, St. Christopher, 1865; clerk to secretary to government, 1866; clerk to board of health, 1867; clerk to the president as pre-auditor, 1871; notary public, 1873.

PIKE, CHARLES.—Appointed acting second clerk in the treasury, Sierra Leone, August, 1869; chief clerk of customs, Lagos, 1870; acting second clerk

and cashier, treasury, 1871; acting deputy collector, part of 1872 to 1875; acting assistant collector and treasurer, 1875.

PINE, KNT. BACHEL. (Creat. 1856), K.C.M.G. (1871).—**SIR BENJAMIN CHILLEY CAMPBELL PINE.**

—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1834, M.A. 1840; called to the bar, Gray's Inn, 1841: appointed Queen's advocate at Sierra Leone, 1841; acting governor there, 1848, accompanied Capt. Monypenny, R.N., to the Sherbro river, and destroyed a strong stockaded fort, from which outrages had been committed on British trading vessels. In 1849, again proceeded to the Sherbro, in conjunction with Capt. Dunlop, R.N., and a detachment of troops, and put an end to the civil war, which had ravaged the country for years; lieutenant-governor of Natal, 1849; 1851 received the thanks of her majesty's government for the measures he took to preserve peace in the colony during the Kaffir war; in 1852 despatched a force, consisting of Cape mounted rifles, two companies of the 45th regiment, and 900 Zulus, to the aid of British troops in the Orange River sovereignty, who were reported to be acting on the defensive against an overpowering force of hostile tribes; superintended in person the raising of the Zulu force, and accompanied the expedition over the Drackenbent mountains in mid winter; received the thanks of Sir Henry Smith for these services; in 1855, led a force of mounted volunteers against the Amalaca tribe, numbering 2,000 men, and completely enforced their submission; governor and commander-in-chief of the Gold Coast settlements, 1856; lieutenant-governor of St. Christopher's, May, 1859. Is author of some articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* on the 'African Colonies'; acting governor, Antigua, 1866; governor in-chief of the Leeward Islands, Feb. 1869. Created K.C.M.G. for his services in connection with the confederation of the Leeward Islands; lieutenant-governor of Natal, 1873, until 1875; when he retired on a governor's pension.

PLAGEMANN, F. O.—Clerk in treasury department, St. Kitt's, 1866-9; third landing waiter, 1873; now 2nd landing waiter.

PLAGEMANN, O. F.—Superintendent of police, St. Christopher, March, 1859; superintendent of public works, June, 1859; town warden, Basseterre, 1872.

PLAICE, G.—Draftsman and framer of estimates, public works department, Ceylon, 1866.

PLUES, SAMUEL SEVIRE.—Was chief clerk in the governor's secretary's office, Jamaica, 25th July, 1843, to 31st Aug., 1854; was appointed police magistrate of British Honduras, 11th Sept., 1854; clerk of courts and keeper of public records, 19th Aug., 1862; attorney-general for the colony, 12th Nov., 1864; and queen's advocate-general or advocate in the court of vice-admiralty, 27th April, 1865.

PLUMMER, H. P.—Stipendiary magistrate, British Guiana.

PLUNKETT, THE HON. C. B.—Appointed commissioner of the court of requests, Penang, 29th Oct. 1862; commissioner of police, Straits Settlements, 1871; registrar of supreme court, Hong Kong, 1876.

POLE, REGINALD C.—Was educated at Marlborough college; employed from July, 1859, till Sept. 1861, in the surveyor-general's department, during the latter part on the trigonometrical survey, Ceylon; acting landing and tide surveyor, at Galle, April, 1862; acting assistant collector of customs at Jaffna; appointed landing surveyor, Galle, 1st April, 1863; acting assistant govern-

ment agent, Jaffna; June, 1863; confirmed, 1865; passed final examination in languages (Tamil), laws and accounts, Jan. 1868; police magistrate and commissioner of requests, Galle, Feb. 1868; assistant government agent, Mátalé, Nov. 1868; police magistrate of Kandy, Sept. 1869; acting assistant government agent of the north-western province at Puttalam, 1st Dec. 1871.

POLLARD, WILLIAM BRANCH.—Appointed auditor-general, British Guiana, 1860; was financial accountant from 1853 to 1860, when the office was abolished.

POLLARD, WILLIAM BRANCH, jun.—Colonial civil engineer, British Guiana.

POLLARD, W. F. B.—Appointed surgeon to penal settlement, British Guiana, 1873.

POPE, RICHARD.—Born 1827; called to the bar of Lower Canada, 1854; assistant editor of the "Lower Canada Law Reports," 1855 to 1861; president of the Chaudière gold mining association, 1866 to 1871; clerk in corresponding branch, department public works, and private secretary to minister, 1872 until 21st October, 1873, when appointed clerk of the crown in chancery for Canada; is a major in the militia; organized Quebec volunteer rifle association at the time of the "Trent" affair; won first prize medal of Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, for best "Essay on Canada," 1853; author of "Canadian Minerals and Mining Interests," 1857; "Gold Fields of Canada," in 1858; "Notes on Immigration" and "Mining and Agricultural Labour in Canada," 1859.

PORTER, NEALE.—Presiding magistrate of Anguilla from March 1869 to May 1871; acting colonial secretary from May 1871, to Oct. 1871; acting lieutenant-governor of Dominica from Oct. 3, 1871, to March 31, 1872; acting president of Dominica from April 1 to June 13, 1872; president, Montserrat, June 13, 1872.

PORTER, W., C.M.G. (1872).—Formerly attorney-general of the Cape of Good Hope; appointed Sept. 1839; retired on a pension, 1865.

PORTER, W. HENRY.—Appointed clerk, president's office, Dominica, November, 1874.

POTTS, MOSES A.—Educated at the Sierra Leone Grammar School. Entered the service in H.M. commissariat at Sierra Leone in June, 1853, and served uninterruptedly in that department till January, 1860; served also in the barrack department at that station; was acting second clerk in the colonial treasury of that settlement from July 1865, to January, 1866; appointed extra clerk in the same department in January, 1866; acting house and land-tax clerk from April 1866, to June 1868; appointed house and land-tax clerk, Aug. 1869; promoted to be second clerk in the colonial treasury, after a competitive examination, on the 15th Sept. 1870; census master for the year 1871; was acting first clerk and cashier from January to May, 1873, and again from August of the same year.

POUND, ALFRED JOHN M.A., (Oxon.) and F.R.G.S.—Educated at Eton (King's Scholar), and at Exeter College, Oxford, (Exhibitioner); called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 17th November, 1871; practised as equity, draughtsman and conveyancer, and also on the western circuit, and at the Winchester, Hants, Southampton and Portsmouth sessions, till May, 1875; when he was appointed a stipendiary magistrate in British Guiana.

POWELL, WM. R.—Appointed a clerk in emigration commissioners' office, London, December 1848; promoted to be a senior clerk, 1873.

PRATT, LIEUT.-COLONEL FRANCIS EDWARD,

R.E.—Surveyor-general and director of works, Fiji, 1875; member of the executive council, 1876.

PRESGRAVE, D. C.—Acting police magistrate, Penang; chief clerk in the treasury, Penang, 1st July, 1849; appointed to the municipal department as secretary, April, 1851, acting magistrate of police and commissioner of the court of requests, Penang, 24th Oct., 1864; appointed deputy coroner, Feb., 1865; twice appointed acting magistrate and commissioner of the court of requests, Province Wellesley, in 1865; and again appointed acting police magistrate and commissioner, court of requests, Penang, 9th May, 1870; and duly admitted as an advocate in the supreme court of the Straits Settlements.

PRESTAGE, WARD.—Overseer of works, Hong Kong, appointed July, 1863; now clerk of the works in that island.

PRICE, EDWARD WILLIAM.—Entered Royal Navy as naval cadet, 1846; served in Black Sea fleet till close of Russian war, for which he received English and Turkish medals; appointed to civil service, South Australia, 1860; stipendiary magistrate, 1873; government resident, Northern Territory of South Australia, 1876.

PRICE, JOHN M., F.G.S., F.R.G.S.—Appointed March, 1871, chief engineer Sierra Leone harbour works; January, 1873, surveyor-general of Hong Kong.

PRIME, C.—Draughtsman and framer of estimates, public works department, Ceylon, March, 1866.

PULLICINO, FILIPPO, LL.D.—Appointed one of H.M.'s judges, Malta, 1873.

QUEBEC, 4th Bishop of.—Dr. J. W. WILLIAMS, 1863.—Educated at Crewkerne school, and Pembroke College, Oxford; graduate B.A., 1851, 3rd class classics; curate of High Wycombe, Bucks, 1851; proceeded to Canada to open grammar school in connection with Bishop College, Lennoxville; is a professor in that college; consecrated 4th Bishop of Quebec, 1863; the diocese was first constituted by patent, 28th June, 1793; and comprised Upper and Lower Canada and their dependencies. It now includes districts of Quebec, Three Rivers, St. Francis and Gaspé, and contains 43 parishes.

RAE, JOHN, M.A.—Educated at University of Aberdeen, where he passed as master of arts, 1832, law student, from 1831 to 1839; arrived in New South Wales, 1842, was appointed town clerk of Sydney, 1843; a commissioner for the City of Sydney, 1854; secretary to the railway department, New South Wales, 1857; under secretary for public works and commissioner for railways, 1861.

RAMPINI, CHARLES.—Civil law prizeman, University of Edinburgh, 1865; member of the faculty of advocates, Scotland, June, 1865; stipendiary magistrate for the parishes of Portland, St. Thomas-East and St. George's, Jamaica, March, 1867; judge of the Port Antonio district court, Nov. 1867; judge of the Mandeville district court, May, 1868; is coroner for the parishes of Manchester and Clarendon; and a justice of the peace for those of St. Thomas and Portland.

RANGEL, Q. A.—Clerk in the treasury, Hong Kong, May, 1871.

RANDELL, HENRY LLOYD.—Surgeon major, served with the 62nd regiment in the Crimea from the 4th July, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and assault of the Redan on the 8th September (medal with clasp, and Turkish medal); subsequently served in the West Indies, and went out to Canada with the expeditionary force in January, 1862; and afterwards served in India, till March, 1867; in Nov., 1867, was placed on

the seconded list, on obtaining the appointment of principal civil medical officer, Straits Settlements.

RAWSON, SIR RAWSON WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., (1875) C.B. (1858).—Appointed a clerk in the board of trade, Jan. 1829; served as private secretary to the vice-president, Mr. C. Poulett Thomson, 1830-34; to the president, Mr. Alex. Baring, 1834; and to the vice-president, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, 1841-42; acted as secretary to the pilotage commission, 1834-36; appointed civil secretary to the governor-general of Canada, Aug. 1842; transferred, upon the abolition of that office, to the treasurer-ship of Mauritius, Jan. 1844; appointed colonial secretary of the Cape of Good Hope, May, 1854; appointed governor of the Bahamas, Nov. 1864; received, Nov., 1865, a dormant commission as lieutenant-governor of Jamaica, to act in the absence or incapacity of the captain-general and governor-in-chief; governor-in-chief of Windward Islands, from 1868 till 1875. Retired on pension.

READ, THE VEN. ARCH. J. H., D.D.—1st ARCHDEACON OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1860.—Ecclesiastical commissary, 1858; formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, and B.D., 1852; D.D., 1857, of King's College, Frederickton, New Brunswick.

REES, GEORGE HERMAN.—Entered the Jamaica civil service in the office of the inspector of prisons. 20th April, 1865; principal clerk in the office of the governor's private secretary, 22nd December, 1865; 2nd-class clerk in the colonial secretariat, 8th September, 1866; and principal clerk in the office of the island medical establishment, 1st December, 1871.

REHE, S.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1862.

REID, FRANCIS, M.D.—Deputy inspector-general of hospital (h.p.); chief medical officer, Mauritius, Jan. 1867.

REID, R.—Writer, Ceylon civil service, 1866; acting police magistrate, Galagedern, 1867; justice of the peace and deputy coroner, Colombo; commissioner of requests, &c., Kalpitya, 1868; assistant government agent, Jaffna, June, 1869; second assistant colonial secretary; continuing to act as district judge, Ratnapura, April, 1872.

REID, W. W.—Non-elective member, for St. Kitts, of general council, Leeward Islands, 1873.

REINCKER, BERNHARD HENRY, B.A. of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.—Emigrated to Canterbury, New Zealand, for several years; justice of the peace of that colony; appointed, February, 1875, auditor for the Gold Coast Colony.

RENDELL, STEPHEN.—Appointed a member of the legislative council, Newfoundland, May, 1874.

RENOUF, CHARLES.—Clerk in colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, 1837; clerk to the district magistracy at Flacq, 1858; stipendiary magistrate at Pamplemousses, April, 1862.

REYNOLDS, T. J.—Employed on the unfixed establishment of the surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, from 1st May, 1856, till 28th February, 1866; appointed assistant-surveyor on 1st March, 1866.

RICHARDS, ALBERT MORTON, Q.C.—Born, 1822; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1848; to that of British Columbia, 1871; created a Q.C., 1863; sat in legislative assembly, Canada, from 1863 to 1864, and in house of commons from 1872 until January, 1874; was a member of the executive council, Canada, and solicitor-general for Upper Canada, 1863-4; appointed attorney-general for Rupert's Land, and the north-west territories, October, 1869; legal adviser in British Columbia for the dominion government, 1874;

Lieutenant-governor of the province of British Columbia, 20th July, 1876.

RICHARDS, STEPHEN.—Born, 1820; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1844; created a Q.C., 1858; elected a bencher of law society of Ontario, 1871; sat in Ontario assembly from 1867 to 1875, and was commissioner of crown lands from July, 1867, to July, 1875; and provincial secretary and registrar from latter date to Dec., 1871.

RICHARDS, HON. WILLIAM BUELL.—Born 2nd May, 1815; educated at the Johnstown district grammar school; called to the bar of Upper Canada in Michaelmas Term, 1837; elected a bencher of the Law Society, 1849; created a Q.C., 1850; was a member of executive council, Canada, and attorney-general for Upper Canada, from 28th October, 1851, to 21st June, 1853, when appointed a puisne judge of the court of common pleas, where he remained until 22nd July, 1873, when promoted to be chief justice of that court; appointed chief justice of Ontario, 16th November, 1868; chief justice of the supreme court of the dominion, 8th October, 1875; and deputy-governor of the dominion, 29th July, 1876; was arbitrator on behalf of Ontario, for the settlement of the north-western boundary of the province, 1874.

RICHARDSON, SIR JOHN LARKINS CHEESE, KNIGHT BACH. (1875).—Speaker of the legislative council of New Zealand; lieutenant-colonel of the local militia, and late brevet major of Her Majesty's Indian forces.

RICHARDSON, OLIVER K.—Appointed second clerk, colonial secretary's office, South Australia, 1841; chief clerk, 1842; assistant colonial secretary, 1853; under secretary, 1856.

RICKWOOD, A. G.—Employed in the surveyor general's department, Mauritius, from 1846 to 1850; quitted the public service, and accepted private employment, from 1851, to 1855, when he rejoined the public service; tax clerk, internal revenue, November, 1856; second clerk, despatch branch, colonial secretary's office, February, 1857; superintendent of distilleries, September, 1862.

RILEY, SERJEANT.—Appointed superintendent of police, Dominica, 1873.

RIPOLL, CHARLES LEWIS.—Sub-agent of immigration of the second class, Jamaica, Oct., 1872; entered the colonial service as clerk in the constabulary department in August, 1869; transferred to the immigration department in May, 1872; appointed a sub-agent of third class in August, 1872.

RISK, CHARLES.—Appointed road surveyor, Grenada, 1876.

RITCHIE, WILLIAM JOHNSTON.—Called to the bar of New Brunswick, 1838; created a Q.C., 1854; a member of the executive council, N.B., from October, 1864, until appointed a puisne judge of the supreme court of that province, 17th August, 1865; chief justice of New Brunswick, 6th December, 1865; a puisne judge of the supreme court of the dominion, 8th October, 1875.

RITTER, GUSTAVE A.—Clerk to the judge of the supreme court of Mauritius, 1864; marshal of vice-admiralty court.

ROACH, W. IRWIN.—Educated at Marlborough College; articulated pupil, first to Messrs. J. and J. Simpson, Grosvener engine works, London, then to A. M. Rendel, C.E., Westminster; assistant to superintendent public works, Trinidad, October, 1869; associate instit. C.E., December, 1869; colonial engineer, Grenada, February, 1872; surveyor-general and superintendent of convicts, Labuan, March, 1875;

member of legislative council, acting treasurer (in conjunction with his own office), June, 1876.

ROBERTSON, J.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1858.

ROBERTSON, J. ANDERSON.—Was clerk in the colonial secretary's office at Mauritius, May, 1837; chief inspector of licenses, November, 1844; coroner in admiralty court, 1846, superintendent of immigration taxes, 1847; appointed magistrate in the island, Jan. 1852; junior district magistrate, July, 1866; senior district magistrate, 1868.

ROBERTSON, J. W.—Employed on the unfixed establishment of the surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, from November, 1857; assistant-surveyor, January, 1871.

ROBINSON, BRYAN.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; barrister at colonial bar of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, 1829, at the latter of which he practised for upwards of twenty-nine years; appointed in 1858, judge of the supreme court of Newfoundland.

ROBINSON, SIR HERCULES, G.R.—G.C.M.G. (1875). (KNT. BACHEL., 1859). (K.C.M.G. 1869).—Served for some time in the 87th Fusiliers; on his retirement from the army was actively engaged during the Irish famine, 1846-9, under the commissioners of public works and poor law board in Ireland; was appointed in 1852 chief commissioner to inquire into the fairs and markets of Ireland; was appointed president of Montserrat, 1854; lieutenant-governor of St. Christopher, 1854; with which he held the dormant commission of governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands; appointed governor, of Hong Kong, June, 1859. Was a member of the commission appointed in the autumn of 1863, to inquire into the financial condition of the Straits Settlements; governor of Ceylon, 16th May, 1865; governor of New South Wales, 1872. Employed on special service in 1874-5, in connection with the cession of the Fiji Islands to Great Britain.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM, F.R.G.S.—Appointed clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, 1st Jan. 1854; assistant junior, Nov. 3, 1854; promoted to 3rd class, June, 1858; was private secretary to Mr. Herman Merivale, from June, 1858, to May, 1860; to Lord Blachford, from May, 1860 to March, 1862; when he was promoted to be an assistant senior. Private secretary to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, from April 4 to June 17, 1864; appointed, Nov. 1869, to represent the Colonial Office on the East African Slave Trade Commission; senior clerk, 1st July, 1870; and a principal clerk, 30th September, 1872; appointed one of the colonial committee for the Vienna universal exhibition of 1873, and special commissioner for the Crown colonies, and superintendent of the colonial court at that exhibition; is editor of the report upon the British colonies represented there; was one of the committee for securing a permanent colonial museum in London; appointed lieutenant-governor of the Bahama Islands, Oct. 1874, and governor, 1875.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM C. F., C.M.G. (1873).—Was private secretary to Sir Hercules Robinson in the government of St. Kitts and Hong Kong, from 1855 to 1860; president of Montserrat, 1862; administered the government of Dominica from the 5th Jan. to the 18th Oct. 1865; governor and commander-in-chief of the Falkland Islands, 23rd May, 1866; governor of Prince Edward Island, 5th July, 1870, to Nov. 1873; nominated governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, 1874; appointed governor of Western Australia, 7th October, 1874.

ROCHA, J. G. DA.—Entered the post office,

Hong Kong, February, 1865; promoted to be accountant, July, 1872.

ROCHE, S. E.—Appointed colonial revenue officer, Carriacou, Grenada, 1864; district registrar of births and deaths, 1866; police magistrate and coroner, 1876.

ROCKWOOD, J.—Medical assistant, civil medical department in Ceylon, 1866; assistant colonial surgeon, 2nd class, 1867.

RODYK, JAMES.—Appointed second clerk to the lieutenant-governor, Penang, 24th May, 1868; acted also as chief clerk from 28th January to 21st August, 1874; appointed chief clerk to the lieutenant-governor, Malacca, 23rd Sep. 1872.

RODYK, WILLIAM.—Registrar superior court, Malacca, 8th June, 1868; entered the service of the Straits Settlements as registrar's clerk in the court of judicature at Penang on the 1st January, 1831; was transferred to Singapore, in the same department, on the 1st August, 1838, and promoted to the office of senior sworn clerk of the same court at Malacca on the 1st of May, 1848.

ROGER, CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD.—Ensign 2nd royal Lanark militia, Aug. 1859; gazetted to the 2nd West India regiment, Nov. 1860; lieutenant, Aug. 1861, captain, Oct. 1866; exchanged to the 1st battalion 17th regiment, Feb. 1867; sold out of the service, Jan. 1870; was private secretary to Mr. Bayley, governor of the Bahamas, Dec. 1860, to July, 1863, and fort adjutant, Jamaica, Dec. 1863, to Sept. 1864; appointed acting police magistrate of the rural districts, St. Christopher, Dec. 1872; confirmed in that appointment, June, 1873; appointed district magistrate, May, 1874.

ROGERS, HENRY.—Junior assistant surgeon, civil hospital, Mauritius, May, 1862; senior assistant, February, 1856.

ROLLAND, EMILE.—Assistant resident magistrate of district of Thaba Bosigo, Basutoland; appointed September, 1871.

ROLLESTON, CHRISTOPHER.—Entered the public service in New South Wales on Jan. 1, 1843, as commissioner of crown lands for the district of Darling Downs; obtained leave of absence to visit England in Jan. 1853; returned to the colony at the end of 1854; appointed private secretary to Sir William Thomas Denison, governor-general, in Jan. 1855; and registrar-general of the colony, Jan. 1, 1856; auditor-general, 1864.

RONDEAUX, J.—Appointed clerk to the second puisne judge of the supreme court, Mauritius, May, 1863.

ROOSMALECOCK, A. H.—Appointed assistant commissioner of roads, Ceylon, 1845; assistant government agent, Galle, 1846; district judge of Tangalla, 1853; district judge, Trincomalee, 1862; ditto, Jaffna, 1869; acting district judge, Galle, May, 1873.

ROOSMALECOCK, F.—Superintending officer public works department, Ceylon, 1850.

ROOSMALECOCK, G. C.—Educated at University College School, London; appointed a writer in the Ceylon Civil Service, Sept. 1872.

ROSE, SIR JOHN, BART. (1872) K.C.M.G. (1870).—Was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1842, and obtained a patent as Queen's counsel in 1847. In the year 1857 he accepted the position of solicitor-general of Canada, and was elected to parliament for the city of Montreal. Among the measures introduced by him as solicitor-general was that for the abolition of the Usury Laws. He became receiver-general of Canada in August, 1858, and afterwards minister of public works in 1859. In that capacity he had the control of the arrangements during the visit of His Royal High-

ness the Prince of Wales to Canada, and in the following year, until his resignation, those for His Royal Highness Prince Alfred. In 1867, at the first election of the Dominion parliament, he selected the county of Huntingdon, for which he was elected. The finance minister having resigned at the opening of the first session, that office, with a seat in the privy council, was accepted by him in November, 1867. He was requested by the governor-general, on behalf of Her Majesty's government, to make a confidential examination into the alleged grievances of the province of Nova Scotia to the financial terms conceded to that province in entering the union, and for a redress of which they had appealed to the Imperial Parliament. He gave it as his opinion that there were grounds for the complaints of Nova Scotia, and he recommended the extending of large financial concessions to them. He was selected in 1869 to proceed to Washington to confer with the government of the United States on the subject of reciprocal trade, the question of the fisheries, copyright, patent laws, &c., &c.; and the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and extradition of criminals. In 1864 he was named by Her Majesty commissioner on the part of Great Britain, under the convention with the United States of America, of July, 1863, for the settlement of claims arising out of the Oregon Treaty of 1846, the duties of which were brought to a close in September, 1869. He resigned the office of minister of finance of Canada in October, 1869.

ROSS, A. C.—Clerk of the legislative council, and confidential clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Trinidad; entered the service in February, 1864.

ROSS, DAVID PALMER, M.D. Edin., M.R.C.S. Eng.—Chief medical officer and director, public hospital, Jamaica, 14th May, 1870; served formerly on the army medical staff; appointed parochial medical attendant, Spanish Town, 1866; medical superintendent, Cooly dépôt, 1867; a government medical officer, December, 1868; acted from December, 1868, to August, 1869, as resident medical officer and registrar, public hospital, in the room of two medical officers; medical superintendent, lepers' home, from February to May, 1870.

ROSTANT, LEONARD.—Appointed warden of the Couva ward union, 1st October, 1854; warden of North Naparima ward union, 1st June, 1866; justice of the peace for the county of Victoria, 1866; supervisor of excise, 14th September, 1869.

ROUILLARD, JOHN.—District magistrate, Mauritius, February, 1865.

ROUND, FRANCIS R., B.A.—Educated at Marlborough and Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained a double second class in moderations, and a second in classics in the final examination, 1868; appointed, after a competitive examination, clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, February, 1869; 2nd class clerk, 30th September, 1872; accompanied Sir P. Julian, K.C.M.G., C.B., to Mauritius in 1873 as secretary on the occasion of that gentleman's special commission of inquiry into the civil establishment and general expenditure of that colony.

ROWE, SAMUEL, C.M.G. (1874), Surgeon-Major.—Engaged on the West Coast of Africa since 1862 and as medical officer and chief of the staff with Sir J. H. Glover during the Ashantee war, 1873-4, in which capacity he accompanied Sir J. H. Glover's force into Ashanti and through Comaassie; despatched on special service to the Gold Coast, November, 1874; lieutenant-governor, West Africa Settlements, 1875; administrator of the Gambia,

1875; conducted two expeditions into the Sherbro country in 1876; governor of the West Africa Settlements, 1876.

ROZARIO, RAFAEL A.—Appointed interpreter to the supreme court, Hong Kong, 1857.

RUPERT'S LAND, 2nd Bishop of. Appointed 1865.—RIGHT REV. ROBERT MACHRAY, D.D.—Late dean and fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and vicar of Madingley; graduated in 1855, when he was 34th wrangler. The diocese of Rupert's Land is 37,000 square miles in extent; and has a population of 200,000 souls, and comprehends the whole of the Hudson's Bay Company's settlements (or Prince Rupert's Land); it was erected into a see in 1849, and endowed by a legacy from the late W. Leith, Esq.

RUSHWORTH, EDW. EVERARD, C.M.G. (1872).—D.C.L. and late fellow of St. John's College, Oxford; appointed a clerk in the inland revenue office, Somerset House, 1842; was private secretary to Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, in the governments of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, from 1847 to 1855; president administering the government of Montserrat from 1855 to 1861; auditor-general of Mauritius, 1861. Was acting director of the railway department; a member *ex officio* of the council, and commissioner of admiralty court in that island; appointed March, 1866, government secretary, British Guiana; administrator, government of Trinidad, April, 1866; financial secretary, Jamaica, Oct. 1866; administered the government of Jamaica during Sir J. P. Grant's six months' absence in 1870; administered the government of British Guiana during the absence of Governor Scott in 1873.

RUSSELL, THE VERY REV. A.—Dean of Adelaide.

RUSSELL, EARL (creat. first Earl, Aug., 1861) G.C.M.G. (1869).—JOHN RUSSELL.—Was M.P. for Tavistock from 1813 till Mar. 1817, and also from July, 1818, till March, 1819; for Huntingdonshire from 1820 till 1826; and for Bandon Bridge from January, 1827, till 1830; was made a privy councillor, November 22, 1830; paymaster of the forces from December 16, 1830, till December 23, 1834; M.P. for Tavistock from December, 1830, till Dec. 1832, when he was returned for South Devon, which county he represented till May, 1835; appointed one of the ecclesiastical commissioners for England, Aug. 15, 1836; secretary of state for the home department from April 18, 1835, till Aug. 30, 1839; M.P. for Stroud from May 21, 1835, till June, 1841; secretary of state for the colonies from Aug. 30, 1839, to Sept. 3, 1841; M.P. for the city of London, from July, 1841, to 1861; first lord of the treasury from July 6, 1846, till Feb. 26, 1852; secretary of state for foreign affairs from Dec. 28, 1852, till Feb. 20, 1853, when he retained a seat in the cabinet, but held no appointment; lord president of the council from June 12, 1854, till Feb. 7, 1855; appointed to be the unpaid charity Commissioner for England and Wales, July 8, 1854; sent on a special mission to Vienna, Feb. 11, 1855; appointed one of a committee of council to superintend the application of any sums of money voted by parliament for the purpose of promoting public education, Feb. 28, 1855; secretary of state for the colonies from March to July, 1855; appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs, June 19, 1859; and one of the committee of council to superintend the application of any sums of money voted by parliament for the purpose of promoting public education, July 6, 1859; was in attendance upon Her Majesty when she pro-

ceeded to Coburg in Sept. and Oct. 1860; prime minister, Nov. 1865, to July, 1866.

RUSSELL, JAMES.—Graduated B.A. at Queen's University, Ireland, 1863; M.A., 1873; LL.B., obtaining university gold medal, 1874; called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn, Easter term, 1874; appointed to Hong Kong cadetship, August, 1865; government interpreter, 1st December, 1867; private secretary, February, 1868; police magistrate, 1870.

RUSSELL, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON, P. T.—Vicar-general of the Roman Catholic Church, South Australia.

RUTHERFORD, G.—Collector of customs, Natal, 1853.

RUTHERFORD, W.—Employed on the unfixed establishment of the surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, from 15th March, 1859; assistant surveyor, January, 1871.

ST. HELENA, 2nd BISHOP of (founded 1859).—RIGHT REV. THOMAS EARLE WELBY, D.D.—Appointed rector of Newton, Lincolnshire, in 1847, but resigned that living on becoming a colonial chaplain at the Cape; was archdeacon of George Town, from 1856 till May, 1862, when he was consecrated bishop of St. Helena. This colony was part of the see of Cape Town previously to the 6th June, 1859, when it was constituted a diocese, together, with the islands of Ascension and Tristan d'Acunha; the population is about 7,000.

ST. HILL, RICHARD AUGUSTUS.—Native of island of St. Vincent; assistant judge of supreme court of judicature in that island; appointed, 1866 first appointment in colonial service as coroner, 1842; resigned that office in 1851; has been a justice of the peace for the island 34 years; one of a bench of magistrates selected to carry out the duties of police magistrate for the Kingston district, during the abeyance of the Act in 1850; acted as magistrate (police) for the Grenadines district in 1859; for several years an assessor and appraiser of taxable objects, &c.

ST. PERN, J. G.—Clerk to the stipendiary magistrate, Savanne, Mauritius, Sept. 1853; appointed district clerk, 1860.

SALMON, C. S.—Appointed sub-collector of customs and J. P., British Sherbro, 23rd April, 1866; acted as manager and coroner of British Sherbro from 23rd April, 1866, to 8th Feb. 1867, and from 18th Dec. 1867, to 6th March, 1868; land commissioner for Sherbro, 4th April, 1867; acted as collector of customs, Sierra Leone, from May to Oct., 1868; also as registrar for shipping; collector of customs, Gold Coast, 28th Dec., 1869; acted as chief magistrate and judicial assessor, Gold Coast, from 8th April to 2nd Nov. 1870; chief civil commissioner, Seychelles (Mauritius), 1874.

SAMUEL, SAUL, C.M.G. (1874).—Late postmaster-general of New South Wales; vice-president of the executive council and representative of the government in the legislative council of that colony; has also held office in four previous administrations as minister for finance and trade; was first elected in October, 1854, to represent the united counties of Roxburgh and Wellington in the old legislative council, before the introduction of responsible government in the colony; he afterwards represented various constituencies in the legislative assembly, his last election being for the metropolitan electorate of East Sydney, and continued in that branch of the legislature until May, 1872, when he resigned to accept a seat in the legislative council to represent the government in that house. Mr. Samuel, during his parliamentary career has been the author of several measures

which have become law — amongst others, the Navigation Act. In 1873, Mr. Samuel was appointed special commissioner by the government of the colony to visit New Zealand, England, and America, to make arrangements for the establishment of a mail service between the United Kingdom and the Australasian colonies by way of the United States; he resigned, 1875, with the rest of the Parkes ministry.

SANDERS, EDWARD HOWARD.—Formerly a 1st lieutenant in the Imperial Austrian 6th Dragoon, in which regiment he served for six years, leaving them in 1855 for the purpose of accepting a commission in Her Majesty's service, with the view of serving his own country in the field during the Crimean war; he was appointed lieutenant and adjutant of the 2nd Hussars, British German Legion, commanded by Lord Elphinstone, and served in them until they were disbanded; appointed stipendiary magistrate and gold commissioner of British Columbia, in April, 1859; also member of the legislative council.

SANDERSON, FREDERICK JAMES.—Appointed clerk in treasury, South Australia, 26th June, 1854; secretary to Lands Titles Commissioners, 1st Dec., 1862; and secretary to attorney-general, 1st Dec., 1870.

SANDFORD, SIR FRANCIS RICHARD, KNT. BACHEL (creat. 1863) C.B.—Educated at Glasgow University and Balliol College, Oxford; was 1st class in classics, 1846, and graduated M.A. Oxon and LL.D. Glasgow; entered civil service as examiner privy council office, 1848, assistant secretary, 1854; knighted by patent for his services as secretary to the commissioners for the exhibition of 1862; assistant under-secretary of state for the colonies, December, 1868, to 30th January, 1870; secretary to committee of council on education, 1870.

SANDFORD, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES WALDEGRAVE, D.D.—A bishop exercising episcopal functions over the same region as the former bishop of Gibraltar; appointed 1874.

SANGSTER, C. F. A.—Appointed clerk and accountant to the police department, Hong Kong, 1860; 2nd clerk in registrar-general's office, 1864; clerk of the supreme court, April, 1874; also deputy sheriff.

SANGUINETTI, FREDERICK S.—Is a second-class clerk in the office of the colonial secretary, Jamaica. Was appointed in Sept. 1863, a clerk in the office of the secretary to the main road commissioners; clerk in the office of the executive committee Feb. 1864; on change of constitution, appointed to present office, 16 Sept. 1866. Has acted on three occasions as 1st class clerk.

SARGEANT, W. C., C.M.G. (1875).—Appointed clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, Feb. 1848; was permitted whilst on the establishment of that office to hold the appointment of colonial secretary of Natal from 1853 to 1858; was a member of the executive and legislative councils of that colony, a justice of the peace for the same, and lieutenant-colonel of the Natal carbiniers, a corps of cavalry yeomanry; returned to the colonial office in 1858, and was appointed acting lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent in 1859; returned to the colonial office, and was promoted an assistant clerk, 1860; appointed crown agent for the colonies, 1862.

SARGENT, SIR CHARLES, KNT. BACH. (1861).—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1843; 5th wrangler; called to the bar, Lincoln's-inn, 1848; formerly chief justice of the Ionian Islands; now one of the puisne judges, Bombay.

SARTORIUS, MAJOR REGINALD WILLIAM, C.M.G., V.C. (1874).—6th regiment of Bengal Cavalry, appointed to the Order of St. Michael and St. George for service in the Ashantee war, 1873-4, under Sir J. H. Glover, and received the Victoria Cross for an act of conspicuous gallantry in saving a wounded sergeant-major of Houssas.

SAULEZ, S. V.—Late lieutenant H.M.'s 103rd R. B. Fusiliers; appointed assistant-inspector Gold Coast constabulary, November, 1874; acting district commissioner Dix Cove, July, 1875.

SAUNDERS, F. R.—Appointed assistant surveyor, Ceylon, 1857; acting assistant agent, Trincomalee, July, 1860, in which appointment he was confirmed, 1862; promoted to be assistant to government agent at Kandy, August, 1866; district judge, &c., Ratnapura, Nov. 1865; assistant to the government agent, Western Province, at Ratnapura, October 1867; acting inspector-general of police, March, 1872; acting inspector-general of prisons, Dec. 1872; confirmed, 1874.

SAVERIMOUTOU, LOUIS.—Appointed clerk in civil status office, Port Louis, Mauritius, Feb. 1, 1857.

SAVERIMOUTOU, M.—Appointed clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Mauritius, August, 1857.

SCARRISBRICK, RIGHT REV.—Roman Catholic bishop, Mauritius, 1872.

SCHMIDT, LOUIS EDWARD.—Appointed in Aug. 1861, clerk to stipendiary magistrate, Moka, Mauritius; Sept. 13, 1861, clerk in the colonial secretary's office; July, 1863, corresponding clerk; registrar, April, 1866.

SCHOLTZ, ROBERT IRWIN.—Was appointed clerk to the civil commissioner and resident magistrate of King William's Town, Cape Colony, 10th April, 1868, also distributor of stamps; appointed clerk in the deeds office at Klip Drift, Griqualand West, 5th August 1872; chief clerk to the resident magistrate of Du Toits Pau, Griqualand West, 15th September, 1872; chief clerk to the attorney-general of Griqualand West, and clerk of the peace for the province, 10th July, 1873.

SCHÜLER, GEO. H.—Appointed clerk in the Treasury of British Honduras, July, 1869; keeper of the public cemeteries, September, 1871; private secretary to lieutenant-governor Cairns, July, 1872; performed duty as clerk to the colonial secretary of that colony for a short time, in conjunction with duties in the colonial treasury; justice of the peace, September, 1874; assistant collector of customs of the Gold Coast, November, 1874, to May, 1875; sent on special mission to Quittah, May, 1875, and received thanks of Governor-in-Chief for services in connection with the district accounts; assistant-collector and acting treasurer of Lagos, June, 1875, to January, 1876, also *ex officio* registrar of shipping and shipping master; commissary of taxation, British Guiana, Feb., 1876.

SCOTT, CHAS. W.—Employed as an extra clerk in the colonial office from 1840 appointed clerk in the registry department in 1852; clerk in the general department, July, 1870.

SCOTT, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1874).—Was employed in the foreign office on the affairs of the North American boundary commission, from 1840 to 1843; was appointed, in 1843, secretary to the boundary commission, established in conformity with the Ashburton Treaty of 1842, to define and mark out on the spot the boundary agreed upon in that treaty, in which operations he voluntarily undertook an active share in the explorations, surveys, and other field duties of the commission, and for which he received the special approbation of the secretary of state; at the termination of this com-

mission, in 1848, was appointed surveyor-general to the new settlement of Labuan; became acting lieutenant-governor and treasurer in 1849, and was appointed lieutenant-governor of the colony by commission dated Nov. 1850; in March, 1856, was transferred from the government of Labuan to that of Natal, which government he held to the end of Dec. 1865; appointed governor of British Guiana,

SCOTT, RICHARD WILLIAM, Q.C.—Born, 1825; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1848; created a Q.C., 1867; sat in the legislative assembly of Canada from 1867 to 1873, and while there carried the separate school act of Upper Canada; returned to the Ontario Assembly at Confederation, 1867; retired on his entrance into the Dominion Government, November, 1873; called to the senate, 13th March, 1874; was speaker of the Ontario assembly from 7th to 21st December, 1871; a member of executive council and commissioner of crown lands for same province, from latter date until 7th November, 1873, when sworn of the Queen's privy council; appointed secretary of state of Canada, 9 January, 1874; is *ex officio* registrar-general of Canada, and has civil control of the mounted police force, enrolled for service in the north-west territories of the Dominion.

SCOTT, W. H.—Local superintendent, Mauritius railways, 20th Jan., 1864; general manager of railways, May, 1870.

SEALY, SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G. (1874), (C.M.G. 1869).—Educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he was 2nd class in classics, 1829; graduated M.A., 1833; called to the bar at the Middle Temple, in Nov. 1833; was solicitor-general of Barbados from 1841 to 1846, when he was appointed attorney-general of that colony. Is also chancellor of the diocese; was for many years a member of the house of assembly; resigned his seat, and was appointed a member of council in 1858. Retired on a pension, 1874. Resigned seat in council, 1876.

SEALY, THOMAS.—Entered the army, May, 1841; accompanied the 10th hussars to India, 1846; from thence, *via* Egypt, to the Crimea; present at the fall of Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal); entered civil service convict department, April, 1857; appointed superintendent of prisons, Trinidad, 23rd May, 1870; selected to fill the post of superintendent of the penal settlement, Mas-saruni, British Guiana, 26th October, 1873.

SEMPER, HUGH R.—Member of legislature, St. Kitts, 1857; member of executive council, Montserrat, 1860; called to the bar (Middle Temple), 1866; crown law officer, Tortola, 1868; attorney-general, St. Kitts, 1870; attorney-general, Leeward Islands, 1872; attorney-general, Barbados, 1874.

SEMPER, JOHN RAWLINS.—Queen's counsel, Montserrat, appointed 1844. Is a member of the executive council, solicitor-general, Antigua; chief justice of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla, 1867; and judge of the court of appeal; 1st puisne judge, Leeward Islands, 1873.

SEMPER, R.E., M.R.C.S.—Medical officer, district 6; acting president of legislative assembly St. Kitts, and member of executive council.

SENNANAYEKE, REV. C.—Appointed colonial chaplain of Morotttoo, Corolawella, Ceylon, Sept., 1852; colonial chaplain, Galkisse and Millagraya, 1861; colonial chaplain, Galkisse, 1861.

SEON, WILLIAM.—Clerk to the police magistrate and petty debt court, Georgetown, British Guiana. Special justice of the peace for Georgetown.

SERRURIER, SAN CHRISTOFFEL BERRANGE.—Appointed registrar and keeper of records of the

supreme court of the Cape Good Hope, September, 1872.

SEYMOUR, JOHN FERRIS.—Appointed a clerk in the colonial secretary's office, at Mauritius, Feb. 1853; senior clerk in the customs department, Aug. 1860; chief clerk, May, 1863; officer in charge of customs, July, 1868.

SHAND, SIR CHAS. FARQUHAR, KNT. (creat. 1869).—Advocate, LL.D., Edinburgh, took academic honours every year, and repeatedly the first; author of "The Practice of the Court of Session," &c.; was an advocate depute, and counsel for the lords of the treasury, and the hon. commissioners of woods and forests in Scotland; chairman of the united industrial or ragged schools; director of the philosophical institution; and captain in the volunteer rifles, Edinburgh; appointed chief-justice of Mauritius in May, 1860; is also judge of the vice-admiralty Court.

SHARPE, HENRY.—Provost-marshal, Grenada; appointed 1855; with which office was combined, November, 1874, that of inspector of police.

SHARPE, W. E. T.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained a scholarship, and graduated B.A. 1857; appointed a writer to the government of Ceylon, 1857; assistant government agent, Kurunegalla, 1860; and assistant agent, Kandy, 1861; promoted to district judgship of Batticaloa, Aug. 1865; assistant Government agent, Badulla, 1868; acting government agent, north-western province, June, 1873.

SHAW, EDWARD WINGFIELD.—Retired captain royal navy, when lieutenant of H.M.S. "Plummer;" on the west coast of Africa, in 1853 and 1854, during an attack of Ashantee served on shore with Gold Coast corps as gunnery officer, and instructed that regiment in field and battery drill (their own adjutant and instructor having been killed by an explosion); for this he received the thanks of the secretary of state for the colonies; appointed private secretary to governor-in-chief of Leeward Islands in 1863; administered the government of Montserrat from April, 1865, to March, 1866; lieutenant-governor, Malacca, December, 1868.

SHAW, GILBERT.—Admitted to practice as an attorney-at-law in the supreme court of Jamaica in February, 1829; appointed clerk to the magistrates of Clarendon, 1st January, 1839; custos rotulorum of Vere, March, 1847; clerk of the peace, and magistrates' clerk of Vere, November, 1848; elected member of the house of assembly for Clarendon in December, 1859; appointed clerk of the vestry for Vere, March, 1862; served as a commissioner to inquire into and report upon the working of the immigration laws in May, 1867; appointed clerk of the Spanish Town district court, November, 1867, and provost-marshal general of the island, 1st June, 1871 (now abolished); appointed a stipendiary magistrate for St. Catherine's, July, 1874; acted as judge of the Spanish Town district court.

SHAW, GILBERT LAING.—Supernumerary clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Jamaica, April, 1866; third class clerk, 1st Sept., 1867; clerk of petty sessions for the parish of St. Catherine, 1st June, 1870.

SHAW, HENRY.—Appointed treasurer of St. Vincent, Feb. 1864; acting clerk of courts and keeper of records, 1850 (Honduras) Queen's advocate, full commission, May 30, 1851; coroner, Feb. 1857; nominee of the crown in the legislative assembly, 1861; was acting treasurer of St. Vincent, from July, 1863, until his confirmation in that appointment in 1864.

SHAW, HENRY BRIDGWATER.—Inspector of

prisons, Jamaica, appointed April 1, 1863; has acted as agent-general of immigration.

SHAW, JOHN.—Late lieutenant. Longford militia; appointed chief clerk, customs department, 1863; acting collector, 1864, and collector and controller of customs, Sierra Leone, 1865, which office he at present holds; appointed also a commissioner for settling claims to lands, 1864; while on leave in England, during the Ashanti war, placed his services at the disposal of the secretary of state, and was by him directed to proceed to Lagos and assume the duties of collector of customs and colonial secretary in room of Captain Lees, transferred to the Gold Coast; administered the Government of Lagos from July to September, 1874; appointed treasurer of Sierra Leone, 1875.

SHEPPARD, WILLIAM TYNDALL.—Educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge (graduate, 1855); appointed clerk, railway department, South Australia, in April, 1856; clerk of court of insolvency, August, 1858; secretary to attorney-general, February, 1866; secretary to commissioner of public works, July, 1869; secretary to commissioner of crown lands and immigration, August, 1874; under treasurer, May, 1875.

SHEPSTONE, JOHN.—Assistant magistrate, P. Maritzburg, Natal, 1865.

SHEPSTONE, SIR THEOPHILUS, K.C.M.G. (1876), (C.M.G., 1869).—Appointed, Jan. 8, 1835, head-quarter interpreter of the Kafir language at the Cape, and served on the staff of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, governor and commander-in-chief, during the Kafir war of 1835; appointed clerk to the agent-general for native tribes on the frontiers of the Cape Colony, 1836; sent to accompany the first military expedition from the Cape to Natal, 1838; created justice of the peace under the Act, 6 & 7 Will IV., to 25th degree south latitude; returned to the Cape Colony in 1839; appointed resident diplomatic agent to the Hlambe tribes, and superintendent of Fingoes at Fort Peddie, on the frontiers of Cape Colony, 1839; appointed diplomatic agent to and over the tribes inhabiting the colony of Natal, 1845; captain-in-chief of the native force in Natal, 1848; appointed to control, revise, and direct the administration of justice among the natives in that colony, according to native law, 1849; proposed and personally carried out a scheme for the taxation of the native population in the colony, which yielded about 10,000*l.* the first year, and now amounts to upwards of 16,000*l.* per annum; appointed judicial assessor Natal, under ordinance No. 1, 1855; was captain of the native police corps, from its appointment in 1848 to 1854, when it was disbanded; and has been engaged on various special missions and services in the colony not here enumerated; appointed secretary for native affairs, 1856; and member of the executive and legislative councils in that colony in the same year; proceeded on a special mission in 1873 to crown the king of Zululand; repaired to England August, 1874, to confer with the secretary of state on the native policy of the Natal government; returned in December, 1874; revisited England, July, 1876, as delegate from Natal to the London South African conference; appointed special commissioner in connection with the territories adjoining the colony, 5th Oct., 1876.

SHERIFF, ROBERT FRENCH.—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, in November, 1862; admitted to practice at the Antigua bar in 1863; appointed crown member of the legislative council there, 1867, and one of her Majesty's counsel, 1869; administered the government of Montserrat from May,

1869, to July, 1870; elected a representative of the presidency of Antigua in general council, Leeward Islands, May, 1872; acting chief justice, St. Christopher and Nevis, October, 1873; attorney-general, Leeward Islands, 1874.

SHIPPARD, SIDNEY GODOLPHIN ALEXANDER, M.A., B.C.L.—Attorney-general of Griqualand West, 1876; a member of the legislative and executive councils.

SICOTTE, L. V.—Commissioner of crown lands, Aug. 17, 1853, and subsequently Nov. 25, 1857; commissioner of public works, Aug. 6, 1858; attorney-general for Lower Canada, May, 24, 1862; judge of the superior court, Quebec, Sept. 5, 1863.

SIDGREAVES, SIR THOMAS, Knight Bach. (1873), B.A., of the London University.—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, June, 1857; member of the northern circuit; appointed chief justice of the Straits Settlements in September, 1871.

SIERRA LEONE, 5th BISHOP of.—THE RIGHT REVEREND HENRY CHEETHAM, D.D.—Was vicar of Quamdon, near Derby; consecrated at St. Paul's Cathedral, Nov. 30, 1870.

SIMON, JULIEN.—Appointed 4th revenue officer, Dominica, 1863; 3rd revenue officer, 1874.

SINCLAIR, A. C.—Chief and pay clerk, Jamaica constabulary, 24th Oct., 1866; was previously assistant to inspector of volunteers; acted as secretary to the public hospital and lunatic asylum commission in 1861; as secretary to the Kingston fire commission in 1862; and as secretary to the Jamaica post-office commission in 1866.

SINGLETON, FRANCIS CORBET.—Clerk of the legislative council, government resident of the Murray district in Western Australia from 1840 to 1847; member of the legislative council of the colony of Western Australia, nominated by the crown from 1844 to 1847; auditor general of South Australia from May 8, 1847 to Jan. 1851; clerk of the executive council, South Australia, from Dec. 1850 to Dec. 1851; clerk of the legislative council, South Australia, as a nominated council, from Dec. 1850 to Aug. 1851; clerk of the legislative council, under partly elected council, from Aug. 1851 to Feb. 1857; clerk of legislative council under Constitution Act, from Feb. 1857.

SKEEN, G. J. A.—Appointed extra assistant government printer, Ceylon, 1869; acting government printer, 22nd June, 1875.

SKINNER, ALLAN MACLEAN.—Called to the bar, June, 1867; appointed, after competitive examination, to the civil service of the Straits Settlements, Nov. 1868; appointed acting sheriff of Singapore, after qualifying in Malay, Jan., 1871; confirmed in that appointment, April, 1871; appointed acting magistrate of province Wellesley, Penang, April, 1871; accompanied, July, 1871, the expedition to Salangore; appointed, in January, 1873, inspector of schools, to report on the state of education; he is also inspector of prisons, hospitals, and asylums for the colony; attended the governor in the Island of Pangkor, during the negotiations with the headmen of Perak, in January, 1874; in August gazetted acting assistant colonial secretary and clerk of the councils; appointed in Feb., 1876, acting postmaster-general.

SKINNER, T., C.M.G. (Creat. 1869).—Was formerly a major in the army, joined his regiment in Ceylon in 1819; was selected by Sir Edward Barnes to open a section of the road between Colombo and Kandy, 1820; employed from this time till 1837 on the staff in laying out lines of communication throughout the colony, and in carrying out a trigonometrical survey and sketch of the mountain zone, comprising the Upper Kan-

dian provinces, and subsequently the greater portions of the island. The result of these surveys is published in two maps, by the late General John Fraser, deputy quarter-master-general of Ceylon; appointed to the charge of the combined departments of surveyor-general and civil engineer, Ceylon, 1838; commissioner of roads, 1841; to which, in 1850, the civil engineer department was added; acting auditor-general, 1859, and again 1865. Retired July, 1867.

SKINNER, T. E. B.—Appointed a writer to the government of Ceylon, Oct. 1860; acting assistant agent, Kurunégalla, March, 1862, in which appointment he was confirmed in the following May; assistant agent at Nuwara Eliya, 1863; acting district judge, Batticaloa, January, 1866; fiscal central province, 1867; postmaster-general, 1872.

SLADE, J. G.—Appointed colonial secretary, Labuan, September, 1867; resident magistrate, Fremantle, W. Australia, Sept. 1868.

SLADEN, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G. (1875), (C.M.G. 1870).—Was a very early settler in the colony of Victoria; for many years practised as a solicitor; held the office of treasurer in the government of Mr. Haines, and was chief secretary from May to July, 1868; is a doctor of laws of the Melbourne University.

SMALE, SIR JOHN, KNIGHT BACH. (1874).—Called to the bar, Inner Temple, April, 1842; chief justice, Hong Kong, 1866; attorney-general 1860.

SMART, J. E.—Educated at Tiverton; appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, Sept. 1869; acting police magistrate, Panvillia, June, 1872; acting police magistrate, Kalpitiya, June, 1873.

SMEETON, S. P.—Appointed extra clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, June, 1862; first class clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Jamaica, June, 1870.

SMITH, ALBERT JAMES, Q.C.—Born, 1822; called to the bar of New Brunswick, 1847; is a Q.C.; sat in New Brunswick assembly from 1852 until 1867, when returned to house of commons, where he remains; was a member of the executive council, New Brunswick, from 1856 to 1863, and also for a short period in 1866; attorney-general from 1862 to 1863, when he retired from the Government; held same office in his own administration, 1865; was a delegate to England with the present Judge Fisher, 1858, on the subject of the intercolonial railway; to the same country, with the present Chief Justice Allan, on public business, 1865; and to Washington, with Hon. Messrs. Galt (now Sir A. T.), Howland and Henry, on the subject of reciprocal trade, Jan., 1866; declined the chief justiceship of New Brunswick, 1866; the lieutenant-governorship of the same province, 1873; and the ministership of justice of the Dominion, June, 1874; sworn of the privy council, and appointed minister of marine and fisheries, 7th Nov., 1873.

SMITH, CECIL CLEMENTI.—Educated at St. Paul's School and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; graduated as B.A. 1862, M.A. 1868; elected student interpreter, Hong Kong, March, 1862; appointed registrar general 13th March, 1865; acting police magistrate, June, 1865; acting colonial secretary, 1867; appointed member of executive council, 1869; acting colonial secretary, February, 1872, to December, 1873; appointed treasurer, 1871; acted as colonial secretary in Oct. 1874, and also from 11th March, 1875.

SMITH, DANIEL T.—Receiver-general and treasurer of Turks Islands, 1851; was a member of

the executive council and comptroller of customs; now chief commissioner of Turks Islands.

SMITH, E. A. M.—Manager of British Combo, Gambia, 4 June, 1866; manager of McCarthy's Island, 1876.

SMITH, E. T.—Educated at Tonbridge School, and Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., 1858; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Jan. 1862; member of the Home Circuit, and practised at the East and West Kent sessions; was appointed stipendiary magistrate, Falkland Islands, August, 1873; notary public, June, 1874; stipendiary justice, British Guiana, 1876.

SMITH, SIR FRANCIS, KNT. (creat. 1862).—Graduated B.A. at London University 1840; called to the bar at the Middle Temple in May, 1842; appointed solicitor-general for the colony of Tasmania, 1849; attorney-general, 1854; was a member of the legislative assembly, 1849-60, and of the executive council, 1855-60; raised to the bench as a puisne judge of the supreme court, 1860; appointed chief justice, May, 1870.

SMITH, FREDERICK BONHAM.—Entered the colonial secretary's office, Barbados, in Jan., 1859; was in the office of the governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands from 1860 to 1866; appointed police magistrate of Christ Church, Barbados, in Oct., 1866; appointed senior police magistrate of Bridgetown and St. Michael in Sept., 1873.

SMITH, HENRY EDWIN.—Temporary clerk in colonial secretary's office, Tasmania, 1848; promoted to the survey department in 1849, served 22 years in that department; first class clerk, 1859; first lieutenant and adjutant, Buckingham rifles, 1860; transferred to colonial secretary's office, 1871, and appointed chief clerk in that office, 1873.

SMITH, KNT. BACHEL. (Created 1870); C.M.G. (1869).—SIR JOHN LUCIE SMITH.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, Nov. 1849; was solicitor-general of British Guiana from 1852 to 1855; appointed attorney-general, 1855; and acting chief justice, 1863; chief justice of Jamaica, 1869.

SMITH, PHILIP AUSTIN.—Chief justice, Bahamas, July, 1876.

SMITH, ROBERT, L.F.P. & S.—Graduated at Glasgow, 1865; appointed deputy inspector of health of shipping, Dec. 1865; assistant colonial surgeon, April, 1866; deputy coroner for Free-town and eastern districts.

SMITH, T.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1868; draftsman and framer of estimates, 1871.

SMITH, WILLIAM FREDERICK HAYNES.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, 6 June, 1863; appointed solicitor-general, British Guiana, Oct. 1865; promoted to be attorney-general of that colony, Oct. 1874.

SMITHER, J. G.—Appointed architect assistant in public works department, Ceylon, 1866.

SMYTH, ARTHUR.—Resident magistrate, Wynberg division, Cape Colony, appointed March, 1863; was clerk there from 1849 to 1863; O.C. and R.M. Humansdorp.

SMYTH, MAJOR-GEN. EDWARD SELBY.—Served as brigade-major to the forces in the Southern Concan and Sawant Wanee country during the campaign of 1844-45, and was present at the attack and capture of several strong stockades, as well as in the operations before the mountain forts of Monohur, and at their final assault; also at the forcing of the Kirwattee Pass, and subsequent occupation of the country below the Ghats; served also in the Kaffir war of 1851-52 (medal), and mentioned in general orders for coolness and intre-

pidity in command of a column in action in the Fish River Bush—brevet major; with the expedition north of the Orange River in 1852-53, afterwards as deputy-assistant quarter-master-general of the 2nd division; and subsequently as D.-Adj.-Gen. and D.-Q.-M.-Gen. to the forces in South Africa from January, 1854, to July, 1860; commanding the troops, Mauritius, from 18th April, 1870; assumed the administration of the government, 3rd June, 1870; and from 19 August till 29 September, 1871, was acting secretary to the government in the eastern provinces, Cape of Good Hope, in 1859, whilst employed there as Quarter-master-general of the army, and was in spectator-general of Irish militia from 1861 till October, 1867; appointed a special magistrate for the county and city of Dublin in 1867; appointed to command the Canadian militia, 1874.

SMYTH, J. A. R.—Educated at Marlborough, and Trinity College, Dublin; writer, Ceylon civil service, 1868; acting police magistrate, Charakachcheri, May, 1870; ditto at Avisawela, Sept. 1870; police magistrate, Panadura, 1871; acting assistant government agent, Galle, June, 1872; ditto, ditto, Jaffna, Nov. 1872; ditto, ditto, Mullaittivu, March, 1873; landing and tide surveyor, Galle, Sept. 1873; to continue to act at Mullaittivu.

SMYTHE, WILLIAM H.—Chief clerk in customs department, St. Helena.

SNAGG, RICHARD, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., Edin., and L.M.—Medical officer, No. 3 district, St. Vincent, late assistant-surgeon, Great Western Railway, Swindon, Wiltshire.

SNAGG, SIR WM. KNT. BACH. (Creat. 1859.)—Called to the bar at the Middle Temple, 1829; was appointed solicitor-general of Grenada, May, 1835; attorney-general, July, 1847; and chief justice of Antigua and Montserrat, 1856; chief justice of British Guiana, 1868.

SNOWDEN, FRANCIS.—Educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford; graduated M.A. in 1854; in the same year was called to the English bar; practised on the western circuit and at the Bristol, Bath, and Salisbury borough sessions; in 1862 was appointed counsel for the treasury at the Salisbury sessions; in 1868 made a supernumerary revising barrister; acted as deputy county court judge; appointed senior magistrate, Straits Settlements, Nov. 1871; senior puisne judge, 1873; puisne judge, supreme court, Hong Kong, March, 1874.

SOLOMON, GEORGE.—Member of the legislative council, Jamaica, 1873.

SOMERSET, FITZROY MOLYNEUX HENRY, son of the late Right Honourable Lord William G. H. Somerset.—Is an officer of royal engineers, and a colonel in the army of 25th January, 1871; was appointed a member of the legislative and privy councils of Bermuda, 1874; and was acting governor and commander-in-chief of that colony from May to November, 1874; has also served in Canada and the Mediterranean.

SOUTHEY, R., C.M.G. (1872).—Colonial secretary, Cape of Good Hope, 22nd July, 1864; was captain of corps of guides during the Kaffir war of 1834-1846; resident agent and magistrate to the Kaffir tribes of Umkai, Novebi, and Seyolo, at fort Murray, province of Queen Adelaide, 1836; secretary to high commissioner, Dec. 1847 to 1850. During this period was present at the battle of Boomplaats, and subsequently acted as president of war tribute commission in the Orange River Sovereignty; civil commissioner and resident magistrate of Swellendam, Feb. 1850, to May, 1852; acting secretary to government, Cape Town, May,

1852, to May, 1854; civil commissioner and resident magistrate at Swellendam, May, 1854, to Feb. 1855; secretary to lieutenant-governor of Graham's Town, March, 1855, to Jan. 1859; auditor-general, Jan. 1859, to April, 1859; secretary to lieutenant-governor, Graham's Town, April, 1859, to Aug. 1860; acting colonial secretary, Cape Town, Aug. 1860, to Jan. 1862; treasurer-general, Jan. 1862, to July, 1864; lieutenant-govr. of Griqualand, Dec., 1872, till 1875.

SPENCER, H. H.—Appointed 1st officer to the colonial steamer "Dover," May, 1860; commander, 1863; served in the Baddiboo, Quiah, and Tubab-colong wars; transferred to Sierra Leone, Nov., 1866, as harbour-master and superintendent of lighthouse.

SPENCER, J. A.—Police-inspector, Mauritius, 1 Jan., 1857; superintendent of police, 7 Sept., 1859.

SPERLING, R. A.—Appointed assistant civil engineer and commissioner of roads, Ceylon, 1857; acting provincial assistant, north-western province, 1866.

SPEEDY, T. C. S.—Served in Her Majesty's 81st regiment from 1854 to 1860. During the Indian mutiny of 1857-1858 was present at the taking of Mungultana, near Sitana, during the Eusufzaie expedition under Sir Sidney Cotton, K.C.B. (medal); served as adjutant of the 10th regiment Punjab infantry at Dera Ismail Khan, north-west frontier of India; was British vice-consul at Massowah, Abyssinia, in 1864; served in the New Zealand militia from 1864 to 1867; was captain and adjutant of the Waikato militia; served in the Abyssinian expeditionary force, 1867-68, on Sir Robert Napier's staff—intelligence department; present at the action of Arogie and capture of Magdala (medal); appointed by Her Majesty guardian to Prince Alamaya Simyen, son of the late King Theodore, of Abyssinia; district superintendent of Oudh police till 15th March, 1871; appointed commissioner of police, Penang, 14th April, 1871; now assistant British resident at Laroot.

SPROAT, GILBERT MALCOLM.—Educated for the India civil service; went to Vancouver Island in 1860; founded the settlement of Alberni; was magistrate and collector of customs there; was joint secretary of the committee in London for improving the condition of merchant seamen; chairman of the association for watching the affairs of British Columbia; was agent-general for British Columbia, 1872 to 1876; appointed, Sept., 1876, joint commissioner by the governments of Canada and British Columbia for the settlement of the Indian land controversy; is author of *Scenes and Studies of Savage Life* and other works; won the first prize of 200*l.* for the best essay on the British opium policy in India and China, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir C. Trevelyan, and Sir L. Mallet, being the judges.

SPROTT, ROBERT PORTER, M.D., Edinburgh.—Medical officer, No. 1 district, St. Vincent.

STAPLES, H. T.—Appointed assistant colonial surgeon, medical department, Ceylon, 1869.

STAWELL, KNT. BACHEL. (Creat. 1857.)—SIR WILLIAM FOSTER STAWELL.—Chief justice of Victoria.

ST. BERNARD, J. J.—Is a colonial revenue officer, Grenada; appointed assistant clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1867; colonial revenue officer, 1871; acting chief clerk, colonial secretary's office, 1872; acted as postmaster during 1876.

STEELE, T.—Appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service, July, 1856; attached to government agent's office, Kurunégalla, Nov., 1856; acting as-

assistant government agent at Galle, 1857; acting assistant government agent at Galle, May, 1859; confirmed Dec., 1859; acting police magistrate at Kandy, Dec., 1863; confirmed in that office, May, 1865; acting assistant government agent, Hambantota, with judicial duties, July, 1869; confirmed in that appointment, Sept., 1869.

STEPHEN, KNT. BACHEL (Creat. 1846), C.B. (civil), 1862; K.C.M.G., 1874. — SIR ALFRED STEPHEN. — Was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1823; appointed solicitor-general of Van Diemen's Land in 1825; attorney-general of that colony in 1832; one of the judges of New South Wales in 1839; and chief justice there in 1854, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. Retired; appointed lieutenant-governor New South Wales, November, 1875.

STEPHEN, ALFRED H. M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. — Was ordained in 1849; appointed to the cure of St. Paul's, Sydney in 1855; canon in St. Andrew's cathedral in that city, 1870; is the son of Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., chief justice of New South Wales.

STEVENS, T. H. — Appointed second clerk in treasury, Antigua, 1873; clerk in treasury, St. Kitts, 1874.

STEPHENSON, F. L. — Appointed junior clerk in the treasury, Jamaica, 1st June, 1852; promoted in the same department, 1861; appointed landing-waiter of H. M. customs, Falmouth, March, 1865, and locker and gauger at the same port, 1866; transferred as clerk and warehouse keeper to Montego Bay, Nov., 1867; appointed acting sub-collector of customs at that port, Aug., 1868; transferred to collector-general's office, Kingston, as customs statistical clerk, July, 1869; appointed acting chief clerk in the same office, 1870; and appointed to present office of chief clerk in H.M. customs at the port of Kingston, December, 1870.

STEWART, C. H. — Admitted an advocate of the supreme court of Ceylon, 1846; called to the English bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1863; was appointed deputy Queen's advocate, Jaffna, 1845, and deputy Queen's advocate, Kandy, in 1848; deputy Queen's advocate and one of the law officers of the crown for the island, 1852; acting district judge, Colombo, from January to June, 1860; acting 2nd puisne judge of the supreme court, 1864; appointed permanently one of the puisne justices, 1867.

STEWART, G. — Held the office of deputy Queen's advocate, western province, Ceylon, 1874; acting commissioner of requests, &c., Bentota, from 1854 to 1858; appointed commissioner of requests, &c., Harispattu, 1858; and acting commissioner of requests, &c., Gampola, 1861; in which appointment he was confirmed, 1862; acting district judge, Tangalla, 1864; acting commissioner of requests, Colombo, 1865; acting commissioner of requests, &c., Kandy, 1867; acting police magistrate, Colombo, Oct., 1871; acting police magistrate, Kandy, Dec., 1871; district judge, Ratnapura, Sept., 1872; continuing to act as police magistrate, Kandy.

STEWART, J. T. — Superintending office, public works department, Ceylon, 1865.

STILL, H. L. — Employed on the unfixed establishment of the surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, from Dec. 17, 1858, to July, 1870; assistant surveyor, July, 1870.

STODDART, J. — Appointed to the surveyor-general's department in Ceylon, 1866; assistant surveyor, Ceylon, 1868.

STODDART, W. — Employed on the unfixed establishment of the surveyor-general's depart-

ment from January, 1867; assistant surveyor, January, 1871.

STONE, J. F. — Appointed superintendent of water police, Western Australia, 1866; was immigration agent, Perth, for several years previously.

STONE, R. SIDNEY, M.D., L.R.C.P., Lond., M.R.C.S. — Formerly house surgeon at St. Bartholomew's hospital, London; assistant surgeon and resident surgeon, civil hospital, Mauritius, Dec. 1864; government medical officer, vaccinator, and commissioner in lunacy for the district of Flacq, 1870; was chairman of the local board of health of Flacq until its abolition in 1874.

STRACHAN, W. H. P. F. M., LIEUT.-COLONEL. — Entered the army in 1852; lieutenant, 1853; captain, 1862; major, 1871; lieutenant-colonel, 1874; on the staff as fort adjutant, at Bahamas, 1859 to 1861; inspector-general of police and a justice of the peace for the settlement of Bathurst, province of Gambia, 1867, where he also acted for some time as queen's advocate; commanded troops at Bahamas; British Honduras, member of executive and legislative councils, British Guiana and Gold Coast, member of both councils, and acting police magistrate of the latter colony in 1875.

STRACHEY, WILLIAM. — Appointed by Earl Grey in 1848 to be précis writer to the colonial office; retired 1870; was formerly in the Bengal civil service.

STRAHAN, CAPT. GEO. C., R.A., C.M.G. (1875). — Entered the royal artillery, Oct. 1857; was appointed, Jan. 1859, aide-de-camp to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., when lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands; and Feb. 17th was appointed in the same capacity by the late Sir Henry Storks, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; acted as chief secretary to the government of Malta during a portion of the year, 1868-9; colonial secretary, Bahamas, 1868; acting governor, Bahamas, from April, 1871, to May, 1873; appointed administrator of the government, Lagos, 1873; governor of the Gold Coast Colony, July, 1874; governor of the Windward Islands, 1876.

STRANGWAYS, HENRY BULL TEMPLE. — Visited South Australia in 1853-4; called to the bar at the Middle Temple, June, 1856; a member of the South Australian Parliament, Dec., 1857, to Feb., 1871; attorney-general, May, 1860, to May, 1861; commissioner of crown lands and immigration, May, 1861, to October, 1863, and again, March, 1865, to October, 1865; attorney-general and premier, October, 1868, to May, 1870; carried through the Parliament the first Act for the sale of land on credit, and arranged for the construction of the Central Australian telegraph line; appointed a magistrate for Somersetshire, 1871; permitted by the Queen to retain the title of Honourable in South Australia as a late member of the executive council.

STRAUBENZEE, G.C.B. (1875), (K.C.B. 1858). — GENERAL SIR CHARLES THOMAS VAN STRAUBENZEE. — Born at Malta, 17th Feb., 1812; entered the army, as ensign, 28th Aug., 1828; lieutenant, 22nd Feb., 1833; captain, 10th March, 1837; major, 27th Aug., 1843; brevet lieutenant-colonel, 30th April, 1844; lieutenant-colonel, 11th Nov., 1851; colonel, 20th June, 1854; major-general, 14th Aug., 1860; lieutenant-general, 27th March, 1868; general, 29th April, 1875. Was present with his regiment, the 39th Foot, throughout the campaign in Coorg, 1834, and during the occupation and annexation of that territory. As major of the 39th, he succeeded to the command of the regiment during the action of Maharajpore, Gwalior, 29th Dec., 1843, for which battle he received his brevet lieutenant-colonelcy, and remained in command during the disarmament

of the Gwalior forces. As brevet lieutenant-colonel and major of the Buffs, he was appointed to the command of a field force in Ireland, encamped at Piltown and Carrick-on-Suir, for the purpose of operating between Waterford and Clonmel, and consisting of a battery of artillery, two troops 4th light dragoons, seven companies of the Buffs, and two of the 85th light infantry, during the Smith O'Brien troubles in 1846. As lieutenant-colonel, he commanded the British contingent in Greece during part of 1854 and 1855, and in April, 1855, proceeded to the Crimea, where he was appointed to command a brigade, and remained till July, 1856; was present at the two assaults on the Redan, in June and September; at the former he commanded a separate brigade, at the latter the 1st brigade light division, and was slightly wounded. On his return from the Crimea, he was appointed to the command of the 1st brigade, Dublin division, and remained there till ordered, in 1857, to China, to command a brigade, but before the commencement of operations he succeeded to the command of the forces; he commanded at the capture of Canton by assault, on 29th Dec., 1857, and was in command at all subsequent operations till relieved, in March, 1860. In 1861, Major-General Van Straubenzee proceeded to Bombay, and commanded the northern division, and, on Lieutenant-General Sir Wm. Mansfield's appointment to command the Indian army, Sir Charles succeeded to that of Bombay, which he held nearly a year, till the arrival of Sir Robert Napier, in 1865; and returned to England early in 1866. Was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of Malta, in 1872. For the battle of Maharajpore, he received a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy and the bronze star of Gwalior; for the Crimea, medal with clasp, companionship of the Bath, officer of the Legion of Honour, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and 3rd class of the Medjidie; for China, K.C.B., medal and clasp. He was appointed colonel of the 47th Foot in 1865, and was removed to the colonelcy of the 39th Foot in 1867, and in 1875 was appointed a grand cross of the Bath.

STREETEN, WILLIAM WARREN.—Educated at Tunbridge School; called to the bar, Lincoln's-inn, 6th June, 1857; appointed Queen's advocate, West Africa Settlements, Oct., 1874.

STUART, JOHN.—Clerk of the house of assembly, Newfoundland, 1855. Also secretary to the board of works, 1858.

STUART, MELVIN VICTOR DEBMONTE.—Appointed temporary clerk in treasury department, Nassau, Bahamas, May, 1864; junior clerk, July, 1865; acting collector of revenue, Harbour Island, 1866, and Eleuthera, 1867; acting collector at Nassau, from July, 1870, to Jan., 1874; also from Dec., 1874, to Feb., 1875; 2nd clerk, or book-keeper, March, 1875; measuring surveyor of shipping from Nov., 1864, to Oct., 1875; examining officer at Gold Coast, 1875.

SULLIVAN, FRED.—Appointed to governor's secretary's office, Jamaica, Christmas, 1852; employed therein as clerk from Feb., 1853; in 1859, being then chief clerk, acted as private secretary to Governor Darling, from May to Nov.; in May, 1860, confirmed in that appointment; held that office until March, 1861, when he was transferred to present office of chief clerk in the post office department; has acted on several occasions as postmaster for Jamaica; appointed postmaster for Jamaica, 1870.

SUTTON, CHARLES.—Entered the army, 1846; rose to be a lieutenant without purchase in Dec., 1853; acting barrack-master from 1st Sept., 1860,

to 23rd June, 1862, when he retired; present at the assaults on Sebastopol, on the 18th June and 8th Sept., 1855. Has a Crimean medal and clasp, and Turkish medal; inspector of prisons, Mauritius, 1862; inspector of police, Bahamas, June, 1864.

SWAINSON, J. CURRIE.—Appointed clerk to the inspector of prisons, Jamaica, Feb., 6, 1866; transferred to colonial secretary's office as clerk of the third class, July 15, 1867; promoted to be a 2nd class clerk, Oct., 1874.

SWETTENHAM, F. A.—Appointed to the civil service, Straits Settlements, 1870; is attached to lieutenant-governor's office, Penang; assistant collector of land revenue, 1 Sept., 1872.

SWETTENHAM, J. A.—Educated at Clare Coll., Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship in May, 1867; writer, Ceylon civil service, 1868; acting police magistrate, Harrisputtu, Feb. 1870; police magistrate, Kayts, Sept. 1870, continuing to act at Harrisputtu; acting assistant government agent, Galle, Dec. 1871; acting landing and tide surveyor, Galle, June, 1872; assistant collector of customs, Jaffna, Oct. 1872, to continue to act at Galle; acting district judge, Matara, April, 1873.

SYDNEY (AUSTRALIA), 2nd BISHOP OF.—Founded 1847.—**RIGHT REV. FREDERICK BARKER, D.D.**—Educated at Grantham School and at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated A.B. 1829, M.A. 1835, D.D. 1854; became incumbent of Upton, Cheshire, 1830; of St. Mary's, Edge Hill, Liverpool, 1835; and of Baslow, Derbyshire, 1854; consecrated 1854; is author of "A Commentary on Twenty-six Psalms," &c.; is metropolitan bishop in Australia. The diocese originally included the whole of Australia, and bore that name; but in 1847 it was restricted to the central portion of the colony, and called by its present title, while additional bishops were nominated for Newcastle, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Perth; by patent, 19th October, 1854. The bishop is a metropolitan bishop, whose suffragans are the bishops of the above dioceses.

SYMONDS, G. H.—Employed on the unfixed establishment of the surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, from Nov., 1857; assistant-surveyor, Jan., 1871.

SYMONS, J. P.—Was employed in various offices under the government of Natal from 1850 to 1855; appointed master of the supreme court, July, 1855, and auditor of that colony, Aug., 1863.

SYRETT, ROBERT H.—Entered the civil service as landing waiter in the customs department, Gambia; transferred to the colonial hospital, as dispenser, June, 1871; appointed confidential clerk in the administrator's office, Jan., 1872; acting clerk of the legislative council, May, 1872; and acting first writer, Oct., 1872.

TACHÉ, J. C.—Chairman of the board of inspectors of asylums and prisons, Canada; secretary of board of registration and statistics in 1861; deputy to the minister of agriculture, 11th Aug., 1864; appointed to same office under dominion government, July, 1867.

TALBOT, ARTHUR PHILIP.—Appointed to be a cadet in service of the Straits Settlements, on 13th April, 1874.

TARLETON, WILLIAM.—Police magistrate, Tasmania, July, 1857; entered the service on March 1, 1842.

TASCHEREAU, JEAN THOMAS.—Called to the bar of Lower Canada, 1836; created a Q.C., 1860; appointed an assistant judge of the superior court, Lower Canada, 3rd Sept., 1855; a puisne judge of same court, 11th Feb., 1865; a puisne judge of the

Queen's Bench, Lower Canada, 11th Feb., 1873; a puisne judge of the supreme court of the dominion, 8th Oct., 1875.

TASMANIA, 2nd BISHOP OF. Founded 1842.—**RIGHT REV. CHARLES HENRY BROMBY, D.D.**—Educated at Uppingham and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., 1837, his name appearing in both triposes; M.A. 1840, D.D. 1864; consecrated 1864; is author of numerous educational works, including 'The Church Student's Manual,' 'History and Grammar of the English Language,' 13 volumes of 'Papers for the Schoolmaster,' &c.; became incumbent of St. Paul's, Cheltenham, 1843; and principal of the Cheltenham Normal College, 1847, in the erection of which he took a prominent part.

TATHAM, R.—Appointed commissioner of the loan board, Ceylon, 1855; and assistant civil engineer and commissioner of roads, 1858; financial assistant, public works department, 1866.

TAYLOR, D.—Clerk assistant to the clerk of courts and keeper of records in British Honduras, Feb., 1874.

TAYLOR, EDWARD BARNETT ANDERSON.—Is a member of the Bahamas bar; entered civil service in 1847; was private secretary and colonial aide-de-camp to Mr. Mathew, when governor of the Bahamas, also to Mr. Gregory, Sir Alexander Bannerman, and Mr. Bayley; secretary to the board of education from 1851 to 1861; captain-commandant of the New Providence volunteer rifle corps, 1853; clerk, police court, 1851; provisionally appointed police magistrate, 1861, and confirmed in 1862; acting receiver-general and treasurer from 14th Oct., 1862, to 24th July, 1863; acting colonial secretary from 5th April to 19th July, 1867; acting assistant justice in Sept., 1869; acting chief justice from Oct., 1869, to Jan., 1870, and again from 21st July, 1873, to 19th Jan., 1874; acting colonial secretary from 22nd June, to 1st Dec., 1874, and confirmed in that appointment on the 5th Dec., 1874; is *ex officio* senior member of the executive council; is one of the trustees of the public bank, chairman of board of public works, and one of the appointed trustees of the Nassau public library, reading-rooms and museum.

TAYLOR, SIR HENRY, D.C.L., K.C.M.G. (1869).—Appointed clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, Jan. 1824; promoted senior clerk, 1825; author of 'Philip van Artevelde,' 'Edwin the Fair,' 'The Statesman,' 'Notes on Life,' 'St. Clement's Eve,' &c. Retired 29th Sept. 1872.

TEMPLE, ROBERT.—Commissioner of requests and police magistrate of Madawellette and Kurunegalla, Ceylon, June, 1850; acting assistant government agent and police magistrate, &c., at Nuwara Eliya, 1853; confirmed in those offices, 1855; deputy fiscal for the Western Province, continuing to act at Galle, October, 1865; assistant government agent, Trincomalee, 1867; police magistrate, Dumballa and Matale, 1869; police magistrate, Navalapitiya, Oct. 1873.

TEMPLER, F. B.—Was formerly a lieutenant in the 29th Regt. and sold out of the army in 1845; appointed commissioner of requests, &c., Avishawelle, Ceylon, 1845; assistant agent, Nuwara Eliya, 1849; district judge, &c., Kalutara, 1852; principal assistant colonial secretary, and clerk to the councils; continued to act as government agent, &c., for the Central Province, May, 1865; acting treasurer, June, 1867; government agent, North-west Province, December, 1867; government agent, Southern Province, June, 1868.

TEMPLER, GEORGE.—Appointed a writer in

the Ceylon Civil Service, 4th June, 1865; extra assistant government agent, Kandy, 1866; commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Kayts, Feb. 1867; tide surveyor, Galle, Sept. 1867; assistant government agent, Jaffna, Feb. 1868; district judge, Matura, June, 1869; acting assistant government agent, Trincomalee, April, 1873.

TEMPLER, P. A.—Appointed writer to the government of Ceylon, Sept. 1863; deputy fiscal, Kandy, 1864; police magistrate at Panadura, Oct. 1865; acting assistant government agent, Trincomalee, Nov. 1865; acting assistant government agent, Kandy, January, 1866; acting police magistrate, Gampola, April, 1866; assistant collector and landing surveyor, Jaffna, April, 1866; acting assistant government agent, Colombo, July, 1866; acting district judge, Ratnapura, Sept. 1866, confirmed Oct., 1867; acting assistant government agent and district judge, &c., Mannar, May, 1870; fiscal, central province, Sept. 1872.

THIBOU, JOSEPH THEODORE.—Entered the colonial secretary's office, Antigua, on March 5, 1863; appointed second clerk, July 29, 1864; second clerk registrar's office, April 12, 1867; acted as clerk in marshal's office from June, 1870, to February, 1871.

THOMAS, MARTIN.—Appointed marshal, Trinidad, 1870.

THOMAS, M.—Chief clerk to commissioner of police, Penang, March 1, 1859, until March 1, 1869; was then appointed to be chief clerk in import and export office.

THOMSETT, HENRY G.—Entered the royal navy, 1840, and served actively for twenty-one years; was engaged in a combined attack of British and French naval and land force under Commodore Fenschawe on a horde of pirates at Basis, Jeba River, West Africa, 12th December, 1849; during two periods of service on the African station, assisted in the capture of twenty-seven slave vessels in the bight of Benin and coast of Loando; commanded H.M.'s ship 'Princess Charlotte' at Hong Kong, from February, 1858, to Sept. 1861; acting harbour master, 17th March to 26th Nov. 1860, and again 1st March to the 31st Aug. 1861, when he was appointed harbour master, marine magistrate, and emigration and customs officer, at Hong Kong, July, 1861, and was placed on the retired list of the royal navy in 1870.

THOMPSON, ALEX. J.—Entered the colonial secretary's offices, Bahamas, as a junior clerk, Jan. 1847; secretary to board of health during the prevalence of cholera, 1852; promoted to be deputy colonial secretary, 1854; gazetted as a captain in the militia in 1853; appointed a master in chancery in 1859; a justice of the peace and coroner in 1860; acted as colonial secretary and registrar of records in 1860 and 1862; and in the latter year was returned as a member of the legislature; provost-marshal, October, 1862; is *ex-officio* marshal of the courts of chancery, divorce, bankruptcy, ordinary and admiralty sessions; is also a member of the board of health, and a commissioner of the Asylum.

THOMPSON, JOHN JAMES MILLAR.—Admitted to practice at the Bahama bar, Easter term, 1862; appointed notary public same year; elected member of the house of assembly, 1866, and on the dissolution of that body in 1869 was re-elected; appointed master in chancery 1869, resigned 1873; admitted to practice at the Turks and Caicos Islands' bar, 1873; commissioned as a notary public; appointed a justice of the peace of the colony, provisional Queen's advocate and escheator general, Oct. 1873; confirmed, 1874; director of public bank, 1874.

THOMPSON, THOMAS AUGUSTUS.—Called to

the bar in October, 1872; in Easter term, 1874, received a commission to act as public prosecutor in the criminal court of the Bahamas from the attorney-general of the colony, during his temporary illness acted as the judge of the court of common pleas from June to December, 1875; was appointed police magistrate, Bahamas (being still allowed private practice) in January, 1876; is chairman of managing committee of prisons, and presides over investigations into cases of wreck and other marine casualty.

THOMSON, EDWARD DEAS, K.C.M.G. (1874), C.B. (1856).—Emigrated to New South Wales in 1828, having received from Mr. Huskisson the appointment of clerk of the executive and legislative councils, which he continued to hold until Dec. 31, 1836; on Jan. 1, 1837, he was promoted by Lord Glenelg to the office of colonial secretary and registrar of records of New South Wales, and remained in the exercise of that appointment for nearly twenty years, having resigned it on June 5, 1856, on political grounds, when responsible government was first introduced into the colony. He held a seat in the executive council from Jan. 1, 1837 to Oct. 31, 1859, and in the late legislative council from Jan. 1, 1837 till its dissolution in 1856; since that period he has been a member of the present legislative council or upper house of the legislature; he held a seat in the colonial cabinet, but without office, from Oct. 3, 1856, to Sept. 6, 1857; during which time he was vice-president of the executive council, and in that capacity represented the government in the legislative council; he has been a member of the senate of the Sydney University since its establishment in 1850; and was appointed vice-chancellor of that institution in 1862; he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Australian Museum since its incorporation in 1853; and crown trustee since 1856; appointed chancellor of the Sydney University, 1865.

THORNTON, RIGHT REV. SAMUEL, D.D., BISHOP OF BALLARAT, VICTORIA, consecrated 1875.

THURSTON, JOHN BATES.—Entered the British consulate of Fiji and Tonga, January, 1866; was appointed acting consul, July, 1867, and remained in office until December, 1869; upon the resignation of the first finance ministry, was called to office by the united voices of settlers and natives; became chief secretary and minister for foreign relations, May, 1872; March, 1874, was appointed "chosen and special adviser" of the native king and chiefs, to confer with Her Majesty's commissioners as to the annexation of the islands to Great Britain; upon the offer of cession became chief secretary under the "ad interim government," composed of King Thakombau's nominees and the resident foreign consuls; was again nominated as special adviser to the king and chiefs in September, 1874, for the purpose of conferring with His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson as to the act of cession; was appointed colonial secretary and auditor-general of the colony, 10th October, 1874.

THWAITES, G. H. K., F.L.S., &c.—Was for some time lecturer on botany and vegetable physiology at the school of medicine of Bristol; appointed director of the royal botanic gardens, Paradenia, Ceylon, in June, 1849.

THWAITES, S. D.—Employed on the unfixed establishment of the surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, from April, 1866; assistant surveyor, January, 1871.

TILLEY, SAMUEL LEONARD, C.B. (1867).—Born 1818; sat in legislative assembly of New Brunswick almost uninterruptedly from 1854 to the union of 1867, when returned to the house of

commons; was a member of the executive council, N.B. from November, 1854, to May, 1856; from July, 1857, to March, 1865; and again from April, 1866, until the union; during which several periods he held the office of provincial secretary of that province; and from March, 1861, to March, 1865, was leader of the government; was leader of the liberal party in New Brunswick for a lengthened period, and was a delegate to England on several occasions to confer with the imperial government on important public business, notably regarding the union of the British North American colonies and the construction of an intercolonial railway; has also repeatedly served on like missions to the sister provinces; was a delegate to the Charlottetown Union Conference, 1864; to that in Quebec, same year; and to the London colonial conference, to complete terms of union of the British North American provinces, 1866-7. Holds a patent of rank and precedence from Her Majesty as an ex-councillor, New Brunswick; sworn of the privy council, 1st July, 1867, and held the office of minister of customs from that date until 22nd February, 1873, when appointed minister of finance, in which office he remained until appointed lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, 5th November, same year.

TINLEY, THOMAS.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Beaufort West, Cape Colony, was shipping master Cape Town, from 1855 to 1867, was promoted, from Beaufort West, September, 1872, to division of Swellendam as civil commissioner and resident magistrate.

TODD, CHARLES, C.M.G. (1872).—Member, British Meteorological Society; fellow of Royal Astronomical Society; assistant astronomer, Cambridge, 1848; assistant astronomer, Royal Observatory, Greenwich, 1854; observer and superintendent of telegraphs, South Australia, 1855; also postmaster-general.

TODD, G., B.A.—Appointed principal of the Colombo academy, Ceylon, 1870.

TOMLIN, G.—Formerly a non-commissioned officer in the army, employed in the convict service, Bermuda, in 1859; promoted chief clerk, which appointment he held until 1863; appointed superintendent of the convict hulk, Stonecutter's Island, Hong Kong, Nov. 17, 1863; 1st clerk in surveyor-general's department on the abandonment of Stonecutter's gaol, December, 1866.

TORONTO, 2nd BISHOP of. Founded 1839.—**RT. REV. ANDREW N. BETHUNE, D.D.**—The diocese included the whole of Canada West, but the dioceses of Huron and Ontario have since been taken from it.

TORRENS, SIR R. R., K.C.M.G. (1872).—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; appointed, 1851, collector of customs, South Australia; 1852, treasurer, and afterwards chief secretary and registrar-general; was M.P. for Cambridge; was made knight commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George in 1872, in recognition of his services, more especially in connection with the Registration of Titles to Land Act, which was first enacted in South Australia.

TOUSSAINT, A. H.—Appointed medical assistant, Ceylon, 1862; assistant colonial surgeon, 1867.

TRAFFORD, G.—Called to the bar, Middle Temple, 1856; went the North Wales and Chester circuit; appointed chief justice of St. Vincent, November, 1866.

TRANCHELL, Major E. F.—Royal Cadet Military College, Sandhurst; entered the army in 1843; served 28 years in the Ceylon rifle regiment, during which time he served with a detachment of his regiment in China, 1859-61; held the appoint-

ment of staff officer of the Kandian district, 1859-61; commandant of Jaffna, 1864-66; commandant of Kandy, 1866-68; commanded the troops at Labuan 1868-69; commandant of Trincomalee, 1870-71, was selected by Major-General Lockyer for special service connected with recruiting for the Ceylon rifle regiment, 1858-59, and visited the Straits Settlements, Siam, Brunei, Sarawak, and other parts of Borneo; appointed superintendent of police, Western Province, Ceylon, March, 1871.

TRAPANI, GIO. B., LL.D., C.M.G. (1874).—Clerk to the council and assistant in secretary's office, Malta; 1859. Has been in the service since 1838.

TRAVIS, G.—Appointed finance clerk and collector of customs, Falkland Islands, April 1, 1871; acting colonial secretary and member of the executive council, 1873; treasurer, 1876; member of the legislative council, 1876.

TREACHER, W. H.—Auditor-general of Labuan; member of the legislative council.

TRENCH, D. P.—Auditor of accounts in the prison department of Jamaica, March 14, 1848; appointed second commissioner of audit on March 21, 1855; inspector and director of the public hospital and lunatic asylum, Jan. 11, 1859, when that office was first created; inspector of the revenue department on the creation of that office in March, 1865; and collector general of Jamaica upon the amalgamation of the customs, excise, and internal revenue departments in March, 1869; official member of the legislative council 1866.

TREVENEN, NOEL PENROSE.—Appointed a cadet in service of Straits Settlements on 13th April, 1874.

TRIMEN, ROLAND, F.L.S., F.Z.S., curator of South African Museum, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope. Appointed clerk of third class in auditor-general's office, Cape Town, July, 1860; transferred to colonial secretary's office, March, 1862; promoted to second class clerkship, July, 1865; acting curator of museum, March, 1866; accompanied governor Sir H. Barkly to Griqualand West, as acting private secretary, August, 1872; promoted to first class clerkship, November, 1872; appointed curator of museum, in conjunction with duties in colonial secretary's office, January, 1873; acting despatch and confidential clerk to governor Sir H. Barkly, August, 1873; acting chief clerk in office of commissioner of crown lands and public works, January, 1875; secretary to local committee for the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition of 1876, July, 1875; re-appointed acting chief clerk in department of lands and works, January, 1876; appointed secretary to the colonial secretary and premier, the Hon. J. C. Molteno, on his special mission to England in connection with South African affairs, July, 1876; curator of South African Museum, on the appointment being made a public one, August, 1876. Is author of "*Rhopalacera Africæ Australis*; a descriptive catalogue of South African butterflies, &c.," and of various papers on entomology and botany in the transactions of the Linnean and Entomological Societies, the Quarterly Journal of Science, and other periodicals.

TRINIDAD, BISHOP of, 1872.—RIGHT REV. RICHARD RAWLE, D.D., formerly vicar of Tamworth.

TROTT, JOHN HENRY.—Provost-marshal, general of Bermuda, 16 Jan., 1899. Is also receiver of crown quit-rents of the colony, and marshal of the instance court, vice-admiralty.

TROTTER, LIEUT. J. F.—Sub-agent of immigration, British Guiana, 1872.

TROTTER, HENRY.—Was private secretary

to the late Major Blackall, when governor of Dominica, from April, 1852, to November, 1857, during which period, and up to February, 1859, he also held an appointment in the treasury department of that colony; appointed to a clerkship in the commander-in-chief's office, Horse Guards, in Feb. 1859, which he resigned in May, 1861, on being appointed deputy comptroller of the convict establishment at Bermuda; acting comptroller, March, 1862, and as such, had the entire control of that establishment until its dissolution in June, 1863; appointed inspector of post offices in Ceylon, Oct. 1866, after having been qualified for the appointment in the general post office; performed the combined duties of postmaster-general and inspector of post offices from the 1st December, 1866, to the autumn of 1867; again appointed acting postmaster-general, 30th May, 1870, continuing to perform the duties of his own office; appointed postmaster-general of the Straits Settlements, 1871. Is a justice of the peace and magistrate for the colony.

TROUCHET, LOUIS G.—Clerk in the customs department, Mauritius, May, 1851; senior stipendiary clerk, Port Louis, Sept. 1858; acting stipendiary magistrate, Seychelles, 1867; additional magistrate, Mauritius, 1870.

TRUTCH, JOSEPH W., F.R.G.S., and Member Inst. C.E.—Appointed chief commissioner of lands and works, and surveyor-general of British Columbia, May, 1864; was a member of the executive and legislative councils of that colony; was appointed in 1870 to proceed to Canada as one of the delegates from British Columbia to confer with the government on the terms on which the colony should be admitted into the Dominion; appointed lieutenant-governor of the province of British Columbia, 20th July, 1871, to 20th July, 1876.

TUCKER, JAMES.—Was appointed deputy secretary at Bermuda, June, 1852; assistant colonial secretary, Sept., 1859; acting colonial secretary from Aug., 1864, to Jan., 1865, from Aug., 1865, to Aug., 1870, and from June 5th to Sept. 10th, 1875, when he was appointed colonial secretary; is also registrar-general of births, deaths, and marriages; a commissioner for certain investments appropriated to public works; a trustee for the Bermuda savings-bank; was honorary secretary to the Bermuda "Philadelphia International Exhibition" committee; member of the council, Bermuda, 1876.

TUPPER, HON. CHARLES, C.B. (1867), M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh.—Family, originally from Hesse Cassel, went to Guernsey, thence to Virginia, and subsequently, at the termination of the American revolution, removed to Nova Scotia with other loyalists; it is connected with the family of the late Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, K.B., the hero of Queenston; Mr. C. Tupper is son of the Rev. Charles Tupper, D.D., of Aylesford, Nova Scotia. Born, 2nd July, 1821; is an M.A. of Acadia College, Nova Scotia; took degree of M.D. at Edinburgh, and obtained the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons, same city, 1843; married, October, 1846, Miss Frances Morse, of Amhurst. A physician. Is governor of Dalhousie College, Halifax (appointed by Act of Parliament, 1862); was president of the Canadian medical association, from its formation, 1867, until 1870, when he declined re-election. was a member of the executive council, and provincial secretary, Nova Scotia, from 1857 to 1860; and from 1863 to 30th June, 1867; and prime minister of that province from 1864 until he retired from office with his government on the Union Act coming into force, 1st July, 1867; was

a delegate to England on public business from Nova Scotia government, 1858 and 1865; from the dominion government, (with respect to the Nova Scotia difficulty,) March, 1868; leader of the delegation from Nova Scotia to the union conference at Charlottetown, 1864; to that in Quebec in same year, and to final colonial conference in London to complete terms of union, 1866-7; holds patent of rank and precedence from Her Majesty as an executive councillor, Nova Scotia; created C.B. (civil) by Her Majesty, 1867; author of "a letter to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon on the union question" (London, 1866); declined a seat in the Canadian cabinet, 1867; and the chairmanship of intercolonial railway board, 1868; sworn of the privy council, June, 1870, and was president of that body from that date until 1st July, 1872, when he was transferred to the inland revenue, and there remained until 22nd February, 1873, when appointed minister of customs; resigned office with Sir John Macdonald, 5th November, 1873; sat for Cumberland in Nova Scotia assembly from 1855 until the union, when returned to commons; re-elected by acclamation, on his accepting office; again returned at general election, 1872, and again at general election, 1874, making nine times that he has been elected in his native county. The following are some of the measures which were introduced and carried through the legislature of Nova Scotia by the hon. member: the jury law; education act providing free schools and assessment; equity judge act; Windsor and Annapolis railway act; bill providing for a quarantine station and hospital; representation bill; executive and legislative disabilities act; the first act passed by any of the provinces prohibiting dual representation; an act reducing the number of members in the assembly from 55 to 38, on entering the union; and an act relative to certain public officers and their salaries, which abolished the offices of financial secretary and solicitor-general, and largely reduced the expenditure for salaries; he also moved the resolution for the union of the maritime province, 1864, under which delegates were sent to Charlottetown in that year; and the resolution authorising delegates to be sent to London to arrange the terms for the union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with Canada, 1866.

TURTON, SAMUEL DUBOISSEAU.—Entered the public service as clerk and locker in the customs department in British Guiana, in August, 1853; appointed notary public Turks and Caicos Islands, in 1863; acting clerk in colonial secretary's office, and prothonotary and clerk to the crown from Sep., 1866, to June, 1867; appointed revenue and port officer in June, 1867; and acting clerk in colonial secretary's office, and prothonotary and clerk of the crown from July, 1867, to 1868; appointed master in chancery in November, 1867; and at present boarding officer and locker; acting as port officer at Grand Turk under annexation ordinance, 1874.

TURVILLE, SIR FRANCIS FORTESCUE, K.C. M.G., (1875), (C.M.G., 1859).—Was aide-de-camp and private secretary to Lord Lisgar when lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands. Accompanied his lordship in the same capacity to New South Wales; was private secretary to Lord Lisgar when governor-general of Canada.

TWEED, ARTHUR.—Secretary accountant and chief clerk general post office, Cape, January 1, 1869; clerk in colonial office, 1854-5; clerk in deputy-surveyor's general office, 1855; clerk to magistrate and civil commissioner, Alexandria, 1858-9; clerk of the second class, ditto, Graaff

Reinet, 1859-64; ditto, Fort Beaufort, 1865; ditto, Swellendam, 1866-7; acting civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Robertson, 1867; sole commissioner in inquiry into Cape Town police administration, 1867; chief clerk to civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Albany, 1867; acting civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Somerset East, 1867-68; acting master and registrar, Eastern District Court, May to Dec. 1868.

TWYNAM, W. C.—Appointed a writer to the government of Ceylon, 1845; assistant government agent at Jaffna, 1848; assistant government agent, &c., Hambantota, 1854; assistant government agent, district judge, &c., &c., Manaar, 1856; government agent, North-west province, Nov. 1868; government agent, Northern province, Sept. 1869.

USHER, HENRY CHAS.—Appointed clerk in the colonial secretary's office, Honduras, June, 1859; clerk in the public treasury, July, 1865; provost-marshal, July, 1869; was in charge of the public treasury from June, 1866, to July, 1867, and from April to June, 1869; and in charge of the Belize goal from May to August, 1872; was lieutenant and quartermaster of the late Prince Regent's Royal British Honduras militia; has acted as registrar of shipping; surveyor of shipping and inquisitor of wreck and casualty; is marshal of the vice-admiralty court, and a commissioner for the execution of deeds by married women.

USSHER, HERBERT TAYLOR, C.M.G. (1872).—Served on the commissariat staff throughout the greater portion of the Crimean war (Turkish and Crimean medal and clasp); and subsequently in West Africa, where he held many places of trust in the colonial service, including those of receiver-general of revenue on the Gold Coast, and of acting colonial secretary and judicial assessor of Lagos; was also private secretary to Sir John Glover in 1864 and 1865; appointed collector of customs of the Gold Coast, 25th September, 1866; administered that government from February to July, 1867, when he was appointed administrator of the government in conjunction with Sir John Glover, then administrator of Lagos; undertook an expedition of survey up the river Volta, upon which occasion the Doffo pirates were destroyed, with the aid of a native force from Accra; lieutenant-governor of Tobago, September, 1872, to September, 1875, when he was appointed governor of Labuan and consul-general of Borneo.

VAN CUYLENBURG, P. H.—Appointed medical sub-assistant to the government of Ceylon, 1835; second class, 1843; medical assistant, 1858; assistant colonial surgeon, 1867.

VANDERSMAGHT, F. A., M.B.C.M.—Appointed assistant colonial surgeon, Ceylon, 1868.

VANDERSTRAATEN, J. L., M.D.—Medical assistant, Ceylon, 1863; assistant colonial surgeon, second class, 1867; first class, 1868.

VANDORT, W. G., M.D.—Medical assistant, Ceylon, 1864; assistant colonial surgeon, second class, 1867; first class, 1869.

VANE, F. W.—Assistant postmaster-general, Ceylon, 1872; was employed in the general post office from March, 1871.

VANE, GEORGE.—Served in the royal navy, from June, 1831, to March, 1834, and in the foreign office from April to August, 1834; appointed to the imperial customs department at Liverpool, 12th August, 1834; ditto at London, 1839; comptroller of customs at Jaffna, Ceylon, August, 1846; comptroller of customs, Colombo, Sept. 1848; appointed deputy controller, on transfer from the imperial service to the civil service, Jan. 1853; principal

controller of customs, May, 1861; superintendent of the pearl fisheries, 1857 to 1862; acting treasurer, July, 1862, to July, 1864; controller of customs, July, 1864; acting treasurer, May, 1865; confirmed, Sept. 1865; is member of the executive and legislative councils, and justice of the peace for the island; acting auditor-general, July, 1871; resumed duties as treasurer, Feb. 1872.

VAN KINSCHOT, IRVIN ROLAND. — Acting second sworn clerk and notary public of the registrar's office of the counties of Demerary and Essequibo; entered the civil service, 17th October, 1864, as third assistant sworn clerk; appointed second assistant, 12th February, 1868; and first assistant, 20th July, 1868; was, after examination by the judges of the supreme court of civil justice, appointed acting sworn clerk and notary public on 8th September, 1869; and again on 30th August, 1871.

VAN LANGENBERG, J. — Member of the legislative council, Ceylon, April, 1876.

VARIAN, HENRY. — Appointed commander of Ceylon government steamer 'Pearl,' 1853; acting assistant collector of customs, Trincomalee, 1866; commander of government steamer 'Serendib,' April, 1871.

VAUGHAN, WILLIAM. — Employed as extra copyist in the registrar's office of Demerara and Essequibo, 7th April, 1866; as acting assistant sworn clerk, 9th April to 23rd September, 1867; appointed clerk to the general register office of births and deaths in British Guiana, 15th August, 1868.

VEITCH, JOHN TOSSELL. — M.D., Edinburgh, and fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Colonial Surgeon and Health Officer, Penang; magistrate and J.P. for the settlement; was nearly seven years in the royal navy, and during that period saw much active service in China, New Zealand, and Borneo; having, when assistant surgeon of H.M.S. 'Columbine,' in China, in 1842, assisted at the assault and capture of the town of Tzikee, the storming of the Segoan heights, the taking of Chapoo, the destruction of the batteries at the mouth of the Wosung river, and the capture of Shanghai; when acting surgeon of H.M.S. 'Hazard' in New Zealand, in 1845, served on shore in the Bay of Islands, and with 45 officers and men withstood the attack of nearly 600 well-armed natives, the 'Hazard's' crew in this operation sustaining a loss of 6 killed and 15 wounded; in the same ship, in Borneo, was at the taking of Brunei, the capital, which led to the cession of the island of Labuan to the British. Dr. Veitch subsequently was many years resident physician in the families of Lady Elizabeth Lowther, the Earl of Lonsdale, and the Duchess Dowager of Cleveland; appointed colonial surgeon of Penang, 1868.

VELLA, FRANCESCO. — Entered the colonial service, December, 1871; was a clerk in the land revenue office, transferred to the chief secretary's office in 1858; appointed assistant in the chief secretary's office and clerk to the council of government of Malta in November, 1871.

VELLA, PAOLO, LL.D. — Appointed a magistrate of judicial police, Malta, July, 1859; judge of court of appeal, 1868.

VERBEKE, FREDERICK. — Appointed 6th clerk in administrator-general's office, British Guiana, 15th April, 1871; 5th clerk, 30th Oct., 1872; 4th clerk, 30th April, 1874; sub-administrator, Berbice, 27th Feb., 1875.

VERDON, SIR GEORGE FREDERIC, K.C.M.G. (1872), C.B. (1866), F.R.S. — Was educated at Rossall, and went to Melbourne in 1861; is a

barrister of the supreme court of Victoria; became a member of the municipal council of his district, and took up the question of reforming and extending local government throughout the colony; was elected chairman of the conference of municipal delegates convened at his instance; took a leading part in the establishment of a volunteer force, and organised companies of rifles and artillery in his own and other localities; in 1857, was engaged in command of his company at Williamstown in suppressing an outbreak of convicts, which was effected before the arrival of the troops sent from Melbourne for the purpose, but too late to save the life of the inspector-general of penal establishments, who was killed; was appointed a magistrate, and received the thanks of the government for his services upon this occasion; became a member of the legislative assembly in 1859, and was treasurer of Victoria, in 1860 and 1861, and from 1863 to 1868; in 1866, upon the recommendation of a committee of the assembly, he came to England to propose joint action with Her Majesty's government for the better defence of the colony from foreign attack, and settle certain other questions then pending; one of the results of this mission was that parliament voted 100,000*l.* towards the cost of building an ironclad monitor, and the line-of-battle ship "Nelson" was presented to the colony for a naval training-ship; upon his return to Australia was appointed agent-general for Victoria in the united kingdom; was selected a fellow of the Royal Society, in 1870, in consideration of his having been mainly instrumental in establishing the Melbourne observatory, of which he was for a time an honorary assistant, and afterwards a member and honorary secretary of the board of visitors appointed at his instance.

VICTORIA (Hong Kong) RIGHT REV. JOHN SHAW BURDEN, D.D. — Consecrated bishop, 1878.

VIGORS, P. — High sheriff, Cape of Good Hope, Oct. 1862; was appointed clerk in the customs department at the Cape, Nov. 1846; clerk, colonial office, May, 1849; promoted to be chief clerk, June, 1857.

VILLIERS, FRANCIS JOHN. — Entered the colonial office, Sept. 1869; appointed clerk in the general department, 1st April, 1874; private secretary to the administrator of the government of Griqualand West, Oct. 1875, and clerk of the council.

VINCENT, G. — Appointed draughtsman, survey department, Western Australia, 1868.

VINE, F. — Draughtsman and framer of estimates, public works department, Ceylon, 1866.

VOGEL, SIR JULIUS, K.C.M.G. (1875), C.M.G. (1872). — Formerly colonial treasurer and postmaster-general, New Zealand; agent-general for New Zealand in London, 1876.

WABY, JOHN. — Appointed head gardener to botanic gardens, Trinidad, 1873.

WALCOTT, ROBERT B., M.D. — Educated at Reading; graduated at the University of Paris as B.L. in 1838, and at the University of London as M.B. in 1845, and as M.D. in 1862; appointed one of the public vaccinators of the Island of Barbados, Aug. 1850, and acted as such until the office was abolished in Dec. 1853; appointed one of the district medical attendants to the police force, July, 1854; as acting coroner for the district of St. Joseph and St. Andrew, of said island, May, 1855; and as full coroner for the same district, July, 1855; was one of the commissioners of census, 1861; is medical lecturer, &c., at Codrington college, and medical attendant of poor at St. Joseph's parish; holds commissions as surgeon to

the 11th regiment of Barbados Militia, 1854, and as assistant surgeon to the regiment of Barbados yeomanry cavalry, 1860.

WALCOTT, STEPHEN, C.M.G. (1872).—Called to the bar, 1829, and practised at the chancery bar till 1835; in 1832 appointed one of the assistant commissioners for inquiry into the administration and practical operation of the poor laws in England and Wales, the district assigned to him being the six counties of North Wales; in 1835 accompanied the governor-general of Canada as civil or chief secretary to the colonial government, then in a most critical state and almost paralyzed, the house of assembly having for the two preceding years refused to vote any supplies, and the country drawing on to the rebellion which subsequently broke out; after the suppression of that rebellion he returned to England in 1838 with the governor-general; in March, 1840, was appointed secretary to H.M. colonial land and emigration commission, and also to the South Australian colonization commission; in July, 1860, appointed second colonial land and emigration commissioner.

WALKER, EDWARD NOEL.—Assistant government secretary, Jamaica, 4th May, 1874; was in the office of the governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands from Feb., 1862; and private secretary in same from May, 1866; and previously private secretary to the lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent, from Nov. 1864; assistant government secretary and clerk of the court of policy and combined court, British Guiana, 26th February, 1867; acted as government secretary in British Guiana in Oct. 1867; from Sept. to Dec. 1868; from Jan. to May 1869; from July, 1871, to Jan. 1872; from Jan. 1873, to March, 1873; and from June, 1873, to May, 1874; and as colonial secretary in Jamaica from June, 1874, to March, 1875.

WALKER, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G. (1869); C.B. (1860).—Was for several years a clerk on the establishment of the colonial office, Downing Street; appointed registrar and clerk of the courts in Honduras, 1837; treasurer of Trinidad, 1839; and colonial secretary of that island from June, 1839, to Sept. 1840; accompanied Sir Henry Macleod as secretary on a special mission to British Guiana, 1840-41; was appointed colonial secretary of Barbados in 1842; administrator of Grenada, 1856; of St. Vincent, 1857; of the government of Barbados and the Windward Islands, 1859; and lieutenant-governor of Trinidad, 1860; governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, 1861; governor of Bahamas, 1868. Retired on pension, 1871.

WALSHE, CAPTAIN H. H.—Entered the army as ensign 96th Foot in July, 1855; lieutenant in March, 1856; captain 2nd West India Regt. in Sept. 1866; and served in Jamaica, Demerara, &c., in the West Indies, until the year 1860; served in an expedition up the river Gambia in the year 1861, and was engaged at the attack and capture of the fortified towns of Swarra Cnuda, Kinty Cunda, and Saba; also at the battle in front of that town on the 21st of February in that year; appointed military commandant in British Sherbro on the 1st of October, 1862; proceeded to the town of Bamah, about 30 miles in the interior, with only 20 soldiers, and rescued the Chief, Murry Calipha Alla, and 57 other persons from that town, which was then besieged by from 3,000 to 4,000 savages, and dispersing the hordes of savages on the frontiers, who were determined to kill Calipha, enslave his people, and invade British territory. On the 11th of Jan. 1863, Lieut. Walshe, with a small detachment of his regiment in two boats, encountered in the river Sherbro a war

party who were returning from Sherbro Island, which they had invaded for the purpose of plundering towns and enslaving the inhabitants, and after a severe conflict with them succeeded in dispersing them with considerable loss, having taken from them 48 prisoners, 40 slaves, and a great many of their canoes. Capt. Walshe was also nominated by H.R.H. the field-marshal commanding-in-chief for unattached promotion, without purchase, for his services in the Sherbro; appointed acting manager, 23rd Feb. 1863; confirmed in that appointment, 27th Feb. 1864; and was permitted to retire from the army for the purpose of retaining his civil appointment, in Dec. 1867; police magistrate, Singapore, 1872.

WARBURTON, PETER EGERTON, C.M.G. (1875).—Entered royal navy, 1826; entered hon. East India company's service, 1831; assistant adjutant-general in India, 1839; from 1839 to 1853 filled the posts of deputy adjutant-general of the army, deputy judge-advocate general, assistant quartermaster, general of a division; appointed commissioner of police, South Australia, 1853.

WARD, COLONEL EDWARD WOLSTENHOLME, R.E., C.M.G., (1864).—Appointed 26th April, 1863, deputy master of Royal Mint at Sydney; was appointed in 1867 chief officer of the Branch Mint, Melbourne; was appointed chief commissioner for railways in New South Wales in 1855; as member of the legislative council (then the only house of legislature), in 1855; and member of the legislative chamber or upper house of legislature under responsible government in 1860.

WARNER, C. W., C.B. (1859).—Lineally descended from Sir Thomas Warner, Knight, who, in 1623, founded British Empire in the West Indies. Educated at Eton; was attorney-general of Trinidad from 1844 to 1870.

WARNER, FREDERICK.—Educated at Harrow; member of council, Trinidad, formerly solicitor-general.

WARNER, OLIVER.—Appointed sub-agent of immigration, Trinidad, 1869; inspector of immigrants, 1873.

WATSON, HENRY.—Administrator-general of British Guiana; practised for many years as a solicitor and attorney-at-law in British Guiana; acted as clerk of the supreme court of criminal justice there on several occasions, and also as clerk of the inferior court of criminal justice; was for several years registrar of the admiralty court; was one of the special justices appointed by the governor to try the rioters in 1856; was judge-advocate of the Georgetown militia from 1863 to 1866; acted for a short time as a stipendiary magistrate; acted as administrator-general of Demerara and Essequibo from June, 1864, and as administrator-general of Berbice from Jan. 1865, to July, 1865, when the offices were consolidated, and he was appointed administrator-general of British Guiana; is a justice of the peace and a commissioner for administering oaths to affidavits.

WATSON, WILLIAM ARNOLD.—Chief clerk in administrator-general's office, British Guiana, 1875.

WATT, REV. J.—Appointed colonial chaplain of the Scot's Kirk, Kandy, 1866.

WATTLE, J. A.—Third clerk in revenue office, St. Kitts; second landing waiter, 1872; 1st landing-waiter.

WATTLE, JOS. K.—Clerk of assembly, Dec. 1852; puisne judge, Nov. 1856; acting chief justice, Oct. and Nov. 1861; again, Jan. 1862; again, Oct. 1862; acting solicitor-general, Nevis, Oct. 1861; was formerly registrar in admiralty, St. Kitts;

'Queen's counsel, May, 1861; is secretary to board of health, and to water commission. Has held various honorary appointments; mayor of Basseterre, Feb. 1862; acting chief justice and judge of complaint court from Aug. 1863; acting chief justice, 1867; chief justice, Tobago, 1869.

WATTS, FREDERICK.—Appointed police magistrate of the district of St. Philip, Barbados, Oct. 1841; captain in Barbados yeomanry cavalry, 1859; commandant of the Windward regiment of yeomanry cavalry, 1860; acting judge of the Assistant Court of Appeal, 1861; chairman of the revising court, December, 1864; acting colonial secretary from November, 1866, to April, 1867, and again in 1868; acting judge of the Assistant Court of Appeal from June, 1867, to April, 1868; inspector of prisons, August, 1868; acting judge of the Assistant Court of Appeal from February to April, 1869, and again in August, 1871, on the death of judge Tinling, when he was confirmed in the appointment.

WATTS, HORACE NEWBIGIN, M.D. (St. Andrews); M.R.C.S., L.S.A.—Colonial surgeon, a public vaccinator, Falkland Islands; is a justice of the peace, and member of executive council and port officer of health.

WATTS, J. P.—Appointed medical inspector of estates, British Guiana, 1873.

WEBB, J. H.—Was appointed inspector of public schools in the Bahamas in 1847; is a justice of the peace for the colony; registrar of records of Courts of ordinary and chancery, 1865; member of the legislative council, 1875.

WEBB, NATHANIEL.—Entered the colonial service in 1838 as clerk of the inferior court, Bahamas; assistant private secretary to Major-General Sir Francis Cockburn, governor of the Bahamas, 1839, until 1843; promoted to be private secretary, 1844; junior clerk to Legislative Assembly, 1840; served in New Providence militia till that corps was disbanded; superintendent of New Providence asylum, 1846; member of the legislative assembly, 1863.

WEBB, YORICK.—Was clerk to the military hospital, under Staff-Surgeon Rhys, and afterwards private clerk to the collector of customs; acting landing waiter and searcher in the imperial customs in 1848, and in 1849, when the customs was abolished, was appointed landing waiter and searcher in the colonial customs, and continued to be chief of the out-door department until 1849; transferred to the in-door department, Bahamas, as book-keeper; appointed collector of revenue in the receiver-general's department, March, 1875.

WEBSTER, DAVID.—Member of the Council, Grenada, 1875.

WEDGEWOOD, E. H.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, a clerk in the office of the secretary of state for the colonies, April, 1860; promoted to 1st junior class, 1 Oct. 1866; assistant private secretary to Earl Granville, secretary of state for the colonies, from 9th December, 1868, to 5th July, 1870; assistant private secretary to the Earl of Kimberley, 6th July, 1870, till 30th September, 1872; 2nd-class clerk, 30th Sept. 1872; 1st class clerk, 27th August, 1876.

WELD, FREDERICK ALOYSIUS, C.M.G. (1875).—Second son of H. Weld, Esq., of Chideock Manor, Dorset, and of Hon. Christina Maria, daughter of 6th Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh, born 1823.—Educated at Stonyhurst and Freiburg (Switzerland); emigrated to New Zealand, 1843-44; appointed member of the executive council in 1854; minister for native affairs in 1860; resigned in 1861; in 1864 was entrusted with the formation of a ministry; the

policy he announced was accepted by Her Majesty's secretary of state, and favourably commented upon in both Houses of Parliament in England; resigned office in 1865. Mr. Weld was the first to explore some of the uninhabited districts of the Middle Islands; for reports of these expeditions, see New Zealand Government Gazette 1851, and Province of Nelson, 1855; is also author of 'Hints to intending Sheep Farmers in New Zealand;' and of a paper on the Great Volcanic Eruption of Mauna Loa (Sandwich Islands) in 1855, and ascent of that mountain, published in the Journal of the Royal Geological Society, London, in 1856; also of 'Notes on New Zealand Affairs,' London, 1869; appointed governor of Western Australia, 14th April, 1869; governor Tasmania, Sep. 1874.

WELLOOPLY, M. M.—Superintending officer, public works department, Ceylon, 1866.

WELLS, JOHN.—Clerk of the assembly, Grenada; appointed 1851; first appointment under the government, 1847; acted as special stipendiary magistrate during the absence of Admiral Hutcheson until that gentleman's resignation in 1861.

WELLS, WM., M.D.—Medical officer and coroner for the parish of St. David, Grenada; is a member of assembly.

WESTERHOUT, JOSIAH EDWIN.—1862, acted as deputy commissioner of police for 12 months; 1865, acted as deputy sheriff for 12 months; March, 1867, appointed sheriff of Malacca; 1870, whilst in the office of sheriff performed the duties of police magistrate for 12 months.

WESTMORLAND, HENRY, Jamaica.—Member of assembly, 1849 to 1866; of privy council, 1854 to 1866; of executive committee, November, 1854, to June, 1855, and April, 1863, to September, 1866; custos rotulorum, Metcalfe and St. Mary, 1860 to 1871; member of legislative council, 1874.

WET, DE, J. P.—Chief clerk, surveyor-general's department, Cape of Good Hope; May, 1855; was in the department of the protector of slaves, 1831 to 1833; in the government bank, 1833 to 1841.

WHAMPOA, HOOAH KAY, C.M.G. (1876).—Member of the legislative council, Straits Settlements.

WHITE, WILLIAM.—Appointed a clerk in the general post office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Feb. 1846; resigned April, 1854; clerk in the general post office, Quebec, Canada, Dec. 1, 1854; promoted to be secretary of the general post office in Canada, Jan. 21, 1861.

WHYKAM, WILLIAM HENRY.—Entered the royal navy in 1864; retired in July, 1873, and joined the Leeward Islands colonial yacht 'Union;' appointed district magistrate in the presidency of Dominica in November 1874.

WIGLEY, F. S.—Acting police magistrate and coroner, Basseterre district, 1871, and visiting justice of the gaol; nominated member of Legislative Assembly, 1873.

WILKINS, L. M.—One of the puisne judges in Nova Scotia.

WILLIAMS, FREDERIC.—A graduate of Christ's College, Cambridge, B.A., 1868; called to the bar, Inner Temple, April, 1873, and practised upon the Midland Circuit; appointed a district court judge, Jamaica, May, 1876.

WILLIAMS, G. S.—Educated at St. John's College, Oxford; and was appointed a writer to the government of Ceylon, 1861; commissioner of requests and police magistrate at Point Pedro, Jan. 1865; assistant government agent, Kandy, and acting district judge at Ratnapura, Nov., 1865.

assistant government agent, Mátalé, Sept. 1869; acting assistant government agent, Badulla, June, 1873.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS.—Member of the executive council, Bahamas, 1875.

WILLIAMS OF KARS, 1st. BART. (Utd. Kgdm.) Creat. 1856; K.C.B. (Military) 1856; (C.B., Civil, 1852).—**SIR WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS.**—Educated at the royal military academy at Woolwich; entered the artillery as 2nd lieutenant, 1825, and became captain in 1840; employed in Turkey from 1840 to 1843 as British commissioner at the conferences preceding the treaty signed at Erzeroum in 1847; was British commissioner for the settlement of the Turko-Persian boundary, June, 1848; received the brevet of colonel in that year for his military and diplomatic services; in Aug. 1854, while the British army was at Varna, he was appointed British commissioner with the Turkish forces, and received the local rank of brigadier-general in Dec. 1855; was granted a pension of 1000*l.* a-year for life, a baronetcy, the order of the Bath, the Turkish order of the Medjidie of the 1st class, the freedom of the city of London and a sword, the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford, &c., for his gallant defence of Kars in 1855; appointed commandant at Woolwich, June, 1856; M.P. for Calne, July, 1856; governor of Nova Scotia, 1865; resigned, 1867; governor of Gibraltar, 1870; retired, June, 1876.

WILLIAMSON, VICTOR ALEXANDER.—Son of the late Sir Hedwater Williamson, of Whitburn Hall, Durham. Is a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Durham; educated at Westminster and at Christchurch, Oxford, of which he is M.A., barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, and goes the Northern Circuit; one of the royal commissioners who in 1872 and 1873 inquired into the treatment of Indian immigrants in Mauritius.

WILLANS, WILLIAM WILLANS.—Was appointed clerk, land office, Singapore, in December, 1842; clerk, treasury, February, 1847; official assignee, insolvent court, November, 1848; coroner September, 1849; deputy registrar of imports and exports, October, 1852; assistant to the resident councillor, police magistrate, coroner, and commissioner of the court of requests, Malacca, December, 1856; transferred to the same offices, Province Wellesley, January, 1858; police magistrate, and commissioner of the court of requests, Penang, December, 1858; accountant-general of the supreme court, January, 1859; assistant resident councillor and police magistrate, Singapore, February, 1859; commissioner of the court of requests, Singapore, July, 1859; collector of stamps, November, 1862; commissioner of stamps, Singapore, June, 1864; accountant-general, supreme court, December, 1864; treasurer and commissioner of stamps, Straits Settlements, April, 1867; is a member of the executive and legislative councils of the colony.

WILLISFORD, F. C.—Was appointed a writer to the Government of Ceylon, 1862; acting commissioner of requests and police magistrate of Upper and Lower Dumbura, 1862; commissioner of requests at Calpentyne, June, 1864; landing and tide-surveyor at Galle, May, 1856; commissioner of requests, Colombo, September, 1867; police magistrate, Colombo, June, 1868; acting collector of customs, Galle, July, 1871; confirmed in appointment, December, 1871.

WILLSON, R. M.—Was appointed a justice of the peace in April, 1856; confirmed an inspector of police, October, 1863; acting brigade major, September, 1865; acting police magistrate for rural districts, from August to November 1867;

appointed deputy coroner for Basseterre district, January, 1868; appointed superintendent of immigrants 1870; provisional police magistrate and coroner for rural districts; 4th landing waiter in Treasury, St. Kitts, 1875.

WILSON, DAVID.—Stipendiary magistrate, Eastern district of St. George, Trinidad, June, 1870; passed civil service commissioners' examination in April, 1856; clerk in the national debt office, London, 1856 to 1861; private secretary to the lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, 1861 to 1866; was appointed commissioner to inquire into and report upon the salmon fisheries of New Brunswick in 1862; adjutant 1st York militia, N.B., 1863; captain and adjutant at the camp of instruction, New Brunswick, in 1865 and 1866; major of the Saint John volunteer militia, when on service on the American frontier in 1866. Was private secretary to Sir A. H. Gordon, governor of Trinidad, and to C. H. Kortright, Esq., when administrator of that government, June to September, 1869; superintendent of prisons, Trinidad, June, 1869, to June, 1870; stipendiary magistrate, eastern district of St. George, Trinidad, June, 1870; acting stipendiary magistrate of Port of Spain, and western district of St. George, September, 1873, to September, 1874; acting colonial secretary, Trinidad, April, 1875.

WILSON, SIR JAMES MILNE (Created 1873).—Late premier and colonial secretary, Tasmania; president of the legislative council.

WILSON, SIR SAMUEL, Knt. Bach. (1875).—Knighted for his munificent gift of £30,000 to the university of Melbourne and other acts of beneficence.

WINGFIELD, RICHARD WILLIAM.—Appointed private secretary to Governor Cairns, South Australia, 1877.

WINSTON, G. P.—Revenue officer for the town of Portsmouth, Dominica, March, 1875.

WINSTON, J. H.—Sub-inspector of roads, Dominica, March, 1874.

WINZER, J.—Served for 16 years on the ordnance, transferred to the surveyor-general's department, Ceylon, 1865; appointed assistant surveyor, 1869.

WODEHOUSE, H. E.—Educated at Repton School; appointed to a Hong Kong cadetship, 1867; student interpreter, 1869; superintendent of Chinese police, 1872; sheriff, 1873; chief clerk in the colonial secretary's office and clerk of councils, 1875.

WODEHOUSE, SIR PHILIP E., G.C.S.I. (created, 1876), K.C.B. (Creat. 1862).—Entered the Ceylon civil service as a writer, May, 1828; promoted to be assistant colonial secretary and clerk of the executive and legislative councils, Oct., 1833; district judge of Kandy, 1840; government agent for the western province, 1843; was appointed superintendent of Honduras, 1851; in Feb., 1854, governor of British Guiana; was employed in 1858 on a special mission to the government of Venezuela; and in 1861 was appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and also high commissioner in South Africa. Governor of Bombay, 1872.

WOHRNITZ, F.—Pay clerk, police department, Mauritius, 13th January, 1847; promoted to be chief clerk.

WOLFF, SIR HENRY DRUMMOND, K.C.M.G.—Entered the foreign office in 1846; was attached 1852, to Her Majesty's legation at Florence, where he served for a short time as acting chargé d'affaires;

was attached, 1856, to the Earl of Westmorland's special mission to Brussels to congratulate the king on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession, and, with Lord Westmorland, accompanied the king on part of his progress through the kingdom; was appointed by royal decree a knight of the order of Leopold of Belgium, but was not allowed by the queen to accept the decoration, it not being conferred for military services; was for some time an officer in the 1st or western regiment of Norfolk militia; was appointed in Feb., 1858, assistant private secretary to the Earl of Malmesbury, secretary of state for foreign affairs; in Nov., private secretary to the Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, secretary of state for the colonies; was named by the queen in April, 1859, C.M.G., and appointed to the honorary office of king of arms of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; was appointed in June, 1859, public secretary to the lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands; in the same year a member of a commission presided over by the lord high commissioner to inquire into the state of public departments; in 1860, was named member of a commission to inquire and report on the state of the Ionian finances; was delegated to represent the Ionian government at the international statistical congress held in London in 1860; was appointed, 1861, by the Ionian government, vice-president of a commission to organize, in 1862, an exhibition of the works of Ionian art and industry, and in the same year member of a commission to inquire into and prepare a project of law for regulating the system of public instruction in the Ionian Islands; was commissioner for the Ionian Islands at the International Exhibition of 1862; and was created K.C.M.G.; unsuccessfully contested the borough of Christ Church, in the general election, 1868, but was elected for that borough in the general election of 1874.

WOLSELEY, G.C.M.G. (Created 1874), K.C.B. (1874), SIR GARNET JOSEPH WOLSELEY.—Entered the army as ensign, March, 1852; captain, Jan., 1855; major, 90th foot, March, 1858; lieutenant-colonel in the army, April, 1859; colonel, June, 1865; major-general, 1874; served with the 80th foot in the Burmese war of 1852-53, for which he received a medal; served with distinction in the Crimea and taking of Sebastopol with the 90th light infantry, and was severely wounded in a sortie, after which he received the Legion of Honour, the 5th class of the Medjidie, &c.; was also at the siege and capture of Lucknow and defence of Alumbagh, when he was made brevet lieutenant-colonel; in 1860, served in China on the staff of the quartermaster-general throughout the Chinese campaign of that year for which he also received a medal and two clasps; appointed deputy quartermaster-general in Canada, Oct., 1867; assistant adjutant-general at head-quarters, 1871; appointed for special service on the Gold Coast in connection with the Ashantee war, August, 1873; brought the Ashantee war to a successful conclusion, and received the thanks of the House of Lords and the House of Commons for his services; was made a G.C.M.G. and a K.C.B., and a major-general by Her Majesty; and inspector-general of auxiliary forces, 1st April, 1874. Is author of "The Soldier's Pocket Book for Field Service." Specially appointed to administer temporarily the Government of Natal, Feb., 1875, till Sept., 1875; acted as vice-president of the London South African conference, August, 1876; appointed a member of the Indian council, 1876.

WOOD, THOMAS LETT.—Educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge;

graduated M.A., 1846; practised as a special pleader, from 1846 to 1851; was called to the bar of the Inner Temple, 1851; acted as attorney-general of Vancouver Island, from 1864 to 1866, when that colony was incorporated with British Columbia; afterwards as solicitor-general of British Columbia, until the abolition of that office in 1867; was a member of the legislative council of British Columbia from 1866 to 1870. Appointed chief justice of Bermuda, 1871.

WOOD, W.—Appointed tide-waiter, customs department, Natal, 1854, and 2nd landing-waiter, 1860; and 1st landing-waiter in that department, April, 1863.

WOODCOCK.—Appointed queen's advocate, Gold Coast, May, 1876.

WOODS, WILLIAM WHITFIELD.—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; entered the public service in 1828 as a clerk in the education office, Ireland; in 1836 was appointed to the office of the ecclesiastical commissioners, Ireland; and in 1844 to the office of public works, Ireland, and superintended the relief department under that board during the famine of 1845-46; and, subsequently, the land improvement department in 1856; on the abolition of the office he was transferred to the treasury department, London; and in 1859 was appointed assistant librarian to the colonial office; library assistant, July, 1870; and 2nd class clerk, Sept. 30, 1872.

WOODWARD, R.E., CAPTAIN C.—Irrigation assistant in the public works department, Ceylon, Jan., 1868.

WORTHINGTON, G. E.—Appointed a writer to the government of Ceylon, 1859; commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Chavakachcheri, Feb., 1861; assistant at Trincomalee to the government agent of the Eastern province, Aug., 1865; assistant government agent, Kégalla, Nov., 1865; district judge, commissioner of roads, and police magistrate, Batticaloa, April, 1871.

WRAGG, W. T.—Obtained an open classical exhibition, Lincoln College, Oxford, April, 1863, and an open classical scholarship at Worcester College, May, 1863; graduated with first-class honours, B.A., 1867; elected librarian of Worcester College, October, 1865 (to June, 1867); became a member of the Inner Temple, April, 1866; appointed a writer in the Ceylon civil service Jan. 1st, 1868; acting commissioner of requests, Harisputtu, July, 1868; in charge of the office of the director of the public instruction during the absence of the director, March, 1869; police magistrate, Chavakachcheri, May, 1870, to continue to act at Batticaloa; police magistrate, Matara, Oct., 1870; police magistrate, Panvilia, March, 1871; assistant government agent, Colombo, December, 1871; acting district judge, Chilaw, June, 1872.

WRAY, COLONEL HENRY, R.E.—Entered the corps of royal engineers as 2nd lieutenant, December 20th, 1843; was promoted to lieutenant, April 1st, 1846, and captain, February 17th, 1854; was employed in Western Australia under the colonial office, in connection with the convict service, from September, 1851, till May, 1858; was acting comptroller-general of convicts from February, 1856, till January, 1858; was appointed December 15th, 1859, British commissioner for making the boundary between Guatemala and British Honduras as defined by the convention of April 30th, 1859, and was employed under the foreign office until 31st July, 1861; was sent on special service to Japan as commanding royal engineer, under the vice-admiral commander-in-chief, and was present in the operations in the straits of Simonoseki, for which he received the

brevet rank of major; was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, July 6th, 1867; became colonel in the army on the 6th July, 1872, and colonel in the corps of royal engineers, February 27th, 1876; is now commanding royal engineer at Malta.

WRENSCH, I. F. J.—Civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Fort Beaufort, Cape Colony, 1868; was clerk at Albert, 1851 to 1860; clerk of the peace for Albert and Aliwal North, 1860 to 1868; civil commissioner, Piquetberg, 1868 to 1874.

WRIGHT, H. BOSCAWEN.—Master and registrar of the high court of Griqualand and registrar of deeds for the province of Griqualand, May, 1872; a justice of the peace for the said province, and for the districts of Caledon, Middelburg and Colesberg, in the Cape Colony, South Africa; clerk to the resident magistrate, Caledon, Sept., 1859; clerk to the civil commissioner and magistrate, Middelburg, 1864; passed the examination in law and jurisprudence, 1865; acting civil commissioner and resident magistrate, Colesberg, 1869; acting provincial treasurer, postmaster-general, and a member of the executive council for Griqualand West, and civil commissioner of Kimberley, 18th March, 1876.

WRIGHT, REV. W.—Civil chaplain, Mahebourg, Mauritius, Nov. 1868.

WRIGHT, W. D.—Appointed a writer to government of Ceylon, 1853; assistant government agent, Kandy, 1854; landing surveyor at Saint John's River, Colombo, 1861; again deputy collector, 1863; again landing surveyor, St. John's River, July, 1864; acting deputy collector, Colombo, May 1865; confirmed in appointment, Sept. 1865; assistant government agent, Puttalam, Dec. 1871; government agent for the eastern province, July, 1872; principal collector of customs, June, 1873; is a member of the legislative council.

WYLDE, ALFRED CARRINGTON.—C. C. and R. M. Port Elizabeth division, Cape Colony, September, 1871; was clerk to the chief justice, 1845 to 1851; clerk of the peace for Port Elizabeth, Nitenhage, &c., 1851 to 1864; C. C. and R. M. Morrel Bay, 1864 to 1869; C. C. and R. M. Swellendam, 1869 to 1871.

WYLDE, C. S.—Revenue officer attached to customs' department, British Columbia; April, 1859.

WYLDE, JOHN F.—Appointed treasurer, Dominica, and member of legislative assembly, 1873.

WYNNS, ALBERT GALLATIN.—Appointed acting comptroller of customs and navigation laws in Aug., 1851, at Grand Turk; assistant crown commissioner in May, 1852; acting crown commissioner from June, 1860, until September, 1861. On the abolition of the crown commissioner's department in Sept., 1863, was appointed colonial surveyor and inspector of public works; private secretary, President Campbell, from June, 1872, to Dec., 1873. On the annexation of these islands to Jamaica on the 1st Jan., 1874, was appointed assistant commissioner to perform the duties of colonial surveyor and inspector of public works, together with those of police magistrate and provost marshal; elected member of legislative council,

1849 to 1852; member of executive council, 1873; is a member of the legislative board.

WYTEALINGAM, E.—Appointed assistant colonial surgeon, Ceylon, 1871; held appointment of medical practitioner since 1858.

YEATES, DOUGALD.—Appointed stipendiary magistrate and coroner at Tobago, April 1862; is also inspector of prisons, and a member of the privy council; was acting stipendiary magistrate in 1850; and held the office of public treasurer from 1851 to 1855; first entered the public service in the customs department, 1849.

YOUL, JAMES ARNELL. C.M.G. (1874).—An old and respected Australian colonist, who, after a series of patient and very interesting experiments, succeeded in introducing salmon and trout into the rivers in Tasmania.

YOUNG, J. D.—Appointed district road officer at Batticaloa, Sept. 15, 1851; from Jan. to June, 1852, employed as superintending officer on the Matelle road; returned to Batticaloa, June, 1852, and served there till May, 1855; assistant civil engineer at Galle, and confirmed in that appointment in 1858; especially employed in 1859 in constructing dam, &c., to the canal at Urubokka; provincial assistant, Northern and Eastern provinces, March, 1866; acting provincial assistant Southern province, July 1866, to March 1868.

YOUNG, JAMES JUDSON.—Employed from Feb. 1856, to March, 1857, as an extra clerk at Somerset House, in the department of the accountant-general of the navy; appointed Jan. 1860, clerk in the office of the colonial secretary, British Columbia; also acted as private secretary to Sir J. Douglas, from Sept. 1861, to the date of his retirement in 1864; deputy clerk executive council, British Columbia, 2nd June, 1876.

YOUNG, SIR WILLIAM (created 1869).—Chief justice of Nova Scotia.

YOUNG, WILLIAM ALEXANDER GEORGE.—Was for some years in the royal navy, and served as naval secretary to several flag-officers upon different foreign stations; on the last occasion was secretary to Commodore the Hon. F. T. Pelham, captain of the fleet in the Baltic from Feb. 1855 to June, 1856, and was present at the bombardment of Sweaborg, and other operations in the Baltic; appointed secretary to the North American boundary commission, 1856; colonial secretary and auditor of the colony of British Columbia, Jan. 1859; colonial secretary of Vancouver Island, Jan. 1864; administered the government of Vancouver Island in October and November, 1866, immediately prior to the union of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, and upon several occasions previously, during temporary absences of the governor. After union of these two colonies, was appointed colonial secretary of British Columbia; assistant colonial secretary of Jamaica, Sept. 1869; acting colonial secretary of Jamaica, from April until October, 1870; again acting colonial secretary of Jamaica from March to December, 1871; and again in Jan. 1872; and again acting colonial secretary in June, 1873; administered the government of Jamaica in Aug. and Sept. 1873, and from January to April, 1874; appointed government secretary of British Guiana, Aug. 1873.

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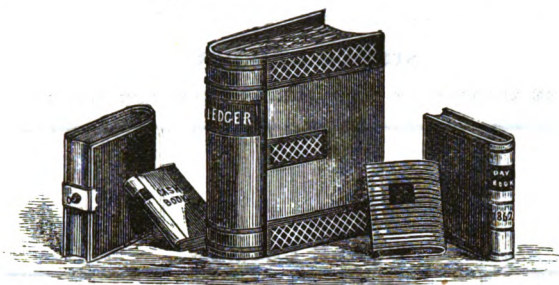
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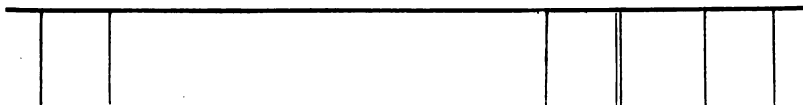
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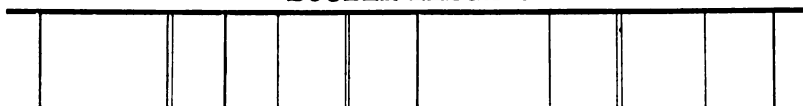
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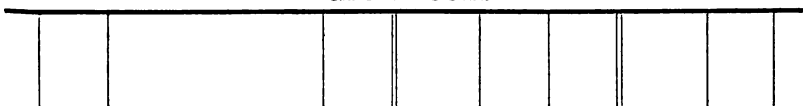
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Rolled or Mill Surface.

				Per Quire.	Per 5 Quires.	Per Ream.
				s. d.	£ s. d.	20 Inside Quires.
				s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Demy	...	...	...	2 3	0 10 0	1 16 0
Medium	...	...	...	3 0	0 14 0	2 10 0
Royal	...	...	...	4 0	0 18 6	3 5 6
Imperial	...	...	...	7 0	1 10 0	5 7 6
Double Elephant	...	...	...	11 6	2 13 6	9 9 0

Sent Rolled if not otherwise ordered.

CRAYON PAPER OF VARIOUS TINTS.

Continuous Drawing Cartridge 54 and 60 inches wide; any length supplied.

TRACING PAPER.

						Per Quire.	Per Ream.
						<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Double Crown	...	...	30 by 20 inches	...	...	4 6	
Double Double Crown	...	...	30 by 40 "	...	...	9 0	
Double Double Double Crown	...	...	60 by 40 "	...	...	18 0	

TRACING CLOTH.

Width.			Per Yard.			Per Piece of 24 Yards.		
Inches.			<i>s. d.</i>			<i>£ s. d.</i>		
18	...	...	0 9	...	...	0 16	0	
36	...	...	1 7	...	...	1 14	0	
41	...	...	2 0	...	...	2 3	0	

EXTRA SUPERFINE DRAWING & MOUNTING BOARDS.

SUPERFINE BRISTOL BOARDS MADE FROM THE BEST TURKEY MILL DRAWING PAPER.

		Size.	2 Sheet.	3 Sheet.	4 Sheet.	5 Sheet.	6 Sheet.
		Inches.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Foolscap	...	15½ by 12¼	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8
Demy	...	18½ by 14½	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 10
Medium	...	20½ by 15¾	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 11	1 0
Royal	...	22½ by 17¾	0 6	0 9	0 11	1 2	1 4
Super Royal	...	25½ by 17¾	0 8	0 11	1 3	1 6	2 0
Imperial	...	29 by 21¼	0 10	1 3	1 9	2 2	2 6

SUPERFINE MOUNTING BOARDS.

		Size. Inches.	4 Sheet.	5 Sheet.	6 Sheet.	8 Sheet.
		Edges trimmed	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Royal	...	22¾ by 18	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0
Imperial	...	29 by 21¼	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 4
Atlas	...	33½ by 26	1 0	1 3	1 6	2 0
Double Elephant	...	...	1 3	1 6	2 0	2 4

WRAPPING PAPERS.

FOR HOUSEHOLD USE.

				<i>s. d.</i>	
Double Small-Hand or Whitey-Brown, best quality, largest size.	11 lbs.	8	6	per ream.	
"	"	"	"	13 lbs.	9 6 "
"	"	"	"	15 lbs.	10 6 "
"	"	"	"	17 lbs.	12 6 "
"	"	"	"	19 lbs.	13 6 "

WRAPPING PAPERS—continued.

CARTRIDGE PAPERS.

						Per Quire.			Per Ream.	
						s.	d.		£	s. d.
Demy, 18 by 22 in.	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	0 0
Cartridge, 21 by 26	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	1	6 0
Imperial, 22 by 30	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	1	11 6

BROWN PAPERS.

Bag Cap,	35 lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	14 6
Imperial Cap,	40 lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	16 0
„	60 lbs.	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	1 0
Double Imperial, 29 by 45 in.,	120 lbs.	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	2	2 0
Glazed Casing, 36 by 46 in.,	120 lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12 0

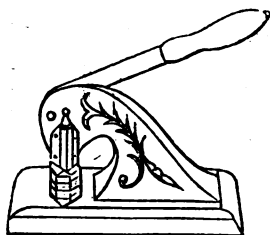
TISSUE PAPERS.

White or Blue Shade	...	...	...	...	...	0	9	...	0	9 0
Tinted, various colours	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	...	0	14 0

CURL PAPERS.

In Packets of 400, 6d.; or one doz. Packets, 5s. 1000, 1s.; or one doz. Packets, 10s. 6d.

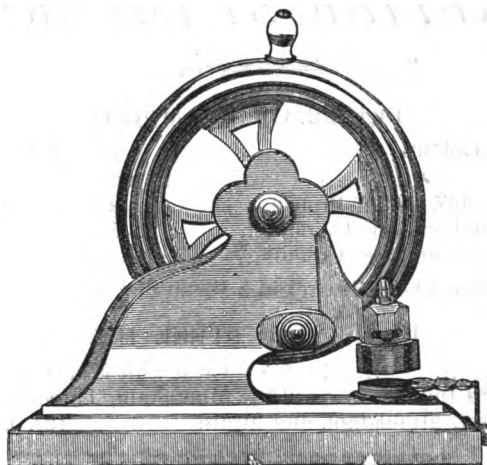
IMPROVED EMBOSsing PRESSES.



								£	s.	d.
No. 1. For ½-Inch Die, best quality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	6
„ 2. For 1-Inch Die, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	17	6
„ 3. For 1½-Inch Die, ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
„ 4. Prepared especially for the large Official Steel Dies of Ambassadors or Consuls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	0
„ 5. Extra Large	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	0

PATENT DUPLEX PRESS.

SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS, POWER.



For Stamping Notarial, Official, Corporate, and other Seals, &c.

MESSRS. HARRISON & SONS, Wholesale Stationers, Parliamentary Printers, &c., beg to call attention to the Patent Duplex Press, for Stamping Notarial, Official, Corporate, and other Seals, &c., which for portability, durability, power, and simplicity of construction, and consequent cheapness, is unrivalled.

So little force is needed to work the Patent Duplex Press that it requires no fixing, and a stand is not necessary; it may be placed on an ordinary table or desk.

It is constructed without screw or springs, the power being produced by a cam acting on a bell crank lever. From the extreme simplicity of its mechanism, it can be supplied at one-half the price of an ordinary screw press.

The Patent Duplex Press can be fitted with a lock, so as to prevent its being used by an unauthorized person.

				£ s. d.		
No. 1.	For Dies not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter	...	...	5	5	0
„ 2.	„ „ „ $1\frac{3}{4}$ „ „	...	...	4	18	0

HARRISON & SONS,

Die Sinkers, Seal Engravers,

RELIEF STAMPERS.

PRICES OF STAMPING.

Cameo, in any Colour	...	...	...	2s. per 1,000 impressions.
Relief Do.	...	...	...	10d. " 100 "
Gold, Silver, or any Colour Bronze	...	...	...	4s. " 100 "
Illuminating Gold and one Colour	...	...	7s. 6d.	" 100 "
Ditto Gold, Silver, and two Colours...	...	...	18s.	" 100 "

NO CHARGE FOR PLAIN STAMPING a Ream of Paper or 500 Envelopes.

ENGRAVING STEEL DIES.

Crest	...	...	7s. 6d.	Crest with Motto	...	10s. 6d.
Monogram, Two Initials...	...	...	7s. 6d.	Monogram, Three Initials	...	10s. 6d.
Crest, Monogram, and Motto	...	...	18s. 6d.			

Addresses in various styles, from 3s. each.

ARMS AND CRESTS FOUND AND EMBLAZONED.

Monograms of any combination of Letters artistically designed in Rustic, Eccentric, or Mediæval Styles.

CRESTS, ARMS, OR MONOGRAMS ENGRAVED ON SEALS, RINGS, PLATE, IVORY, GLASS, &c.

Crystals Engraved with Monograms, Devices, &c., as Gems of Art.

Gold, Silver or Metal Gilt Monograms, Crests, &c., pierced and carved for Locketts, Cigar Cases, Albums, Purses, &c.

MONOGRAMS, &c., ALSO ENGRAVED ON IVORY BRUSHES, MIRRORS, PAPER KNIVES, &c.

HARRISON & SONS,

By Appointment to Her Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales,

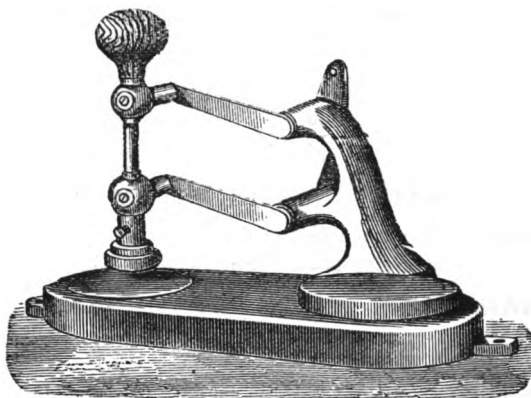
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS,

59, PALL MALL, & 1, ST. JAMES'S STREET, S.W.

(Opposite Marlborough House and St. James's Palace.)

THE PATENT PARALLEL MOTION ENDORSING PRESS.

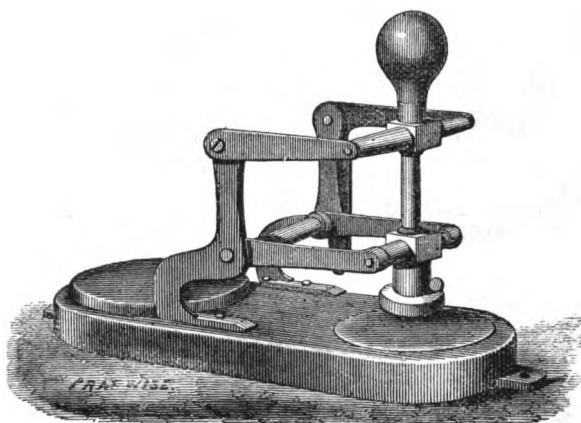
SINGLE FRAME.



No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	£	s.	d.
No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	5	0
„	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	15	0
„	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	2	0
„	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	2	10	0

These Presses for durability and simpleness have achieved a certain reputation. The action is simple, and the result all that can be desired. One of the advantages is that an unlimited number of stamps can be fitted to one Press, and as many coloured inks as required by having separate pads, which can be changed instantly. They surpass all others in cleanliness. They are also used for marking Linen.

DOUBLE FRAME.



No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	£	s.	d.
No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2	12	6
„	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	3	3	0
„	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	3	15	0

1, St. James's Street, London.

IMPROVED SELF-INKING ENDORSING PRESS.

No.	Size of Stamp.	Price.	No.	Size of Stamp.	Price.
1	1 inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.	9 0	9	2 inch by 2 inch.	20 0
2	" " 1 "	10 6	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " $\frac{3}{4}$ "	14 6
3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	12 6	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	20 0
4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " $\frac{5}{8}$ "	10 0	12	3 " " $\frac{7}{8}$ "	18 0
5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " 1 "	12 0	13	3 " " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	24 0
6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	16 6	14	3 " " 2 "	28 0
7	2 " " $\frac{5}{8}$ "	12 0	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	22 0
8	2 " " 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	14 6			

HAND DATING STAMPS.

Any design of arrangement or size, with 53 fittings for dating any number of years, £2 5s.
Same description of stamp, 33 figures, 18s.

MAHOGANY BOX, WITH PAD IN TIN CASE, INK AND BRUSH.

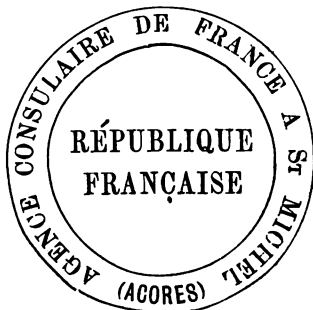
- No. 1, To hold stamp, 9 × 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 8s.
No. 2, " " 9 × 4, no tin, 6s.
No. 3, " " 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 5, sliding lid, 4s.
No. 4, " " 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 5, japanned tin, 7s. 6d.

ROUND PADS IN JAPANNED TIN WITH LID.

- No. 1, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, 2s. 6d. each.
No. 2, 4 " " 4s. "
No. 3, 5 " " 5s. "

BRASS ENDORSEMENT STAMPS,

Ordinary Egyptian or Roman letters from 2s. 6d. per doz. Garter or Ribbon, 4s., or
Dotted outline, 1s. 6d. each. Monograms, Crests, Arms, Facsimiles, &c.

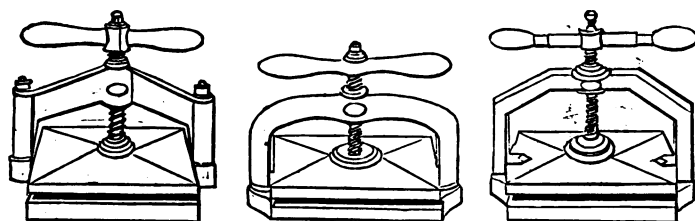


PREPARED ENDORSEMENT INK—BLACK AND BLUE.

No. 1 size, Capped and Corked	...	...	per bottle,	2s.	per dozen,	18s.
No. 2 " " "	...	...	"	1s. 6d.	"	15s.
No. 3 " Corked and Sealed	...	...	"	1s.	"	10s.
No. 4 " " "	...	...	"	9d.	"	8s.
No. 5 " " "	...	...	"		"	6s.

MAUVE, VIOLET, CRIMSON, AND RED.

No. 1, 2s. 6d. No. 2, 4s. No. 3, 2s. No. 4, 1s. 6d.

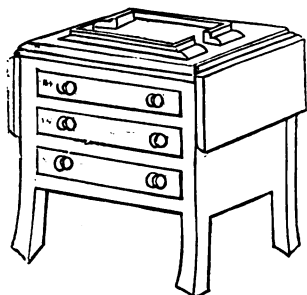
SUPERIOR COPYING PRESSES.

No.	DESCRIPTION.	Size.	Weight.	Cast Iron Beams.	Cast Iron Beams with Brass Handles.	Wrought Iron Beams.	Wrought Iron Beams with Brass Handles.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Quarto Japanned Black	10 × 12,	68 lbs.	1 3 6	...	...	...
2	Do. do. Marble	"	68 "	1 6 6	1 13 0	...	...
3	Do. do. do.	"	78 "	1 10 6	1 18 0	...	...
4	Do. Extra do.	"	78 "	1 13 0	2 0 0	...	...
5	Do. do. do.	"	78 "	1 18 0	2 5 6	...	...
6	Do. Best do.	"	100 "	2 7 0	2 15 0	3 3 0	3 11 6
7	Foolscap Japanned Marble	10 × 15,	106 "	2 4 0	2 13 6	...	...
8	Do. do. do.	"	120 "	2 14 0	3 3 0	...	...
9	Do. Best do.	"	132 "	3 3 0	3 14 0	4 7 0	4 18 0
10	Folio do. do.	12 × 18,	240 "	4 13 6	5 6 6	6 0 0	6 14 0
11	Royal do. do.	24 × 18,	420 "	10 0 0	10 17 6	12 5 0	13 2 6
12	Patent Quarto, with Stand & Cupboard	10 × 12,	170 "	5 3 6	5 11 6	6 0 0	6 8 0
13	Do. Foolscap do. do. do.	10 × 15,	222 "	6 8 0	6 19 0	7 11 0	8 2 6
14	Do. Folio do. do. do.	12 × 18,	320 "	7 8 6	8 2 6	8 16 0	9 8 0

These Presses are of the best manufacture, and warranted for Twelve months.

STANDS FOR COPYING PRESSES.

POLISHED MAHOGANY.



	Quarto.	Foolscap.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oak or Mahogany, two		
Drawers ...	1 11 6	1 13 0
With Flaps ...	2 2 0	2 5 0
Birch, two Drawers ...	1 7 6	1 10 0
Ditto with Flaps ...	1 16 0	1 17 0

ONE-DRAWER STANDS FOR QUARTO PRESSES, 18s. 6d.

VAN ANDEN'S PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.

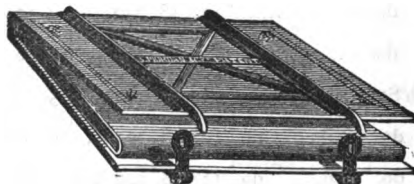


Its extreme portability renders it highly useful to Architects, Solicitors, Artists, and Professional Men generally. The Copy is taken by being placed in the Book and rolled round the cylinder.

	s. d.
Quarto Size, with Copying Book complete	7 0
Ditto with Inkstand	9 0
Foolscap, with Copying Book complete	10 6
Ditto with Inkstand	12 6

PATENT PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.

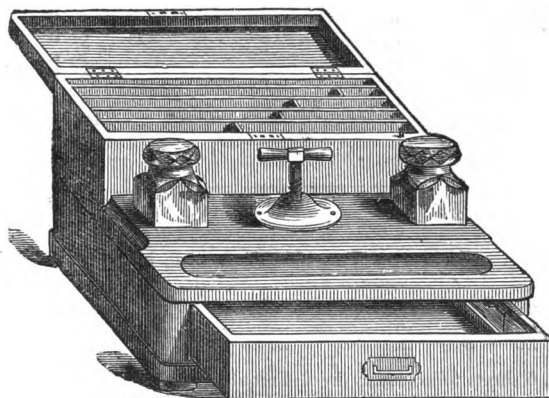
This Press occupies little space beyond the Copying Book; the two metal clasps have merely to be forced into their position to take the Copy.



	£ s. d.
Octavo, with Copying Book, 400 leaves	1 1 0
Quarto, " " 500 "	1 7 6
Foolscap, " " 500 "	1 16 0

REGISTERED COPYING PRESS AND INKSTAND,

WITH STATIONERY CASE.

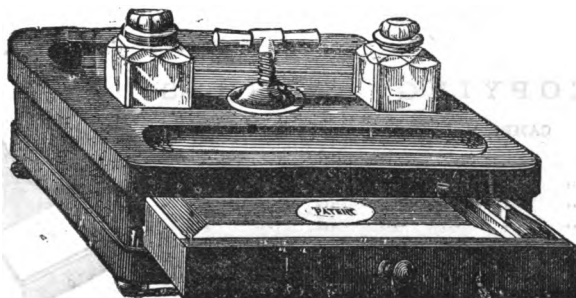
Entirely Novel, Perfect, and Durable.

This useful novelty, combining a Copying Press, Inkstand, and Case for Stationery, only occupies the same space as an ordinary Inkstand; and any writing may be copied within its drawer without the Writer leaving his seat.

	Foolscap.	Quarto.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Oak or Walnut, with Patent Lock and two Ink Glasses with Jointed Caps ...	6 6 0	5 10 0
In Black Wood ditto ditto ...	5 10 0	5 0 0

With Copying Book Complete.

REGISTERED COPYING PRESS AND INKSTAND.



	Foolscap.	Quarto.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Oak or Walnut, two Ink Glasses with Jointed Caps	3 12 6	2 18 6
In Black Wood ditto ditto ...	3 5 0	2 12 6

With Copying Book Complete.

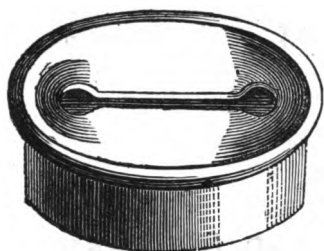
COPYING BOOKS.

CREAM WOVE PAPER, PAGED AND INDEXED.

HALF-BOUND RED BASIL.							Each.	Per Dozen.	
							<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	
500 leaves, Quarto	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	2 2	0
750 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	2 16	0
1,000 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	3 12	0
500 " Foolscap	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	3 3	0
750 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	4 4	0
1,000 " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	5 5	0

COPYING PAPER.

									<i>s. d.</i>
Quarto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0
Foolscap	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6
Folio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0
Oiled Paper, 6 sheets folio (cut to the size required)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 4
Drying Paper " " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8



NEW WATER WELL.

Small	..	...	...	...	1s. 6d. each.
Large	...	...	...	...	2s. each.

This Water Well is neat and light, and answers every purpose.

COPYING BRUSHES.

CAMEL HAIR, WITH CEDAR HANDLES.

							<i>s. d.</i>
2-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 each.
2½-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 "
3-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6 "
3½-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 "
4-inch	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 "

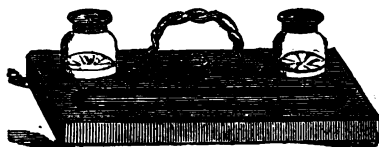


COPYING INK.

Half Pints, 1s. ; Pints, 1s. 6d. ; Quarts, 3s. ; Half-Gallons, 5s. ; Gallons, 10s.

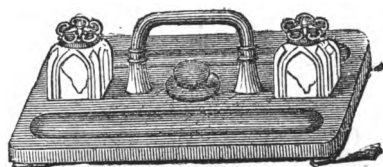
1, St. James's Street, London.

INK STANDS.

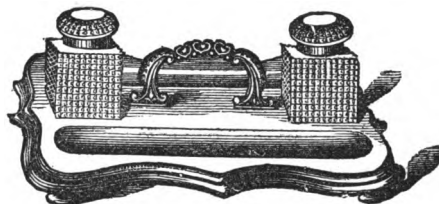


				<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Black Stand	10 by 5,	Bronzed Handle, 2 Plain Inks, Wood Caps		5	0
Ditto	ditto	„ 2 Fluted Inks, „		5	6
Walnut and Black Stand,	9¾ by 5¾,	Wood Handle, 2 Plain Inks, „		4	0
Ditto	10½ „ 6½,	„ 2 „ „		5	0
Ditto	11½ „ 7½,	„ 2 „ „		6	6
Ditto	10 „ 6,	„ 2 Fluted Inks, 2-inch ...		8	6
Black Stand	10½ „ 5½,	Bronzed Handle, 2 Square Inks „		8	6
Walnut „	ditto	„ 2 „ „		9	6
Black „	10½ by 6½,	Wood Handle, 2 „ „		8	6
Walnut and Black Stand,	10 „ 5	Bronzed Handle, 2 Fluted Inks, „		8	0

Bronzed Hinge Tops instead of Wood Caps, 6*d.* each Glass extra.

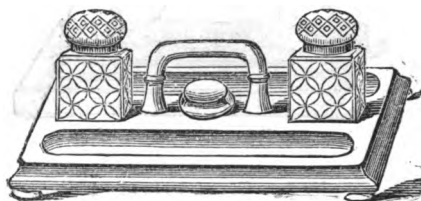


				<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Black Stand ...	11 by 7,	Bronzed Handle, 2 Square Inks ..		9	0
Ditto ...	12 „ 8,	Wood „ 2 „ „		10	6
Walnut and Black Stand,	12 „ 8,	„ 2 „ „		12	0



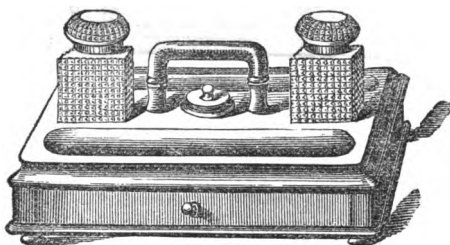
				<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Walnut and Black Stand, 12 by 8,	Gilt Handle, 2 Square Inks ..			0	17	6
Ditto	13½ „ 9, Wood „ 2 „ „			1	0	0

INKSTANDS—continued.



						£	s.	d.
Walnut and Black Stand	10½ by 6½	Wood Handle, 2 Square Inks	...	0	15	6		
Ditto	12 by 8	2 Fluted Inks	...	0	16	6		
Black Stand	13 by 8	2 Square Inks	...	0	15	6		
Walnut Stand	13 by 8	2	...	0	19	6		
Walnut and Black Stand	13 by 9	2	...	1	2	6		
Black Stand	14 by 9	2	...	1	3	0		
Walnut and Black Stand	14½ by 10½	2	...	1	4	0		
Walnut Stand	14 by 9	2	...	1	10	0		
Walnut and Black Shaped Stand	11 by 8	2	...	0	15	0		
Ditto ditto ditto	13 by 8½	2	...	0	18	6		

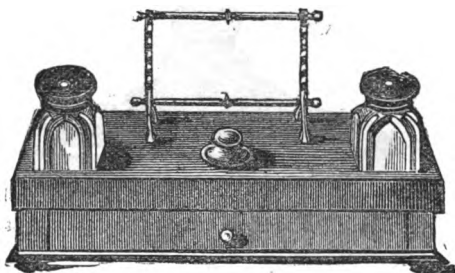
INKSTAND WITH DRAWER.



						£	s.	d.
Walnut and Black Stand,	10½ by 6½	Drawer, Wood Handle, 2 Square Inks	...	1	1	0		
Ditto ditto	11 by 7	2	...	1	2	6		
Ditto ditto	12 by 8	2	...	1	5	0		
Ditto ditto	13½ by 9½	2	...	1	11	6		
Walnut Stand	11 by 7½	2	...	1	3	6		
Black Stand	13½ by 9½	2	...	1	5	0		
Walnut Stand	13½ by 9½	2	...	1	8	6		
Walnut and Black Stand	15 by 10	Taper	...	2	4	0		

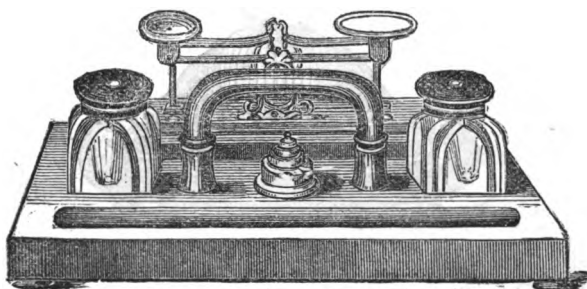
INKSTANDS—continued.

INKSTAND WITH DRAWER AND PEN RACK.

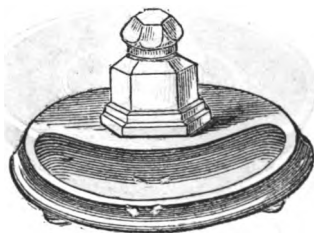


				<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Black Stand, 12 by 5½,	Drawer and Bronzed Rack, 2	Square Inks ...		15	6
Ditto ,,	No Drawer ,,	2 ,, ...		9	6

INKSTAND AND LETTER BALANCE.



					<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Black Stand, 12 by 8, 8 oz. Balance ...	2 Inks	...			1	5	0
Ditto 12½,, 9,, Balance and Drawer, 2,, ...		...			1	14	0



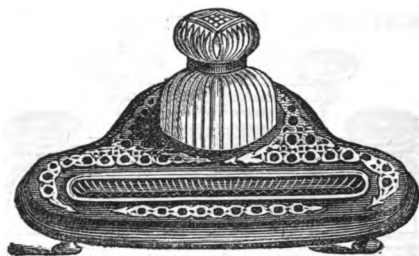
						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Walnut and Black Stand, 8½ by 6, 1 Ink	...	...	...	...		7	6
Black Stand 11½,, 9, 1,,	...	...	...	...		12	6
Walnut and Black Stand, ,, 1,,	...	...	...	...		13	6
Walnut Stand ,, 1,,	...	...	...	...		15	6

INKSTANDS—continued.

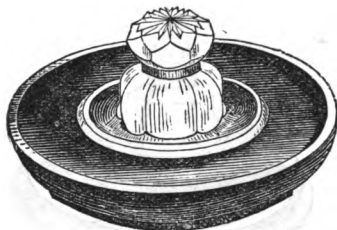
MOUNTED INKSTANDS.



							£	s.	d.
Walnut and Black	10½ by 5½	Engraved Mounts	...	...	...		0	10	6
Ditto	12 by 7	" "	...	...	...		0	12	6
Ditto	12½ by 8½	" "	...	...	...		0	18	6
Walnut	12 by 8	" "	...	...	...		1	0	0
Ditto	14 by 9	" "	...	...	...		1	7	0
Ditto	16 by 10	" "	...	...	...		1	15	0
Walnut and Black	13½ by 10	Glass Pen Tray	...	...	...		1	15	0

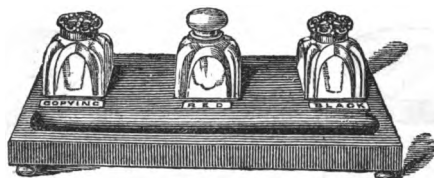


							£	s.	d.
Walnut and Black Stand, 12½ by 8½, Engraved Mounts, Glass Pen									
Tray, 1 Ink	...	...	...	...	...		1	4	0
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	2 Inks		1	17	0

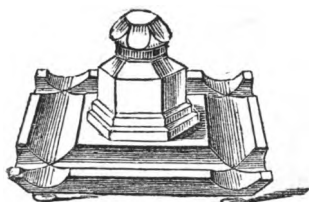


								s.	d.
Walnut Stand, 11-inch, 1 Ink	...	...	...	...	...			18	0
Oak	"	9½	"	"	...			12	6
Black	"	5½	"	"	Plain Round Wood Cap...			1	0
Ditto	"	6¼	"	"	" "			1	6
Ditto	"	7	"	"	" "			3	0
Oak	"	9	"	"	...			7	6

INKSTANDS—continued.

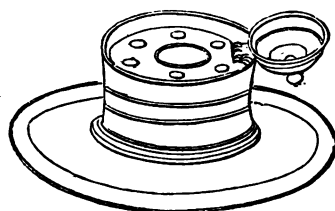


							<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Black Stand, with 3 Bottles	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Ditto	„	...	...	...	...	...	8	6
Ditto	„	Square Inks	...	...	...	...	10	6
Ditto	„	„	...	...	...	...	12	6
Ditto	10½ by 5½, with Ivory Labels, lettered Black, Red,							
Copying	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6



				<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Black Stand, Four Hollows	7 by 7			0	8	0
Walnut „	„	ditto		0	9	0
Black „	„	8¼ by 8¼		0	11	0
Walnut „	„	ditto		0	13	0
Black „	„	10¼ by 10¼		0	18	0
Walnut „	„	ditto		1	1	0

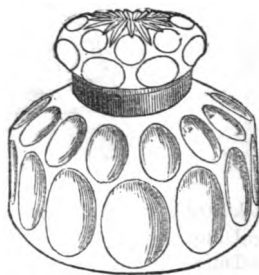
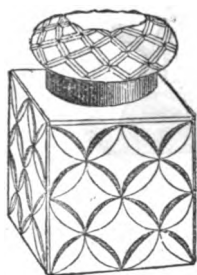
LOGGERHEADS.



					3½-inch.		4-inch.		5-inch.			
					<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		
Plain	2	0	...	3	0	...	4	0
With Cap	2	9	...	3	6	...	5	0
With Cap and Plate	4	6	...	6	0	...	7	6

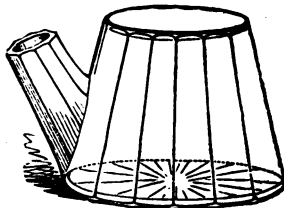
INKSTANDS—continued.

LOGGERHEADS.



2½-inch Ink, Glass Hinge Cap, 5s. 0d. each | 3½-inch Ink, Glass Hinge Cap, 5s. 0d. each
 Ditto Bronzed „ 3s. 6d. „ | Ditto Bronzed „ 3s. 6d. „

FOUNTAIN INKS.



	s.	d.
Fountain Inks	2	3 each.
With Stoppered Ink at top ...	3	0 „

	CUT.	s.	d.
Small	1	9 each.
Middle	2	3 „
Large	2	9 „

	PLAIN.	s.	d.
Small	0	8 „
Middle	0	10 „
Large	1	0 „

With Silver Jointed Caps, 3s. each extra.

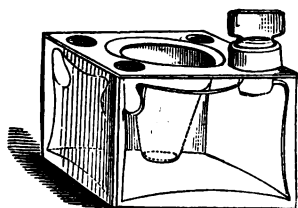


ROUND CONE INKS, STAR BOTTOM.

	PLAIN.	s.	d.
1½-inch	0	10 each.
2 „	1	0 „
2½ „	1	3 „
3 „	1	6 „

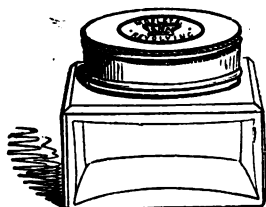
	CUT.	s.	d.
2 inch	2	0 „
2½ „	2	6 „
3 „	3	0 „

INKSTANDS—continued.



SQUARE CONE INKS.

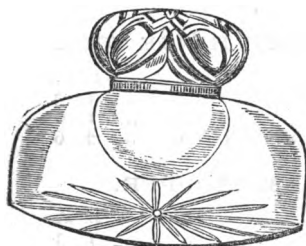
HALF-CUT.					s.	d.
2-inch	...	...	...	...	2	9 each.
2¼ "	...	...	...	...	3	0 "
2½ "	...	...	...	...	3	6 "
CUT ALL OVER.					s.	d.
2-inch	...	...	...	...	3	6 "
2¼ "	...	...	...	...	3	9 "
2½ "	...	...	...	...	4	3 "



SQUARE DESK INKS, REVOLVING TOPS.

	s.	d.
Cut, 1½, 1⅝, 1¾, 1⅞, 2-inch, Bronzed Top	2	0
Cut, " " " " " Plated "	3	0
Cut, " " " " " Gilt "	4	0

This is the most secure Ink made.

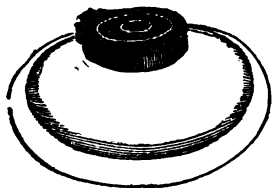


SOLID ROUND, WITH GLASS HINGED CAPS.

3-inch, 5s. 6d. 3½-inch, 6s. 4-inch, 6s. 6d. each.

DITTO, WITH BRONZED HINGE TOP.

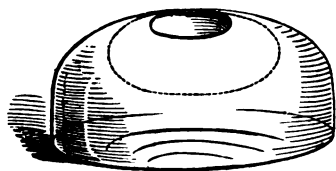
3-inch, 3s. 6d. 3½-inch, 4s. 4-inch, 4s. 6d. each.



SOLID, WITH BRONZED HINGED TOPS.

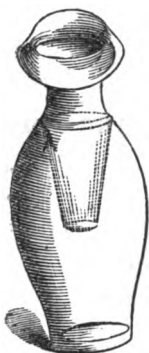
	s.	d.
3-inch	1	2
4 "	2	0
5 "	2	9

INKSTANDS—continued.



SOLID ROUND INKS.

					<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
2½-inch	...	...	...	...	1	4
3 "	...	...	...	...	1	6
3½ "	...	...	...	...	2	3
4 "	...	...	...	...	3	0
5 "	...	...	...	...	4	6



EXCISE INKS.

PLAIN.

						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Small	...	...	...	...	...	2	6 per dozen.
Large	...	...	...	...	...	3	0 "

CUT.

Small	...	...	...	...	...	3	0 "
Large	...	...	...	...	...	3	6 "



SQUARE INKS, BRONZED HINGE TOPS.

						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1¾-inch	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
2 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
2¼ "	...	...	with Plain Top	...	...	2	6

DITTO, WITH GLASS STOPPER.

						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1¾-inch	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
2 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	6



ROUND INKS, BRONZED HINGE TOPS.

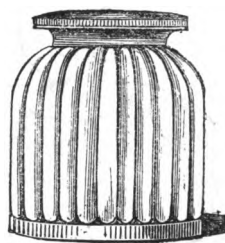
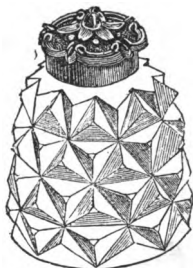
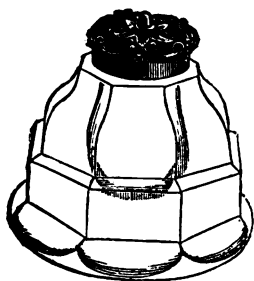
PLAIN.

						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
2-inch	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 each.
2½ "	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 "
3 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	6 "

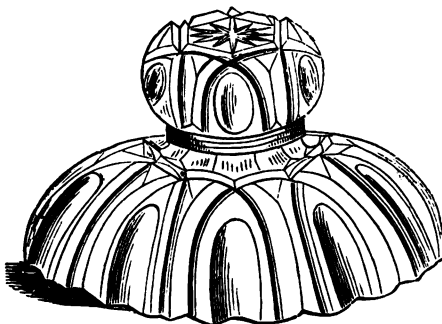
CUT.

2 inch	...	...	...	...	...	2	0 "
2½ "	...	...	...	...	...	2	9 "
3 "	...	...	...	...	...	3	3 "

INKSTANDS—continued.



3 1/4-in. Ink, Bronzed	s. d.	2 1/2-in. Ink, Bronzed	s. d.	2-in. Ink, Bronzed	s. d.
Hinge Mounts ...	2 6	Hinge Mounts ...	2 0	Hinge Mounts ...	1 3
Ditto, Glass Caps ...	4 0	3-in. ditto ...	2 6	2 1/2-in. ditto ...	2 0
		3 „ Glass Caps	4 6		

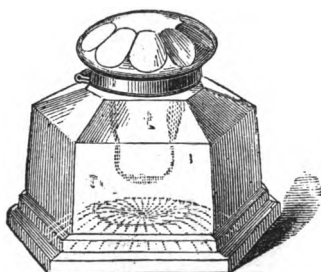


GOTHIC PATTERN, CUT ALL OVER, GLASS HINGE CAP.

4 in., 12s.; 4 1/2 in., 15s.; 5 in., 18s. each.

PLAIN GLASS HINGE CAP.

4 in., 4s. 6d.; 4 1/2 in., 5s.; 5 in., 6s. each.



4 1/2 in. Ink, Glass Hinge Cap, 9s. each.	4 1/2 in. Bronze Hinge Top, 7s. 6d. each.
3 1/2 in. „ „ „ „ 5s. „	3 1/2 in. „ „ „ „ 3s. 6d. „
Cut Glass all over, 18s. 6d. each, and upwards.	

GLASS PAPER WEIGHTS.



3s. each.



2s. 3d. each.

SPONGE GLASSES.

1s. 6d. each.

PATENT TRAVELLING INKS.

Best quality, covered Morocco leather,

1½-inch square, 5s. ; 1¾-inch, 6s. ; 2-inch, 6s. 6d. ; 2¼-inch, 7s. 6d. ; 2½-inch, with hook, 11s.

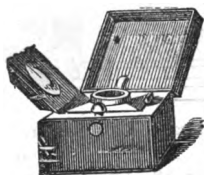
WEIGHT INKS.

Covered in best Morocco Leather.



2¼-inch, 14s. 6d. ; 2½-inch, 15s. ; 2¾-inch, 16s. With drawer for Lights, 3-inch, 19s. ; 3½-inch, 21s.

PATENT SAFETY, COVERED LEATHER.



2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s., and 6s. 6d. each.

PEN TRAYS.



GLASS.

Plain, Blue, or Green *s. d.*
2 0



WOOD.

Black	...	...	...	...	10½ by 2¼	...	...	...	...	<i>s. a.</i>
Walnut	...	...	...	...	ditto	...	...	...	...	1 6
Oak	...	...	...	...	ditto	...	...	...	...	1 6
Black, O.G. edge	...	...	...	...	11 by 3½	...	...	...	...	2 6
Walnut	...	...	...	...	ditto	...	...	...	...	3 6

EXTRA ADHESIVE MUCILAGE.

s. d.

No. 1 Bottle of Mucilage, with Brush and

Cover complete 0 6 each.

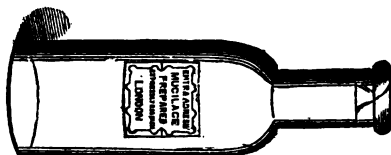
No. 2 Bottle of Mucilage, with Brush and

Cover complete 1 0 „

Packed in cases of 1 doz. each, 5s. and 10s.



CAPSULED BOTTLE OF MUCILAGE TO REFILL.



Pints	...	...	...	...	<i>s. d.</i>	...	...	<i>s. d.</i>
Half-Pints	...	...	...	...	1 0 each	...	...	10 0 per doz.
	...	...	...	...	0 6 „	...	...	5 0 „

Packed in cases of 1 doz. each.

GLASS GUM POTS,
WITH BRUSH AND GLASS COVER.

2½ inches	...	...	...	...	<i>s. d.</i>	...
2¾ „	...	...	...	...	1 6 each.	...
Opaque Coloured	...	...	...	...	2 0 „	...
	...	...	...	...	2 6 „	...

Ditto, with Wood Cover, Brush, and Wire across
inside, 1s. each ; 10s. per doz.

INKS

OF A VARIETY OF MAKERS KEPT IN STOCK.

Morrell's Black Ink, warranted made with galls, manufactured for the use of the Government Offices, in gallon, 5s. 6d., half-gallon, 3s., quart, 2s., pint, 1s., and smaller bottles, 6d. each.

Field's Chemical Non-Corrosive—flows with great freedom, never becomes muddy or mouldy, and keeps the Pen surprisingly clean whilst in use, in bottles, 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 0d., and 6d. each.

Stevens' Blue Black Writing Fluid—writes a Greenish Blue colour, and changes to an intense Black, in bottles, 3s., 2s., 1s. and 6d. each.

Red Ink, warranted to retain its colour in any climate, in quart, 3s., pint, 1s. 6d., half-pint, 1s., and smaller bottles, 6d. each.

Blue Ink, in bottles, 3s., 1s. 6d., 1s., and 6d.

Copying Ink, *see* page 20.
Endorsement „ „ 16.



NEW-SHAPED BOTTLE AND CORK,

WITH OR WITHOUT LIPS.

The Bottle so constructed as to fill the smallest Inkstand without overflowing, and the Cork or Stopper indestructible, and easily removed.

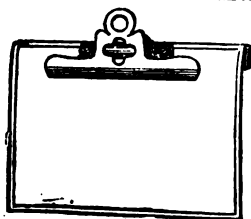
INK POWDERS.

In 6d. Packets, or 1s. Bottles.

Black, Red, and Copying.

One Bottle of Powder will make from two to three pints of Ink. Strongly recommended for Hot Climates and Travellers.

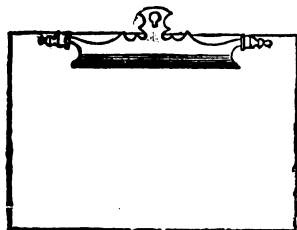
LETTER CLIPS, FILES, &c.



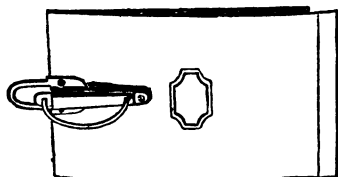
Bronzed Mounts, boards, covered cloth, 4to ...	s. d.	
	1	6 each.
Ditto „ „ fcap....	1	9 „

1, St. James's Street, London.

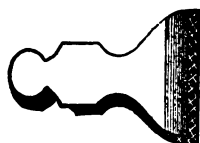
LETTER CLIPS, FILES, &c. —continued.



	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Lacquered Mounts, boards, covered } cloth, 4to }	2	0 each.
Ditto, ditto, fcap.	2	3 „



	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Lacquered Mounts, cloth flaps, fcp.	1	6 each.
Ditto, leather flaps, „	3	0 „
Hook Wire File, with fcp. board, } covered cloth }	1	0 „



No. 1, Spring Clips, lacquered or bronzed,
6*d.*, 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 1*s.* 3*d.*, 1*s.* 6*d.* each.



No. 2, Spring Clips, lacquered or bronzed,
6*d.*, 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 1*s.* 3*d.*, 1*s.* 6*d.* each.



No. 3, Spring Clips, lacquered or bronzed
6*d.*, 9*d.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* each.

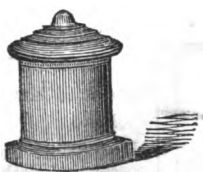
Wood Clips, 9*d.* per doz.

BRONZE PAPER WEIGHTS.



No. 1, with Fist	1s.	1s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	each.
" 2, with Brass Knob	10d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 6d.	"
" 3, with Fancy Knob	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	"	"
" 4, plain Round	10d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.	"
" 5, Fancy "	4d.	8d.	1s.	1s. 3d.

WOOD STRING BOXES.

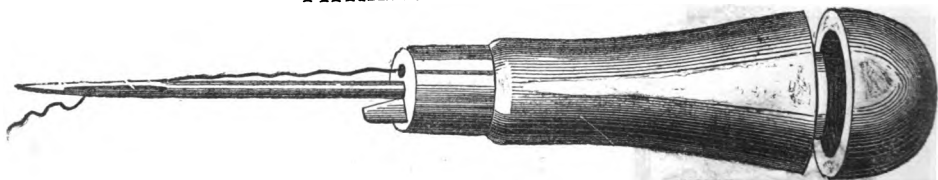


2 oz., 1s. 3d.	...	¼ lb., 2s.	...	½ lb., 3s.	...	1 lb., 5s. each.
Polished	...	" 2s. 6d.	...	" 3s. 6d.	...	" 7s. 6d. "
With Knife on top 9d. each extra.						

Small Bee-hive Boxes	...	...	...	...	1s. 6d. each.
Bronzed Boxes (Knife on top)	...	...	...	...	3s. 6d. & 4s. 6d. "

Fancy String, Ink, and Match Boxes, either in sets or separately, in great variety.

THREADING PIERCER.



This Piercer is a very useful article ; it contains a Reserve in the Handle for silk cord or twine, price 1s. each.

BRONZE PEN BRUSHES.



1s. 6d. each. With Back, 2s. and 2s. 6d. each.

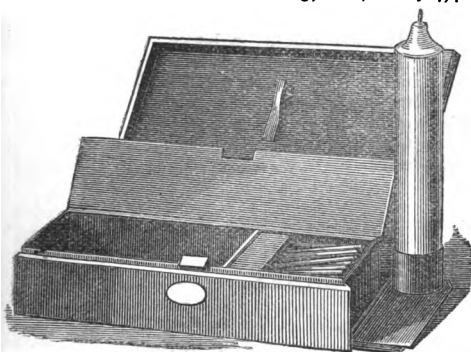
1, St. James's Street, London.

BRONZE TAPER STANDS.

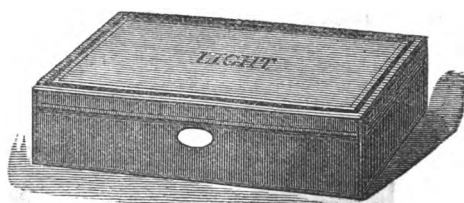
1s. 6d., 2s. 3d., and 3s. 6d. each.

LIGHT BOXES

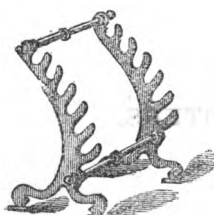
For Travelling, covered with Morocco Leather, containing Vestas and Taper.
 3½ in., 12s.; 4¾ in., 15s.; 6 in., 17s.



OPEN.



CLOSED.

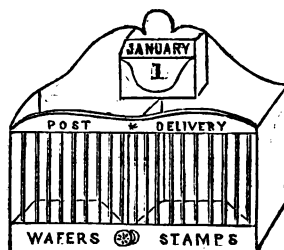
PEN RACKS.

1s. 6d. each.



2s. 6d. each.

A great Variety of different Shapes.

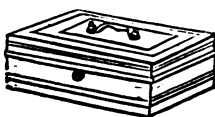
LETTER CAGES.

1 Hole, 2s. 6d.; 2 Holes, 3s.; 3 Holes, 3s. 6d. each.

With High Backs 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each.
 With Drawer and Date Cards 6s. and 7s. "

Invoice Cases, 1 Pocket, 1s. 6d.; 2 Pockets, 2s.; 3 Pockets, 2s. 6d.

CASH BOXES.



COMMON LOCKS.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
7-inch	... ..	4	6 each.
8-inch	... ..	5	3 "
9-inch	... ..	5	9 "
10-inch	... ..	6	3 "

PATENT LOCKS, 2 KEYS.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
8-inch	... ..	11	6 each.
9-inch	... ..	13	6 "
10-inch	... ..	15	0 "
11-inch	... ..	17	0 "
12-inch	... ..	19	0 "

JAPAN DATE CASES.



		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
No. 1,	5¼ by 3¼ inches	1	0 each.
No. 2,	7 " 5½ "	1	6 "
No. 3,	9 " 5¾ "	3	0 "
No. 4,	12 " 8¾ "	5	0 "

PERPETUAL DATE DENOTERS.



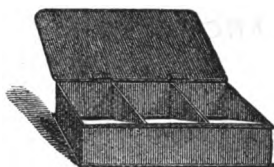
				<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Leather	Round	Top	... .. 5½ by 4 in.	0	5	0
Morocco	"	White Knobs	... .. "	0	8	6
Russia	"	Black	... .. "	0	9	0
Leather	"	Gilt Front and White Knobs	... .. "	0	8	0
Russia or Morocco	"	Engraved, & Gilt Front & Knobs	... .. "	1	1	0
Leather Square Top	... ..	... ..	... .. "	0	5	6
Russia	"	... ..	... .. "	0	9	0
Gilt Russia or Morocco	"	Gilt Front and Knobs	... .. "	1	1	0
Leather Tablet Top,	Upright	... ..	... .. 8 " 5¾	0	10	0
Ditto	"	Slanting	... .. 8½ " 6	0	10	0
Russia	"	Upright	... .. 8 " 5¾	0	19	6
Ditto	"	Slanting	... .. 8½ " 6	0	19	6

The above are kept in a great variety of colours.

PERPETUAL DATE DENOTERS—continued.



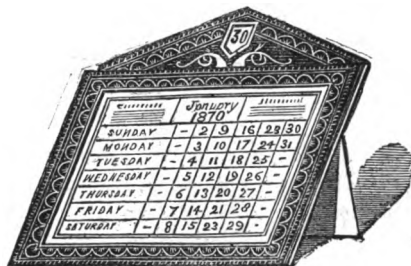
Mahogany Card Front, Flat Top, 7½ by 4½ inches	...	...	s. d. 3 9 each.
Ditto ,, Tablet ,, 8¼ ,, 4½ ,,	...	...	4 6 ,,
Ditto ,, Flat ,, 10 ,, 6 ,,	...	...	6 0 ,,
Ditto Wood Front, Tablet ,, 9 ,, 5½ ,,	7 6 ,,
Ditto ,, ,, 12 ,, 9 ,,	11 6 ,,



Pin, Stamp, and Wafer Boxes	9d. and 1s. 6d. each.
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DAVENPORT DATE CASES.

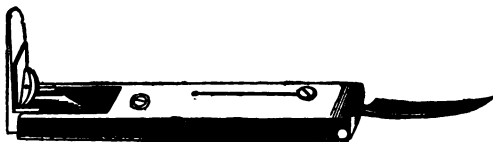
WITH SETS OF TWELVE CARDS OF MONTHS.



Cloth Gilt	s. d. 1 6	with revolving date	s. d. 2 0
French Morocco, Gilt	...	...	2 6	,,	...	...	3 0

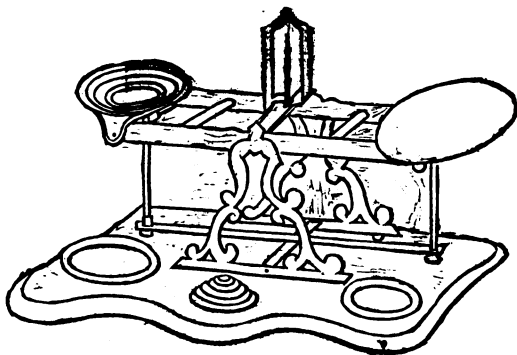
Sets of Cards for Refilling (Annually) may be had separately 1s. each.

QUILL PEN-MAKING MACHINE.



						<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Black Handle, Brass Mount	...	...	...	...	...	5	0 each.
Ditto, German Silver ditto	...	...	...	...	...	6	0 „
Ivory Handle, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6 „
Black Handle, English Blade	...	...	...	...	...	6	0 „

LETTER BALANCES AND POSTAGE SCALES.



Plain Stand, with Weights, 4 oz., 5*s.* 6*d.* and 7*s.* 6*d.*; 8 oz., 10*s.* 6*d.*; 16 oz., 18*s.*; 32 oz., 27*s.* each.

Shaped ditto, with ditto, 4 oz., 8*s.* and 9*s.*; 8 oz., 12*s.*; 16 oz., 21*s.*; 32 oz., £1 10*s.* each.

Ditto „ „ Engraved, 4 oz., 15*s.*; 8 oz., 21*s.* each.

Engraved Balance and Mounted Stands, 24*s.*, 37*s.* 6*d.*, and upwards.

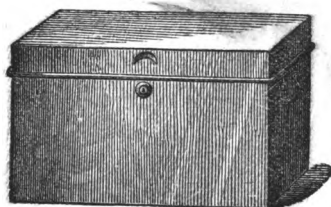
Gift in great variety.

Mordan's New Pattern, with Rates of Postage engraved on plate, including $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. weights, 18*s.* 6*d.*, 22*s.*, and 35*s.* 6*d.*

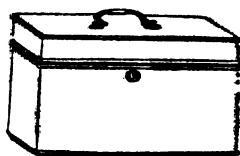
Scales can be fitted with Tola Weights for exportation to India, at an extra charge of 3*s.* and upwards.

AIR-TIGHT JAPANNED TIN DEED BOXES.

WITH PATENT SEVEN-GUARD LOCK.

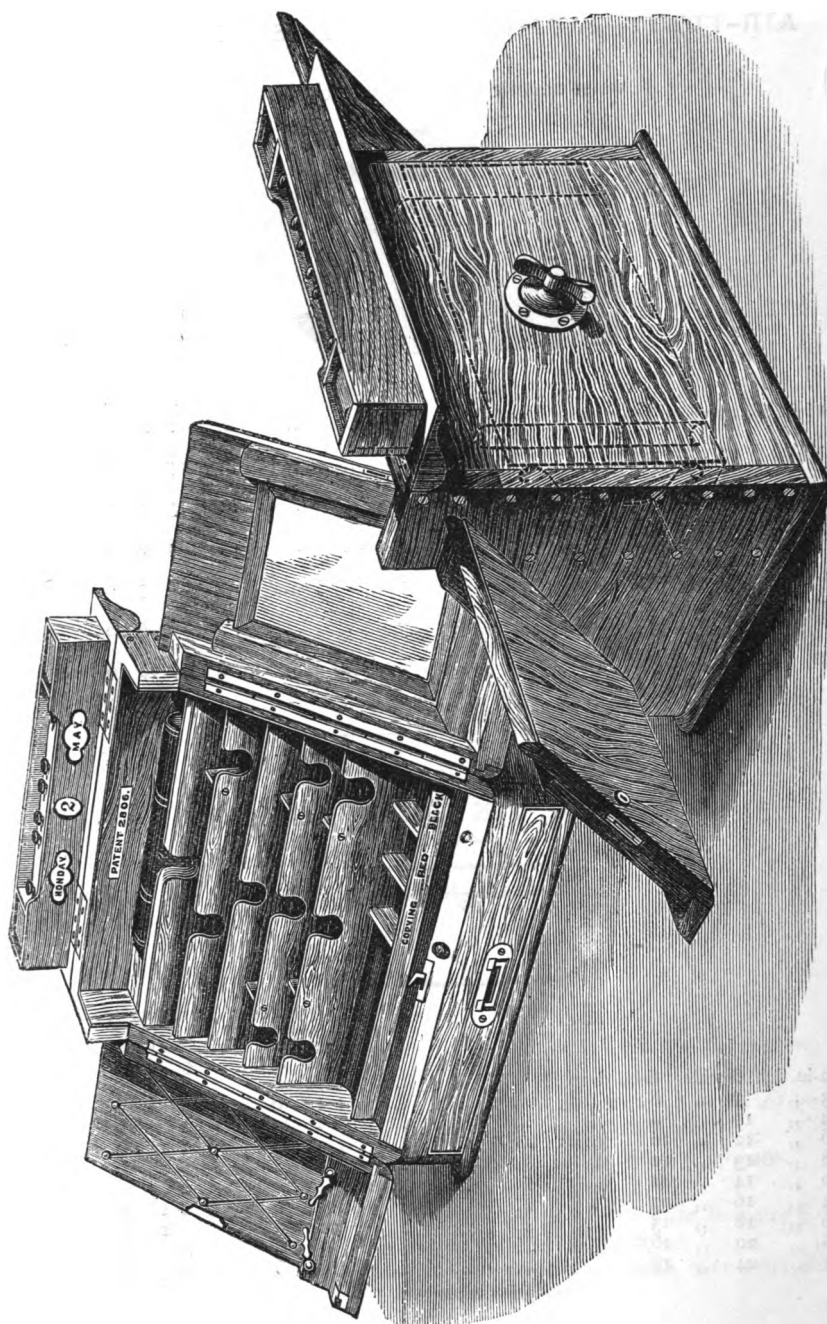


									£	s.	d.
16-in. by 12 wide, 10-in. deep ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	6
18 " 13 " 11 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
20 " 14 " 12 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	0
24 " 16 " 13 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	0
28 " 18 " 15 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	0
28 " 20 " 16½ " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	0
31 " 24 " 19 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	0

JAPANNED TIN DEED BOXES.

							2ND QUALITY. with Lever Lock			BEST QUALITY. Patent 7-Guard Lock		
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
12-in. by 8 wide, 6-in. deep ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	12	6	1	3	6
13 " 9 " 8 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0	1	6	6
14 " 10 " 9 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	18	0	1	9	0
16 " 12 " 10 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	1	14	0
18 " 13 " 11 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	0	1	18	0
20 " 14 " 12 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	0	2	5	0
24 " 16 " 13 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0	2	10	0
26 " 18 " 15 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	6	3	11	6
28 " 20 " 16½ " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	0	4	7	6
31 " 24 " 19 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	0	5	5	0

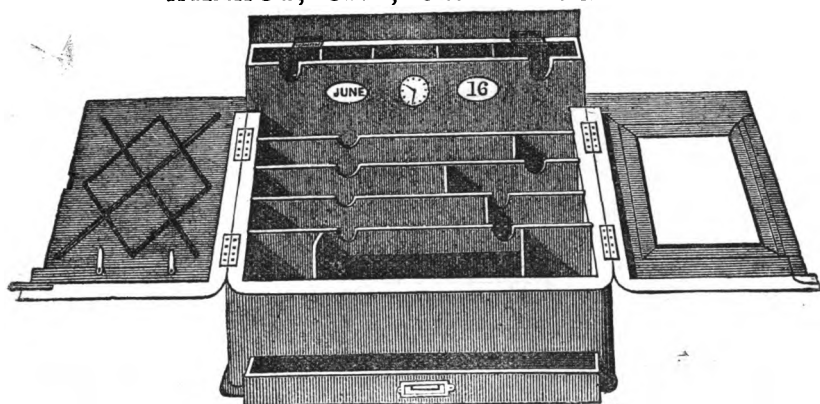
Outside Dimensions.



STATIONERY CABINET AND COPYING PRESS COMBINED.

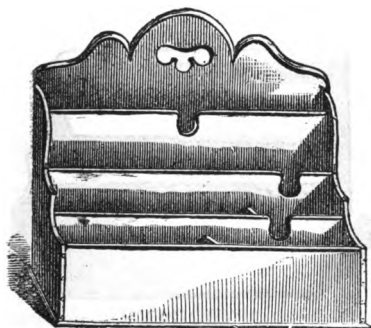
The back space of this Cabinet, which is generally useless, is here utilized as a perfect Copying Press; it contains an Iron Plate, which is acted on by a screw from behind; every part is rendered extra strong by being secured with brass screws—it is highly finished, and is fastened by a Bramah Lock. Price, with 4to. Copying Book, 500 leaves, £6 6s. 6d.

STATIONERY CABINETS AND CASES IN POLISHED WALNUT, OAK, OR MAHOGANY.



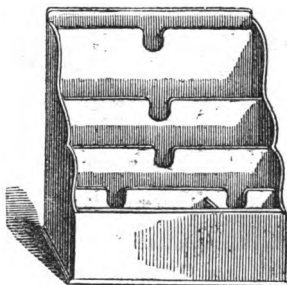
						£	s.	d.
Oak, double doors, drawer, &c.	...	...	...	...	8vo.	0	15	0
Ditto, " "	...	...	...	...	4to.	0	16	6
Ditto, " "	...	...	...	...	fcap.	1	7	0
Ditto, " "	...	...	with dates, &c.	...	4to.	1	17	6
Ditto, " "	...	...	" "	...	fcap.	2	12	6
Walnut, " "	...	...	...	...	8vo.	0	18	0
Ditto, " "	...	...	...	...	4to.	1	3	6
Ditto, " "	...	...	...	...	fcap.	1	13	0
Ditto, " "	...	...	dates, &c.	...	8vo.	2	5	0
Ditto, " "	...	...	" "	...	4to.	2	12	6
Ditto, " "	...	...	" "	...	fcap.	3	7	6
Ditto, " "	...	...	draw-out Writing Desk, Drawer, &c.	...	4to.	3	15	0
Ditto, " "	...	...	drawer, dates, &c., and fancy wood	...				
edges, highly finished	...	...	...	...		5	0	0
Oak, with fall-down front	...	...	...	...	4to.	1	4	0
Ditto, " "	...	...	...	...	fcap.	1	17	6

OPEN STATIONERY CASES.



OAK.

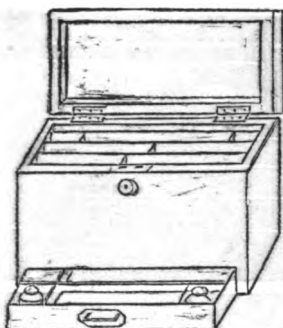
			s.	d.
8vo.	...	...	4	0 each.
4to.	...	...	9	0 "
Foolscap...	...	...	11	6 "
Double	...	...	15	0 "
4to., with Ink Range in	...	...
front	...	...	13	0 "
Foolscap, ditto	...	...	16	0 "



OAK SLIP BOXES.

			s.	d.
2 holes	...	...	3	6 each.
3 "	...	...	4	0 "
MAHOGANY.				
4to.	...	...	4	6 "
4to., with Drawer	...	...	7	0 "
4to., " Ink Box in	...	...
front	...	...	7	0 "

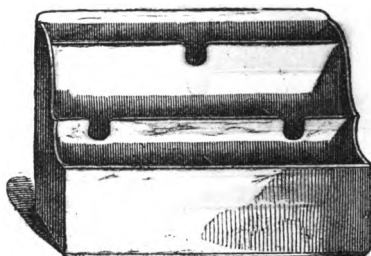
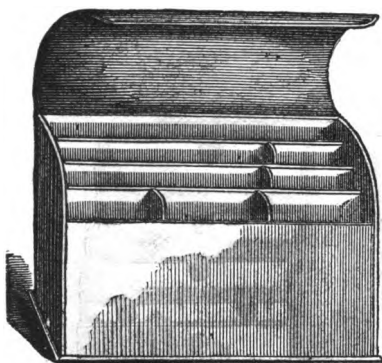
ENVELOPES AND PAPER CASES.



	£	s.	d.
Oak, flat lid, envelopes only	...	...	...
Ditto, ,,	8vo.	0	4 0
Ditto, ,,	4to.	0	6 0
Ditto, ,,	fcap.	0	10 0
Ditto, ,, and drawer	4to.	0	15 0
Ditto, ,,	fcap.	1	1 0
Walnut, lock	8vo.	0	10 6
Ditto	4to.	0	18 0
Ditto	fcap.	1	2 6
Ditto, drawer, and ink range	4to.	1	1 0
Ditto, ,,	fcap.	1	7 0

CABINETS AND CASES OF ANY PATTERN MADE TO ORDER.

INVOICE CASES.



OAK, With Leather Flaps.

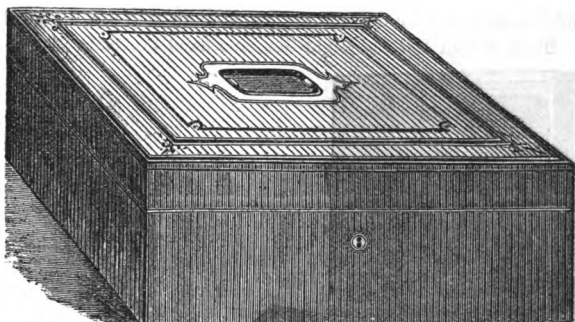
	£	s.	d.
8vo.	...	0	7 6 each.
4to.	...	0	13 6 ,,
Foolscap	...	0	15 0 ,,
4to., with Ink Range in front	...	1	1 0 ,,

MAHOGANY.

	s.	d.
4to.	...	3 6 each.
Foolscap	...	7 0 ,,
2 Pockets	...	2 0 ,,
3 ,,	...	2 6 ,,
4 ,,	...	3 0 ,,

LEATHER GOODS. EMPTY DESPATCH BOXES.

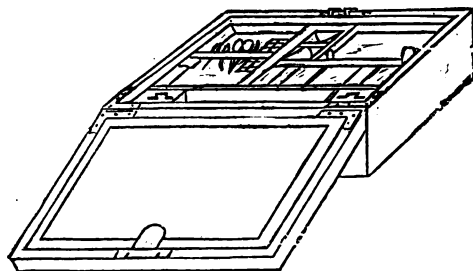
SUNK BRASS HANDLE, LONG HINGE, ELASTIC IN HEAD TO HOLD PAPERS.



	12 by 9 by 4½.	14 by 10½ by 4½.	16 by 10¾ by 5¾.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
French Morocco, lined Roan, Lock and Key ...	1 8 6	1 15 0	2 2 0
Russia, lined French Morocco and Roan, Bramah Lock, and two Keys ...	2 4 6	2 12 6	3 0 0

DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK COMBINED.

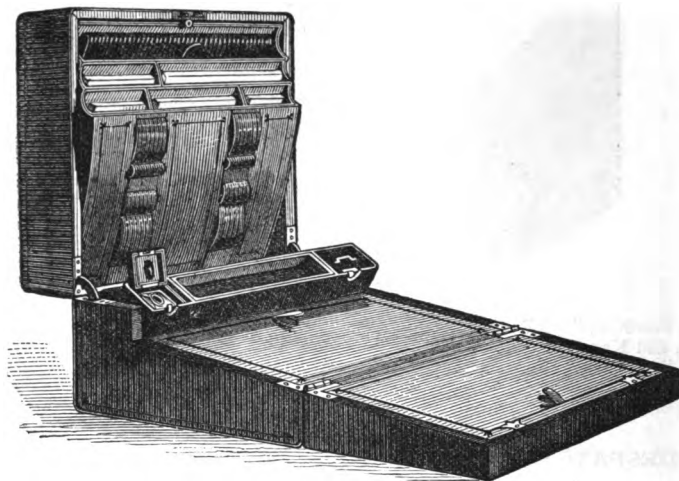
LOOSE TRAYS WITH PARTITIONS FOR STATIONERY, FITTED WITH SAFETY INK AND LIGHT, ETC., BRASS HINGE, LARGE LOOSE BLOTTER.



	12½ by 9 by 5.	14½ by 11 by 5½.	16 by 11½ by 7.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Persian, lined Roan, and Polished Mahogany, patent Lock and Key	3 19 0	4 4 0	5 5 0
Russia, lined French Morocco, with Account Books, Bramah Lock, and 2 Keys ...	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 10 0
	12-inch.	13-inch.	14-inch.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best Morocco, lined French Morocco, extra finish, patent Bramah Lock, and 2 Keys ...	5 2 6	5 15 0	6 6 0
Do. Russia, do. do. best quality, do. do.	5 10 0	6 6 0	6 15 0
		16-inch.	17-inch.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best Morocco, lined Roan, extra finish, patent Bramah Lock, and 2 Keys ...	...	6 16 0	8 5 0
Do. Russia, do. do. best quality, do. do.	...	7 10 0	8 15 0
			18-inch.
			£ s. d.
			9 10 0
			10 10 0

DOUBLE FOLD DESK DESPATCH BOX.

Threefold opening in form of Desk to hold Stationery in top, Large Blotting Book, Patent Ink and Light Box, and fixed Porcelain Slates.



Persian, lined Roan, and Polished Mahogany, Patent Lock and Key—

13 by 10 by 6.

£ s. d.
4 17 6

14½ by 10½ by 6½.

£ s. d.
5 5 0

16 by 11½ by 7.

£ s. d.
6 0 0

Russia lined French Morocco, with Account Books, Bramah Lock and two Keys.

13 by 10 by 6

£ s. d.
6 6 0

14½ by 10½ by 6½

£ s. d.
6 18 6

16 by 11½ by 7.

£ s. d.
8 5 0

Fitted with Cutlery, Ivory Paper Knife, and Rule.

15/- to 21/- extra.

LADIES' WRITING DESKS IN RUSSIA AND MOROCCO.

Handsomely finished, lined Moire Antique, Gilt Furniture, &c., &c.

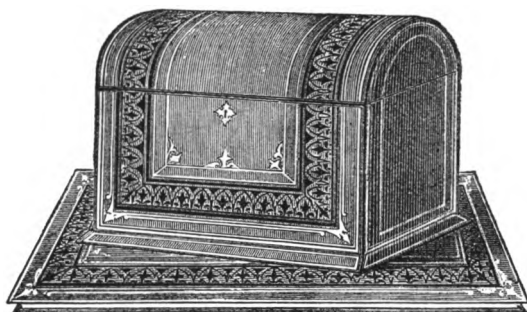
TRAVELLING COVERS FOR DESKS AND DESPATCH BOXES.

Lined Swansdown, strongly stitched all round, Strap and Buckle.

		10-in.	12-in.	14½-in.	16-in.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best Pail	...	0 15 0	0 17 6	1 1 0	1 4 0
Solid Leather	...	1 10 0	1 13 6	2 2 0	2 10 0

NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPE CASES & BLOTTERS, IN SETS.

Size of Case, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{4}$; size of Blotter, 11 by 9.



	£	s.	d.
French Morocco, Gold Lines	1	2	6
" " Extra Gilt, superior finish, top of Envelope Case lined Silk...	1	10	0
Turkey Morocco, Greek Border and Fleur-de-lys centre, Gilt ..	2	2	0
" " Richly Gilt design, plain centre	2	2	0
Russia, Gold and plain lines	2	7	6
Turkey Morocco, inlaid border, Gold and plain lines, extra size Blotter, with bevilled boards	2	10	0

SMALL SERIES.

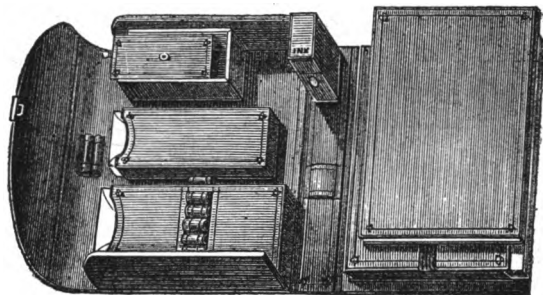
SUITABLE FOR BEDROOMS.

Size of Case, $7\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$; size of Blotter, 10 by 7.

	£	s.	d.
French Morocco, Gold lines	0	16	6
" " Extra superior finish	1	4	0
Chequered Persian, Gold and plain lines	1	7	0
Turkey Morocco, extra Gold, and plain lines	1	10	0
Russia, extra Gold, and plain lines	1	15	0

TOURISTS' WRITING CASES.

WITH SAFETY INK, LIGHT BOX, PAPER, ENVELOPES, AND LOOSE BLOTTER.



OPEN.

TOURISTS' WRITING CASES—continued.

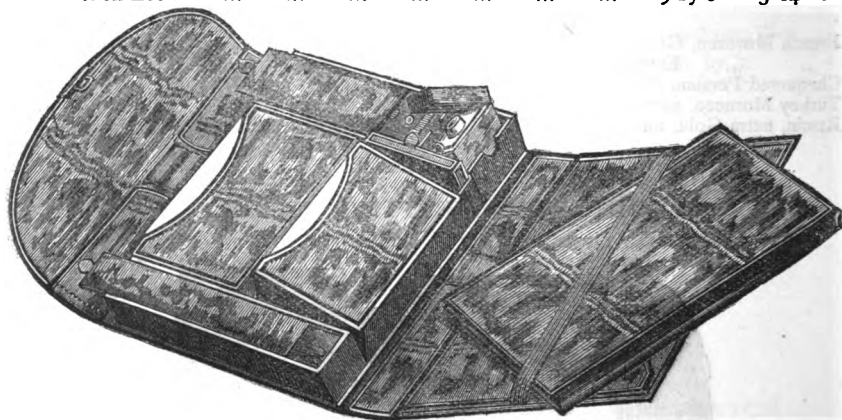


CLOSED.

		£	s.	d.
Fluted Roan, Gilt Border, Lined Fancy Paper, Double-action Lock,	8¾ by 5½	0	0	0
„ Lined Roan to match, Gilt Border	„	0	8	6
French Morocco, Gilt Fillets, Lined French Morocco	„	0	11	6
Russia „	„	0	16	0
Fluted Roan, „ Lined Roan, for large Svo.	9¾ by 6	0	14	0
Russia, „ Lined French Morocco	„	1	3	0

BEST QUALITY.

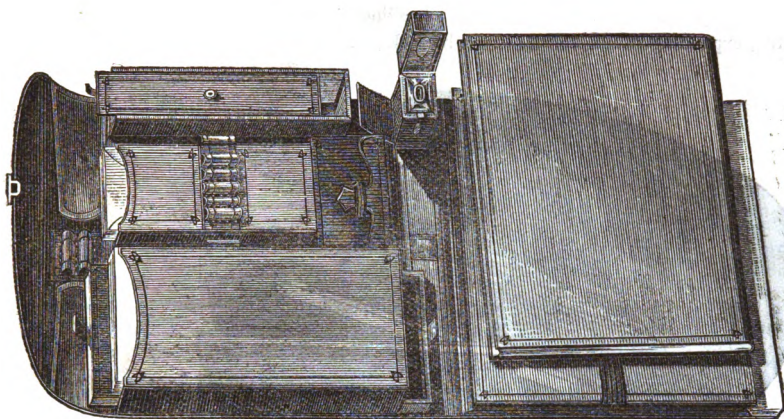
French Morocco throughout	„	8¾ by 5½	1	3	0
Russia-lined, French Morocco, Gilt	„	„	1	10	0
„ Double-action Lock ... for large 8vo. Registered	„	Handle Plates, Gilt,			
„ Double-action Lock ...	9¾ by 6	„	1	16	0
Russia, Gilt Fillets, Lined French Morocco, Gilt, Double-action Lock,	8¾ by 5½	„	2	0	0
Russia, Green Fillets, lined Calf throughout	8¾ by 5½	„	2	10	0
„ „ „ Russia	„	„	2	17	6
„ „ „ Calf throughout, Extra Finish, Gilt, Double-	„	„			
„ action Lock ...	9 by 6	„	3	14	0



		9 by 6 by 1¼	£	s.	d.
Russia, lined French Morocco, Gilt Double-action Lock	„	„	2	5	0
„ Gilt Fillets, Lined Fancy French Morocco, Gilt Lines, Gilt Double-	„	„			
„ action Lock	„	„	2	15	0
„ „ Lined Calf throughout, extra finish, ditto, ditto	„	„	3	15	0
„ lined Russia and panelled with finest Moire Antique, with Gilt Lines,	„	„			
Tooled Gold, and Blind Gilt, Engraved, Double-action Lock	„	„	4	15	0

TOURISTS' WRITING CASES—continued.

QUARTO TOURIST CASES.



With safety Ink, Light and Pen Drawer, Paper and Envelopes, and Loose Blotting Book, 11 by 8 by 2.

	£	s.	d.
French Morocco throughout	1	7	0
Turkey Morocco, lined French Morocco, Gilt Double-Action Lock ...	1	17	6
Russia, Gilt Fillets, Lined French ditto ditto ditto ...	2	3	6

Improved arrangement, Large safety Ink, new Light Box, and increased space for Paper and Envelopes, 11½ by 8½ by 2.

	£	s.	d.
Russia, lined French Morocco, Gilt Double-action Lock	2	15	0
„ extra quality, lined Calf, Registered Handle Plates, ditto... ..	4	4	0
„ „ lined Russia, panelled with finest Moire Antique, Gold Lines, inside and outside, Gilt Engraved Lock	5	15	0

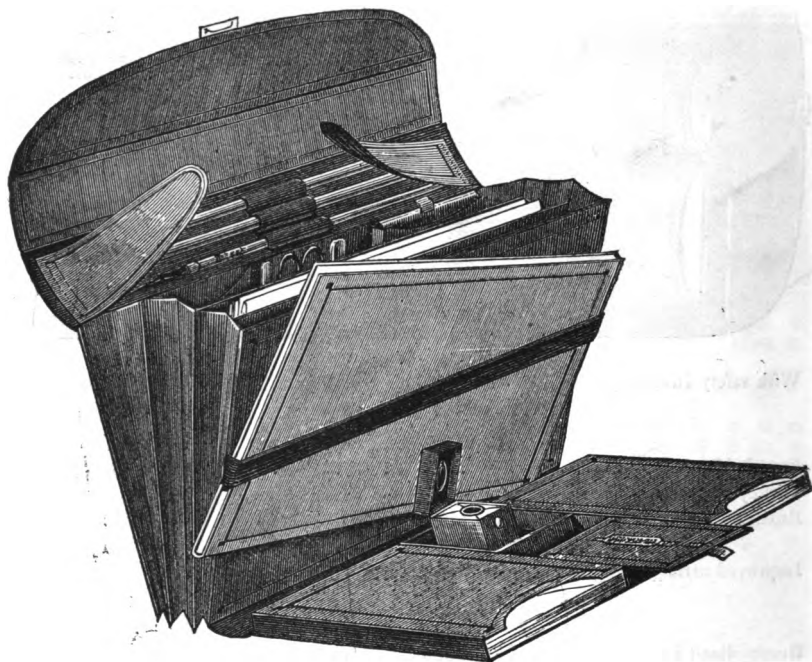
COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

Solid Leather, Stitched Edges, Flexible, with Pockets for Stationery, Large Blotter, Outside Straps, Double-action Lock.

13 by 10.	14 by 10½.	15 by 11.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 5 0	1 7 6	1 11 6

THE ULSTER TOURIST CASE.

This Case admits of wide expansion, and is specially adapted to the requirements of those engaged in large correspondence. It adjusts itself to its contents by means of self-acting expanding straps, so that it can be locked at any degree of thickness.



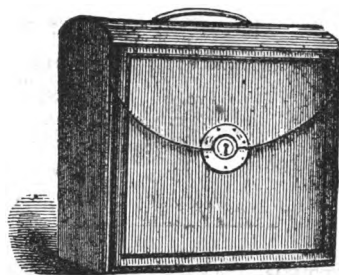
BEST QUALITY.

	Octavo. 9 by 6½ by 2	Quarto. 11¾ by 9 by 2
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Russia, lined French Morocco, Cutlery loops, loose Stamp and Card pocket, Pen Wiper, Blotting Book, Safety Ink, and Light Box. Registered Handle Plates. Gilt Double-action Lock ...	2 12 6	3 15 0

SECOND QUALITY.

French Morocco throughout, Double-action Lock ...	1 8 0	2 0 0
Russia, lined French Morocco, Gilt Double-action Lock	1 17 6	2 12 6

1, St. James's Street, London.



TRAVELLING DESKS.

	10½-in.	12-in.	14-in.	16-in.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Mock Russia, cloth lined...	6 6	8 0	10 0	—	each.
Ditto leather lined	10 0	11 0	12 0	—	„
French Morocco, cloth lined	10 6	12 6	15 0	—	„
Green mock Russia	10 6	12 6	15 0	18 0	„
Mock Russia, or French Morocco, various colours, lined Mahogany, &c....	18 0	21 0	25 6	—	„
Russia, various colours	25 6	28 6	31 6	—	„
Ditto „ lined Mahogany...	28 6	33 0	37 0	—	„
Mock Russia, double	—	31 6	37 6	—	„
Russia, double	—	52 0	60 0	—	„
Note Desks, Papeteries, &c., fitted, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 19s. 6d., 27s. 6d., „					
ENVELOPE BOXES	2s. 6d., 3s., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d.	each and upwards.			

CARD CASES.

Russia or Morocco, Gentlemen's	... ..	1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.	each.
Ditto „ Ladies'	... ..	1s. 9d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s.	„
Ditto, Limp, two pockets, Russia lined satin	... ..	Gent's 2s., Ladies' 2s. 6d.	„
Ditto „ envelope shape	... ..	„ 1s. 6d. „ 2s.	„
Double ditto, for Ladies and Gentlemen, in various styles.			
Carriage Card Cases, in Russia and Morocco, containing Visiting Book, Porcelain Slate, Pencil, and spaces for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cards.			

BLOTTING BOOKS.

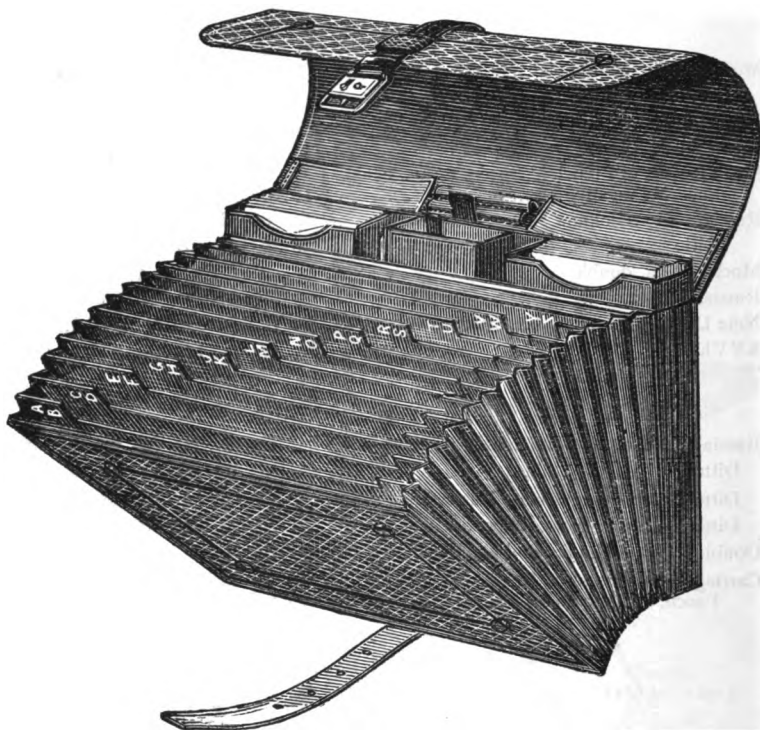
	8vo.	4to.	Fcap.	Demy.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Plain Black Roan...	—	2 6	3 6	4 6	each.
Ditto, with Lock	2 6	3 6	5 6	6 6	„
French Morocco	2 6	4 0	—	—	„
Ditto „ Gold lines	2 6	4 0	—	—	„
Roan, best quality...	—	5 6	—	—	„
French Morocco, or Mock Russia, best quality, Spring Lock, Gold Lines	5 0	8 0	—	—	„
Limp, stitched edges, all leather, two pockets without gussets, chequered roan	2 6	5 0	6 0	—	„
Do. stout hide, Russia lined roan	5 6	10 0	12 6	—	„
Do. Do. Russia throughout	6 6	11 6	17 6	—	„

SERMON CASES.

LIMP LEATHER WITH ELASTIC UP-BACK.

	8vo.	Large 8vo.	Small 4to.	Post 4to.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Black Roan, lined Paper	0 10	1 0	1 4	1 9
„ throughout, two tight pockets... ..	1 3	1 6	2 0	2 6

A B C LETTER CASES AND WRITING CASES.



These Cases have the following advantages:—The Alphabetical arrangement of the Pockets admits of immediate reference when closed, occupying very little more space than the contents itself, and being contractable. The Pockets are self-adjusting.

LETTER CASES ONLY.

		Octavo 9½ by 6.		Quarto 11 by 9¼.	
		12 Pockets.	24 Pockets.	12 Pockets.	24 Pockets.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Morocco cloth		4 6	7 0	6 6	11 0
French Morocco		7 6	10 6	11 6	15 0
„ „ long flap... ..		9 0	12 6	15 6	19 6
Chequered Persian... ..		16 6	22 6		

EXPANDING BILL CASES.

On same plan as A B C Cases. 12 Pockets, Long Flap, and Elastic Band.

French Morocco, Pockets lettered with the Months...	...	...	...	...	...	£ s. d.
Russia, Leather Gussets	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 0
						1 13 0

Also to order, Patent Lock Buckle Straps for Ditto.

BILL CASES.

Limp, Five Pockets, Broad Elastic Band.

	8 in.	9 in.	10 in.	11 in.	12 in.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Black Roan, lined Paper	2 6	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0
„ „ „ White Leather	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 6	10 0
Black Spanish „ „ „	6 6	7 6	9 0	10 6	13 0
Russia „ „ „	7 0	8 0	9 6	12 6	15 0

MANIFOLD WRITING CASES.

With Carbonic Leaves, Copying Book, Style and Metal Rest Plate, complete.

	Large 8vo.	4to.	Foolscap.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Half-bound Roan, Cloth Sides, Elastic Band	0 6 6	0 10 6	0 16 6
French Morocco	0 8 0	0 14 6	1 6 6
„ „ with Flap and Double-action Lock	0 11 0	0 18 6	1 11 6
Copying Books for Re-filling	0 0 10	0 1 6	0 2 6
Carbonic „ „ „	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 0

COMBINED A B C AND WRITING CASE.

The latter being removable at pleasure.

	£ s. d.
French Morocco ... 12 Pockets, Octavo, 9½ by 6	1 2 6
Chequered Persian „ „ „ leather gussets	1 9 6
Letter Case only, Russia, best quality, leather gussets, long flap	1 7 0
„ „ and complete Writing Case combined, Russia, lined French Morocco, leather gussets, long flap	2 0 0
Russia Strap and Buckle to match	0 4 0

PATENT LOCK, BUCKLE STRAPS.

These Straps combine the security of a Lever Lock, with the adjustability of an ordinary Strap, enabling the A B C Case to be closed tightly at any thickness.

Patent Leather, 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. Russia Leather, 7s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. each.

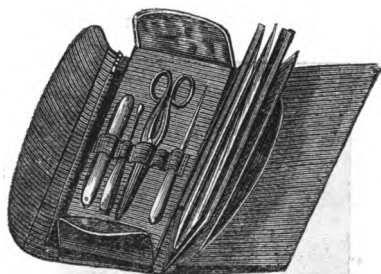
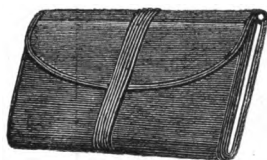
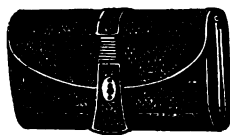
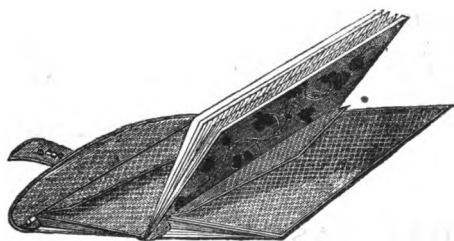
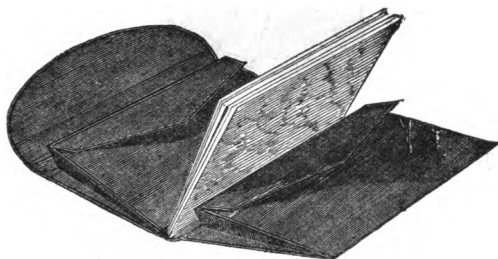
PORTFOLIOS.

FOR DRAWINGS AND MUSIC.

Size.	Name.	Half Roan, or Bazil.	Half Morocco.	Extra for Cloth Sides.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
	Music	5 0	6 6	0 9
10 by 8	Quarto Medium ...	2 0	3 0	0 4
14 by 8½	Half Foolscap ...	2 6	3 3	0 9
15 by 9½	„ Crown	3 0	4 6	0 9
15 by 10½	Quarto Imperial ...	3 6	5 0	0 9
17½ by 11½	Half Demy	3 9	6 0	1 3
22 by 13	„ Royal	5 0	7 0	1 3
19 by 15	Crown	6 0	8 6	1 3
22 by 15	Half Imperial ...	7 0	10 6	1 6
23 by 17½	Demy	8 6	12 0	2 0
23 by 18	Medium	10 0	13 6	2 6
24½ by 18½	Royal	11 6	14 6	2 6
26 by 20	Super Royal ...	12 6	17 0	2 9
31 by 21	Imperial	13 6	22 6	3 0
29 by 25	Atlas	14 6	24 6	3 0
33 by 26	Large Atlas ...	16 6	27 6	3 6
35 by 23	Columbia	18 6	30 0	3 6
39 by 27	Double Elephant...	22 6	36 0	4 6

WALLETS AND POCKET BOOKS.

WALLETS WITH METALLIC BOOK, WITH FLAPS AND SPRING CATCH, OR ELASTIC BAND.



DESCRIPTION.	3½-in	4-in.	4½-in.	5-in.	5½-in.	6-in.	6½-in.	7-in.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
French Morocco ...	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	3 9	4 0	4 6	5 6
Best Russia...	3 9	4 6	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 0	8 0
„ lined Silk ...	5 0	6 6	6 6	7 6	8 0	9 6	10 6	12 0
„ lined Russia and Silk ...	6 6	7 6	9 0	9 6	10 6	11 6	12 0	14 6
„ „ with divisions for Instruments*	...	9 0	10 0	10 6	11 0	12 0	12 6	13 6

* Fitted with Instruments 8s. 6d. extra.

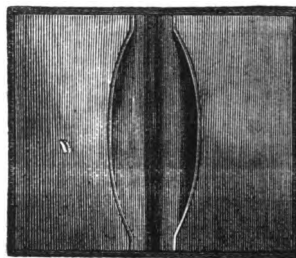
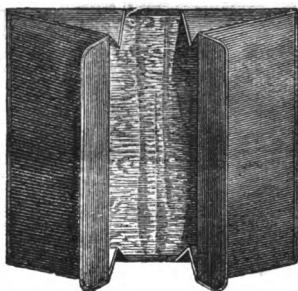
LIMP LETTER CASES.



		5½ by 3½	6 by 3½	6½ by 4
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
French Morocco, lined Imitation Calf, 1 Pocket	...	1 0	1 3	—
Turkey	„ „ „	2 3	2 6	3 0
Russia	„ „ „	2 6	3 0	3 6
Ditto	„ „ „ Gilt Lock	4 6	5 0	5 6
Ditto	„ „ Bellows Gusset, Round Corners	6 0	6 6	7 0
Ditto, double, Two Pockets reversed, Lettered				
“Answered” and “Unanswered,” Two Gilt Locks	..	9 0	9 6	—

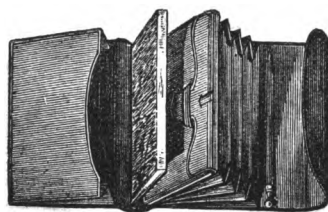
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WITH TWO OR FOUR POCKETS.



		4-inch.	4½-inch.	5-inch.	5½-inch.	6-inch.	6½-in.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
French Morocco, Two Pockets		—	—	1 0	1 3	1 6	—
Russia	„	1 6	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0
Ditto, Lined Satin	„	3 6	3 9	4 0	5 0	5 6	6 6
Calf	„ „ „	3 6	3 9	4 0	4 6	5 6	6 0
French Morocco, Four Pockets		—	—	—	3 9	4 0	4 6
Russia	„	—	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 6
Ditto Lined Satin	6 6	7 0	7 6	8 0	8 6	9 6
Calf	„ „	6 6	7 0	7 6	8 0	8 6	9 6

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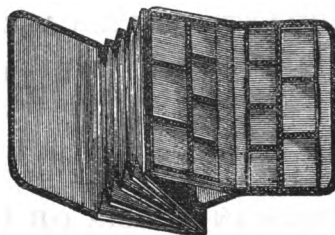


With Book, covered Silk or Satin, extra Pockets, &c.

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	s. d.	s. d.
Persian, Lined Imitation Calf, Elastic Band	6 0	6 6
Russia „ French Morocco, Flaps Lined Calf, do.	8 6	9 6
Ditto „ Calf, Elastic Band	9 0	10 0
Ditto „ French Morocco, Flaps Lined Watered Silk, Patent Slide Lock		10 6
Ditto, Lined French Morocco, Flaps, Lined Calf, Gilt Metal Rims, Lock, and side Rims	10 6	12 6

FLEXIBLE PURSES WITH POCKETS FOR CARDS
AND STAMPS.

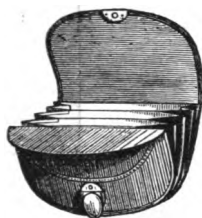
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	Each.	
	s. d.	s. d.
Persian, Lined Imitation Calf	4 0	4 6
Russia, Flaps Lined Calf	5 0	6 0
Ditto, Lined Calf throughout	7 0	8 0
Ditto, with Secret Compartment for Gold, Lined Imitation Calf ...	7 6	8 6
Ditto, Calf throughout	10 0	11 6

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Embossed Roan, Marble Edges, Strong Clasp ...	0 6	0 8	0 9	
	5½ by 3¼.	6 by 3¾.	6¼ by 3¾.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
French Morocco, Strongly Bound, Marble Edges and Clasp... ..	1 6	—	2 0	
Ditto, ditto, Rounded Corners, ditto, ditto, Elastic Bands	1 6	1 10	—	
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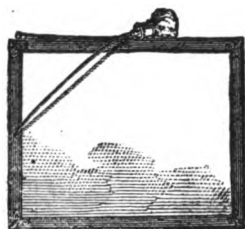
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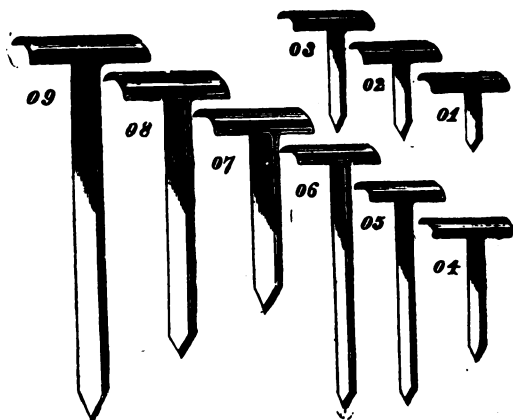
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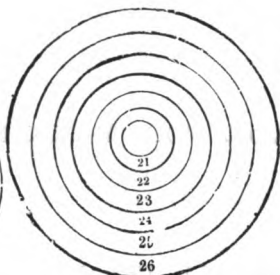
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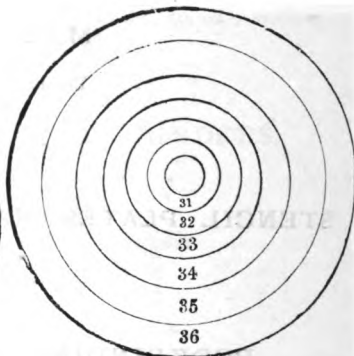
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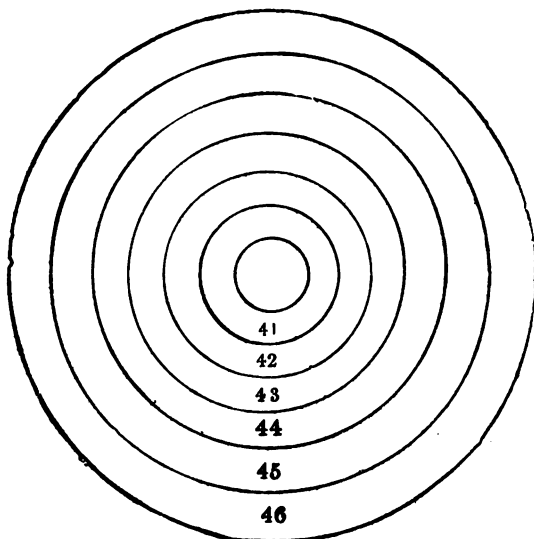
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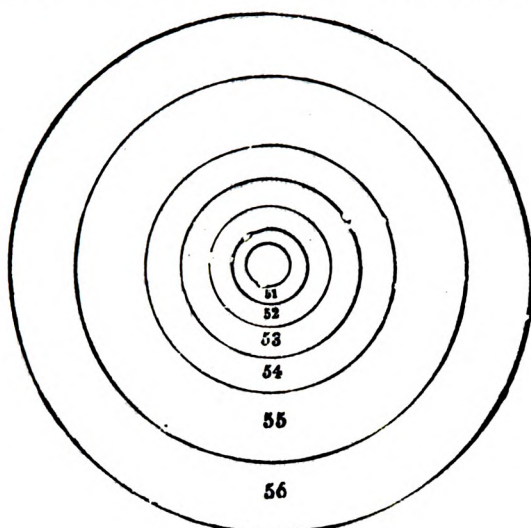


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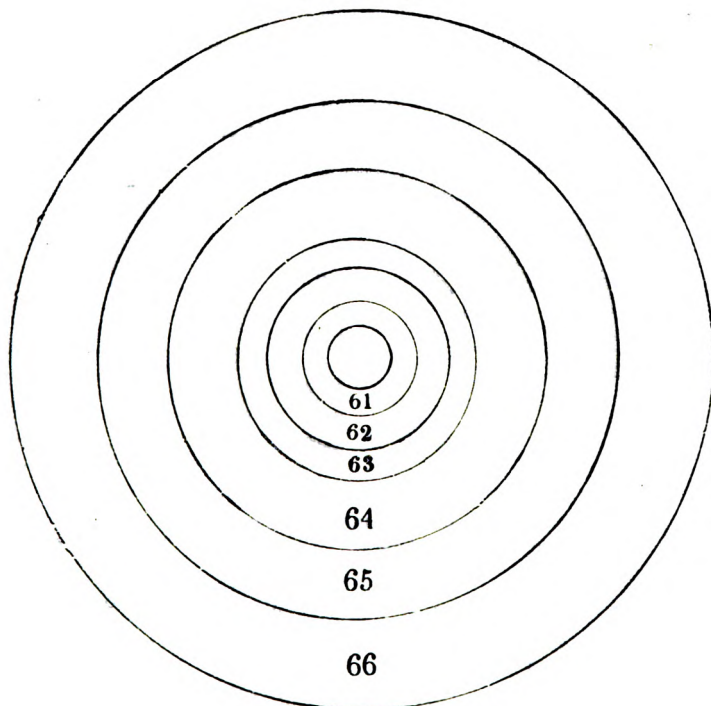


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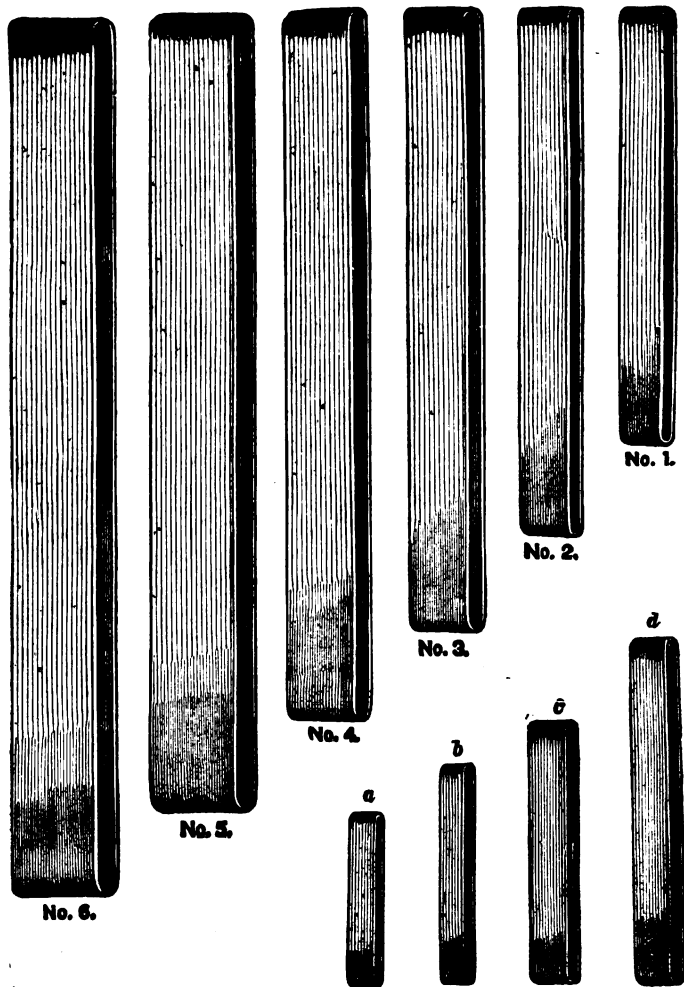
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<i>b</i> ...	1	8	3	6	3 ...	7	0	14	0
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<i>d</i> ...	2	4	4	6	5 ...	10	6	21	6
No. 1 ...	4	2	8	0	6 ...	13	0	26	0

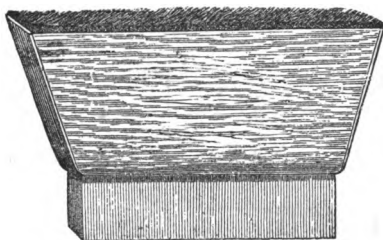
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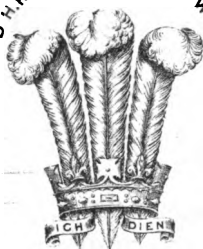
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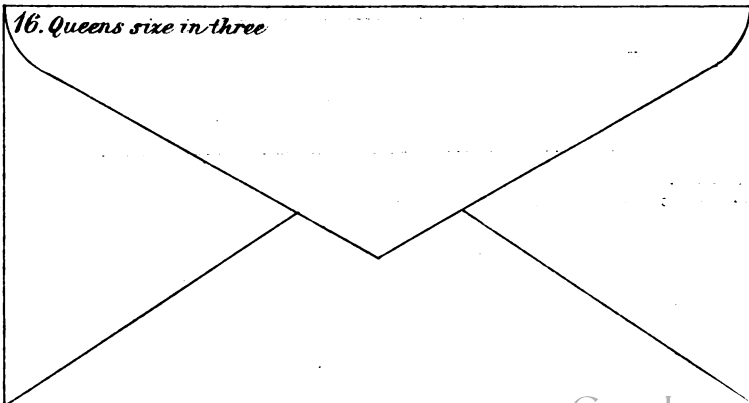
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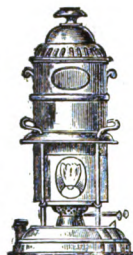
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